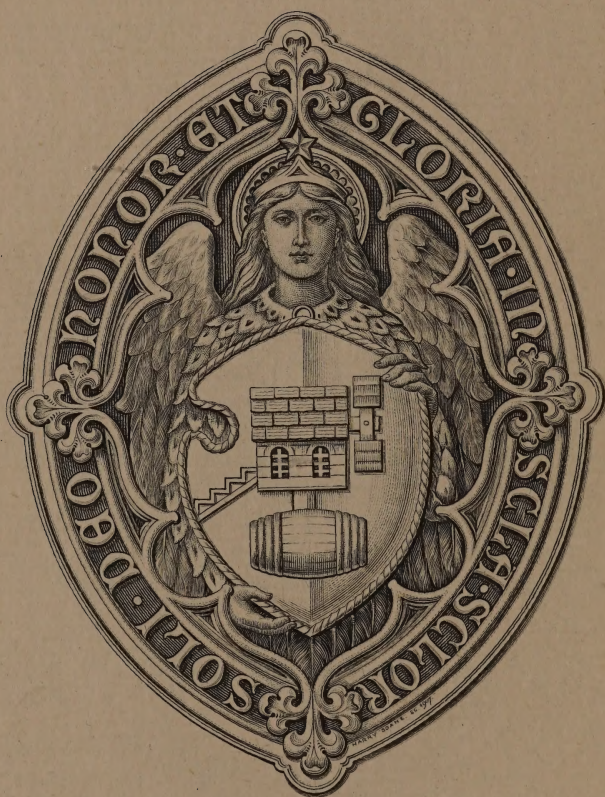


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Great Britain. Poor
Law Commissioners.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS
FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES;
TOGETHER WITH
APPENDICES A. B. C. & D.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, 14, CHARING CROSS,
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1839.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

ENGLAND AND WALES

APPENDIX A B C & D



PRINTED BY W. CLARKE AND SONS, 15, CLARKE CROSS

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

MY LORD,

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 1st May, 1839.*

IN compliance with the provisions of the Acts from which we derive our authority, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship the Report of our proceedings in England and Wales, and also in Ireland, since the 4th of August 1838, the date of our last Annual Report.

We shall in the course of this month present to your Lordship a Report concerning the continuance of the Poor Law Commission, and some further amendments of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor. In that Report we shall advert to several important topics to which we should otherwise have directed your Lordship's attention on this occasion; and accordingly we shall in the present Report confine ourselves to a brief account of our proceedings in England and Wales during the late winter, and to a few observations on the peculiar circumstances which distinguished that period, with reference to the administration of relief to the poor. We shall afterwards state the measures which we have adopted for introducing into Ireland the provisions of the Act of last session, for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland (1 & 2 Vict. c. 56).

PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The labours peculiar to the first and second years of our office were those of the formation of new regulations, and the organization of Unions and the machinery for the administration of the principles of relief. In the third year of the Commission the new machinery and principles of relief which had been established in the greater part of the country were tried by a winter season of peculiar severity, which seriously impeded the labour of the country, and by the extensive prevalence of the influenza, which afflicted great numbers of the labouring classes. The fourth year of our proceedings was distinguished by extensive reverses in trade and severe depression in the manufacturing districts, which threw out of employment for a time the greater proportion of the

labouring population of several manufacturing towns; and this fifth year, of which we have now to report, has been one of scarcity of food, and consequent high prices of provisions.

When the scarcity or the high prices of provisions began to excite apprehensions respecting the condition of the labouring population in the agricultural districts, it was urged that their wages should be raised, and remonstrances were in many places addressed to the farmers with that object, and we received requests to aid them with our influence. But such interferences with the labour market, even if they were likely to be effectual, appeared to us to be beyond our province. The circumstances to be met appeared to us to be analogous to those of a vessel whose stock of provisions had fallen short during her voyage, and the simple course dictated by humanity, as well as prudence, was that of husbanding the stock until the return of more abundant produce. Any allowance in aid, or for the increase, of wages that would have occasioned a continuance of the consumption at the ordinary rate of a full supply, would have aggravated the scarcity and the ultimate amount of suffering. The proper course for the relief of any suffering, arising from the high price or scarcity of the description of grain in most general use as food, appeared to us to be a diminution of the demand for it, by a resort to other grains or wholesome substances for food as substitutes. This was, indeed, the course naturally taken by many of the independent labourers themselves; and, in some instances, persons of high rank set the example of the use of barley instead of wheaten bread at their own tables, and in their own establishments. We instructed our Assistant Commissioners to recommend these examples to the consideration of the Guardians in those districts where such changes might, from the habits of the district, be found expedient. As regards the aged, however, we recommended that no alteration in the nature of a privation should be made.

In the progress of the winter, however, the condition of the independent labourers, as evinced by the demands for relief, was such as to render any new or extensive arrangements unnecessary. Many of the Unions had made full preparations for meeting effectually any severe pressure from these causes. The following extract from a report of Mr. Hall, one of our Assistant Commissioners, is descriptive of the experience of other districts:—

“As far as I am enabled to judge, and as I am informed, the high price of provisions during the winter just elapsed has not had the effect of materially increasing the number of applicants for relief among the able-bodied poor. The instances in which the Poor Law Commissioners have been requested to sanction exceptions from the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied men have, as you are aware, been very few, and have all occurred, if I remember rightly, in the Unions of Basford, Boston, and Spilsby, one only having been reported from the last-named Union. The increase of expenditure, upon a comparison

with the corresponding period of last year, where there has been an increase, has been caused chiefly by augmenting the allowances of the aged paupers. In several Unions it was proposed to effect this desirable augmentation by a general resolution that a certain per-centage should be added to all the relief. Such a proceeding I prevented wherever I could, and persuaded the guardians to take each case *seriatim* into their consideration; it appeared to me that the occasion demanded the utmost caution and discrimination to be used in behalf of the less affluent portion of the rate-payers, and that this casual and extraordinary pressure upon the paupers ought to be counteracted rather by the sympathy and benevolence of those whose opulence caused them to feel it less severely, than by having repeated recourse to the public fund. In most instances my representations were not unheeded; and it was found, on a scrutinizing revision of the pauper-lists, case by case, that there was less need for alteration than had been at first supposed.

“At a meeting of the guardians of the Newark Union, on the 12th of November, I first heard that barley was beginning to be mixed with wheat in the bread consumed by the independent labourers; it was soon afterwards apparent that this practice was extensively prevalent. The diet of the inmates of the workhouses, and that portion of the diet of the out-door paupers which they procured in the shape of relief in kind, now exhibited a strange contrast to the food of the industrious and independent man and his family. To many guardians it was evident that their practice in this respect involved an inconsistency and a departure from sound principle, which it was desirable to remedy; but it did not appear easy to bring about the change. At length, on the 14th of February, the Board of Guardians of the Grantham Union, than which no Board that it is my duty to attend discharges its administrative functions with greater ability and consideration, entered the following resolutions upon the minute-book:—

“On the question of the alteration of the bread being brought forward, in pursuance of the notice given at the last meeting, it was proposed by His Grace the Duke of Rutland, seconded by Gregory Gregory, Esq., and unanimously resolved, That this board considering that during the present high price of bread corn, the independent labourers are generally consuming either barley bread or bread made of mixed barley and wheaten flour, whilst wheaten bread is only distributed to the paupers receiving relief in this Union, and being desirous to diminish the consumption of wheaten flour, so that both the labourers and the paupers may the sooner be enabled to resume the consumption of wheaten bread, direct that the bread given to the paupers shall be of a quality similar to that now generally consuming by the independent labourers in the district of this Union.

“Resolved, on the proposition of Charles Allix, Esq., seconded by Mr. T. C. Beaseley,—That the bread to be adopted be made of good seconds wheaten flour, and of barley flour in equal proportions.

“Resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Beaseley, seconded by Mr. Wyles,—That in all cases of aged people above 65 years of age, of children under five, and of paupers in delicate health, in the workhouse, wheaten bread be allowed, if recommended by the medical officer; and that in similar cases out of the workhouse a money payment be allowed in lieu of bread.”

“The last of these resolutions arose out of a considerate apprehension that the change of diet might be prejudicial to the health of the aged, the young, and the sick paupers,—a consideration which, on the part of the independent labourers, would have been unavailing and fruitless. It has, however, been proved that no ill effects have followed the change. I have myself made particular inquiries of labourers, with regard to themselves, their aged relatives, and their children, and have been assured that they have found the bread composed of wheaten and barley flour in equal parts palatable, wholesome, and nutritious. It is believed that the labourers will not hasten to avail themselves of more moderate prices to return to the use of the fine wheaten bread, but will lay out the difference between the cost of the mixed and the pure bread in meat or tea, or other articles of food, from which he has heretofore been obliged, except to a very small amount, to abstain.”

The administration of relief in several of the more southern counties may be depicted in the terms of a report by Colonel Wade, with relation to the counties comprehended in his district; namely,

“The first observation I would offer is, that in those Unions in which sound practice had early obtained, the least amount of difficulty was experienced during the past winter in meeting the new and severe trial the Poor Law was designed to undergo.

“In no instance in this district in which the principles of the order prohibiting out-relief to the able-bodied, had been voluntarily recognized by a Board of Guardians, and steadily acted upon before the observance of those principles was rendered imperative by the order of the Commissioners, was there any application for relaxation, either general or in individual cases, whilst by many of the Boards which had only partially adopted sound practice before the order was issued, the latter was received and acted upon with great reluctance, and applications for relaxation were numerous.

“I am bound to acknowledge, however, that, except in a very few instances, a short experience of the effects produced by the prohibitory order was sufficient to convince the guardians that it operated beneficially for all parties, and that nowhere have its principles been more correctly applied than by some of the Boards which at first were decidedly hostile to its introduction; and I feel convinced that the announcement of any intention to rescind the order, or to tamper with its principles, very far from being deemed a boon, would now, by a great majority of the Boards of Guardians in this district, be received with great regret.

“As illustrative of the change of sentiment that has taken place on this subject, I annex the following extract from a letter, received a short time back, from the chairman of one of the Unions under my superintendence :—

““With regard to a discretionary power of giving out-relief, I have much pleasure in acquainting you with the great alteration which has taken place in the sentiments of the guardians of this Union. You will remember that once or twice an inclination to deviate from strict principle has shown itself at our Board, and was favoured by a majority of the guardians, among whom were several of great good sense and

experience. Within the last month I have been informed by these very guardians that they are now convinced of their error, and are as determined advocates of the restrictive rules as the Poor Law Commissioners themselves. These gentlemen have been convinced by fairly watching the working of the strict principle, when that principle has been put to the severest test by the high price of flour. All whom I converse with on the subject agree with me that now, if discretionary power were offered us, as to out-door relief, nine out of ten of the guardians of our Board would decline using it; and I think you will confess (the correctness of which claim I am bound to admit) there is as much humanity and as much liberality towards the poor, among the guardians of this Union, as among the same number of men in any part of the country. As far as I can learn, the advocates for discretionary power, as to out-door relief, hardly equal us in our scale of allowances to the infirm and sick.'

"To this I will add one other extract from a letter received in the month of December: 'Our Board has no desire for any relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied. Were there no such order, I believe the Board would continue to act as they have done from the commencement.'

"In the following month it was proposed at the Board in question, but negated by a majority of the guardians, 'to request the Commissioners to permit the guardians to take into the workhouse some of the children of the able-bodied, as a means of relief to large families.'

"It has been stated (and by those, too, who profess to be favourable to the principles of the New Poor Law), that 'it is calculated for ordinary times, and not for seasons like the present,' and that 'if the rate-payers agree to subscribe the amount necessary for the support of the labourers beyond their wages, it may be possible to weather the period of difficulty, but not otherwise.'

"My experience during the last six months enables me most positively to deny the correctness of both these positions, and to assert that, on the contrary, wherever fairly dealt with, the New Poor Law has this winter as successfully contended with high prices as during the preceding one it did with the severity of the season.

"I do not mean to say that in no instance were there subscriptions among the rate-payers instead of an increase of wages, nor that the application of the workhouse test did not in any instance prove unsuccessful. But I contend that these were very rare exceptions, and that, generally speaking, the soundness of the principles of the law, and their applicability to high prices, as well as to severe seasons, was completely established.

"Also, it is very far from my intention to assert, that distress has not been the consequence of the high prices where there are large families of children, all of them too young to be employed; but it is unquestionable that distress arising from this cause has been most extensively administered to by private charity, which, now that its place is no longer usurped by the poor-rate, is doing as it was wont to do before the introduction of the allowance system.

"During this most trying season I have constantly inquired whether the subscribers to benefit or provident societies, clothing or fuel clubs, had diminished in number, and have been assured that such was not

the case; that the numbers were, on the contrary, in many places increasing, and the subscriptions regularly paid.

“And another proof that the means of the labourer have been equal to his wants is to be found in the fact that nowhere, I believe, within this district, have the poor resorted to an inferior quality of bread in consequence of the high price of provisions.

“In reporting upon the influence of the high prices upon wages and employment, it would be an act of great injustice towards a very numerous body of the employers of labour in the counties of Herts, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex, were I not to admit that they did not require the agency of the workhouse to induce them to make such an advance as would enable the labourer to meet the difficulties arising from the high price of provisions. They felt that his former resource, the parish purse, being cut off, and their own means thereby immensely increased, he was entitled to be put in a situation to maintain himself by his own earnings, and they most cheerfully came forward to assist him. There were, however, numerous exceptions to this rule, and many cases in which the employers struggled hard to revert to the old system, and to substitute for an increase of wages from their own funds the contributions of the rate-payers; but where such was the case, and that the sound principles of the New Poor Law were steadily opposed to the evil, the result was in almost every instance satisfactory.

“The employers, except always in the cases I have already alluded to, and one or two others, were convinced that it was more for their own interest to purchase the labour of the labourer at a price that would support his family than (the only other alternative presented when the law is soundly administered) to support them in the workhouse; and I am assured by those who have possessed the best opportunities of attentively watching the progress of the contest, that in innumerable instances the workhouse test has obtained for the labourer, not from subscriptions among the rate-payers, but from his own employer, an advance of means sufficient to enable him to maintain his family, notwithstanding the advance in the price of provisions.”

Mr. Clive, an Assistant Commissioner, reports that during the last winter there were fewer applications for relief than had been made during the previous winter in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The following extract of a letter from L. B. Frewer, Esq., the chairman of the Hoxne Union in Suffolk, may be given as descriptive of the general experience in other Unions in that district during the winter:—

“During the earlier part of last winter, before the rise in the price of labour took place, when the price of agricultural produce began to be enhanced, there was a strong desire prevalent among a portion, and I am happy to say a small portion only, of the employers to taste again of the sweets of labour partially paid out of the poor-rates, or, in other words, to resort to the old system of head-money, the plea for such a proceeding being a great desire for the welfare of the industrious man, in consequence of the increasing dearness of his food. Now, I would not for a moment question the humanity or the motives of such as did

advocate such a course, but only say that they were mistaken in their views of the question, and forgot that the only way to render the industrious man more comfortable, and at the same time independent, is to make his wages keep pace as much as possible with the improving value of his employer's capital and produce. Many schemes of relief were promulgated, but among them all, that which was most generally thought of, and which came afterwards to be pressed upon the consideration of the Board of Guardians, was to take a certain number of children from every large family, and maintain them in the Union-house; but upon the discussion of this question, the Board saw that such an indiscriminate mode of relief would be a total overthrow of the present system, and at once destroy every provident feeling in the breasts of the labouring population. It was therefore abandoned, and a modified resolution adopted of sending individual cases to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consideration, which, if it had been acted up to, would have introduced that bane of all legislation, and which is sure to mar any measure in which it is adopted, viz., legislating for individual cases. Happily for the well-working of the measure in this district, the Commissioners declined to interfere in such cases. The matter then took a different direction, and the employer of the labourer much more properly turned his attention to a better disposition of his labour, and distributed it among his workmen in such a way that an industrious man with a large family, and who is anxious to oblige his master, has invariably a chance given him by task-work in constant succession, of earning 3s. or 4s. per week above the rate of day-wages, and his children also, when eligible, are employed, so as to make their earnings sufficient for the wants of a large family. When it does happen that there is a large family of small children, wholly unable to work, which, by-the-bye, is a rare case, we can always see that they are assisted by private charity, and by individuals whose interest it is to keep them from the workhouse. Benevolent persons are now enabled, by the great saving in the rates, to put their hands in their pockets and give liberally to those, who now receive that with gratitude which, under the old law, the pauper would have surlily and insolently demanded as his right,—in fact, the parish is now made the last resort, instead of, as formerly, the first.

“Immediately upon this, wages generally began to rise, and so have continued, the common rate of day-wages being 12s. per week; and although in some instances in this Union employers are giving only 11s., still, upon inquiry, we find that in these cases there are other privileges granted to the labourer, which more than compensate for the difference. Task-work has risen in proportion, so that an able man may now by his own individual exertions, earn 15s. or 16s. per week. I do not make these statements upon mere hearsay, or upon any theoretical reasoning, but can state them as positive facts, from a personal knowledge of the circumstances between man and man, having, in my experience as presiding chairman of the Board of Guardians, had the opportunity of examining closely and minutely into the case in all its various bearings; and being myself a farmer, I can also bear witness to the much greater industry, comfort, and independence of the working man under the new law than under the old. In every system of new or amended legislation there must be a proper time

allowed for a legitimate level to be found, so of course it must be with regard to labour, or the price of it, and if the employer is not again tampered with, by an alteration of the present system, I have not the least fear but the wages of the industrious man will find a yet higher standard, with more constant employment; for although in the last winter a few able-bodied men with families were turned adrift, when it became known that the Commissioners were firm in their determination to withhold out-relief to the able-bodied, and such families (which did not at any time exceed five in number) were obliged to take a temporary refuge within the walls of the union-house, still taking the parishes of this Union in the aggregate, I must say that the employers generally have acted in the most manly and humane manner by keeping their men in constant employment during the most trying time of the winter.

“Indeed the employers have proved, now that they are enabled by the remunerating price of their produce, to keep the labourer from the dependent and degrading state of pauperism, that they are actuated by a sincere desire of doing so, and cheerfully comply in raising his wages, and they see that it is their interest, as well as that of the community at large, to keep the labouring population in a healthy moral state, by giving them employment at wages adequate to maintain them in comfort.

“I must further add, that where cases of hardship do occur, I find a daily increasing desire to meet such cases by individual charity, rather than allow them to become again debased paupers, and to raise the poor to a state of independence to which pauperism is an entire stranger.”

Mr. Gilbert, who superintends the administration of relief in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, states;—

“Shortly after the rise in the price of provisions commenced, expectations were entertained at several of my Boards that the rules which the guardians had laid down for themselves to refuse out-door relief on the grounds either of number of family, or deficiency of wages, or want of employment, would be broken through, and that some scale would be made or some scheme devised for increasing the income of the labourers by means of the poor-rate, so as to relieve him from the pressure consequent on the increased cost of provisions. I am glad, however, to say that there were but few of the Boards of Guardians under my superintendence who did not foresee and fully appreciate the evils which certainly would have resulted from any attempt to relieve the difficulty by such means, and they therefore stood firm against the pressure, and, under the full persuasion of the soundness of the principle, adhered to their rule. The effect has been, I have reason to believe, that the difficulty has been fully met by arrangements between the employer and the labourer.

“As one example, I may state, that at a meeting of the guardians at Totness, at which I was present, the relieving officer stated that nearly all the labourers in one of the parishes had come to him at his usual visit and desired him to inform the guardians that at the next meeting they must all come for relief, for that with their present wages they could not obtain the necessary quantity of food at the increased price.

“The guardians, without hesitation, resolved that the relieving

officer should, at his next visit, communicate to the labourers, and also to the employers, that the Board of Guardians would give no relief out of the house, but would refuse no one an order for relief in the workhouse. At the following meeting the relieving officer reported that the resolution of the Board was known before he got back to the parish, that none of the labourers applied to him, and that he had good reasons for knowing that the employers had made arrangements about the wages, which removed the difficulty of the labourer.

"Had the guardians not been firm and decisive, or had they yielded to the application, relaxed their rule and given out-relief, the immediate effect must have been, that all the labourers would have been reduced to pauperism, and the remote consequences might have been the settled habit of looking to the poor-rate to supply the deficiency of wages, from whatever cause arising, and that not only in the particular parish, but in all the parishes of the Union.

"I find that in this Union, in the quarter ending Christmas last, the out-relief was less than in the corresponding quarter of 1837.

"In the Axminster, Tiverton, and Honiton Unions, I observed a disposition not to act according to this rule, and that particularly in the case of the first-named Union.

"In these the amount of the out-relief during that quarter much increased in comparison with the corresponding quarter of the former year, and I have no reason to think that wages have increased.

"During the high price time, however, the lists of the aged and infirm paupers in most of the Unions underwent revision, and the amount of their relief was very generally increased.

"I took the precaution of calling the attention of the guardians of those Boards I visited to the evils which had arisen at a former time of high prices, from an attempt to supply the difference by relief from the poor-rate, and I have reason to think that, generally, the rule of confining relief to the workhouse was strictly adhered to, and the evils of pauperism consequently checked.

"Taking the gross expenditure for the whole county of Devon, exclusive of the city of Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport, which are under local Acts, there has been, during the quarter ending Christmas 1838, a decrease in the out-relief, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1837; whilst in Cornwall, where none of the new workhouses are complete, there is an increase."

The operation of the price of provisions in the administration of relief in the agricultural districts is thus succinctly stated in a report from Sir John Walsham;—

"Whilst the change of prices has produced much less distress, or at any rate much fewer demands for relief in the district under my superintendence than might have been anticipated, such change has had also little or no influence here on wages and employment. This compound fact may be attributed to the demand for constant and varied employment at high wages, which previously prevailed throughout the greatest portion of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and perhaps Cumberland, and to the late winter having been happily characterised by a continuance of open weather, which, allowing of the almost unchecked progress of public and private works, compensated

in a great degree by a comparatively certain income (unusual at that season) for the increased expenditure incurred by the labouring classes to meet the increased cost of provisions.

“That the poorer classes of the North have experienced difficulties and deprivations from the dearness of flour and oatmeal, I have no doubt; but such difficulties and deprivations, though hard to bear, have yet been borne by them (generally speaking) without the loss of their independence, or the signs of counterbalancing suffering and discontent; a fortunate result, and to be ascribed (I do not hesitate to say) primarily to the superior weight and influence with which, in periods of emergency and alleged distress, the Union (as contra-distinguished from the old parochial) authorities, can and do check in the outset whatever hankerings after relief in aid of earnings may be evinced even by the industrious labourers and operatives; and secondarily, but very materially, to the four following agencies; viz.—

“1. To the facts relative to wages and employment noticed in the preceding paragraph.

“2. To the inestimable advantage of cheap coals, which distinguishes every county in my district except Westmoreland; and even there wood and peat abound.

“3. To the fortunate circumstance that the north-country labourer uses, habitually, bread made of mixed corn—barley, oats, and rye being combined in greater or smaller proportions with wheaten flour. And,

“4. To the equally fortunate, but not equally general circumstance, that in part of my district the labourer is paid chiefly in kind; so that wherever the hinding or bonding system obtains, he is beyond the reach of harm from either bad harvests or dear seasons.”

In a report on the experience derived in the Unions in South Wales, Mr. Edward Senior, one of our Assistant Commissioners, states, that—

“In that part of England where wages are actually the lowest, and where no rise has taken place in wages from the high price of provisions, there no pressure has been felt on the workhouse, and no attempt has been made either on the part of the able-bodied labourers to have recourse to the rates, or to migrate to the distance of from 40 to 50 miles, when wages are, even as compared with England, unusually high. It may further be remarked, as showing the tendency of the workhouse system to reduce pauperism, that whereas the expenditure per head on the population of England was, in the year 1834, 9s. 3d. on the introduction of the new law, and in Wales 7s. 2d., the effect of the more recent introduction of the new system into the latter country, together with the absence of workhouses, has been to reverse the position of the two countries, the expenditure per head being in England, in the year 1837, 5s. 10d., and in Wales, 6s.

“In the course of my official duties I have frequent occasion to visit the mineral districts, and though wages were about treble in amount, compared with those of the rural districts immediately surrounding them, the high price of bread had not increased the supply of labourers in that district, but, on the contrary, complaints were frequently made to me of the want of hands, and I was requested to induce the neighbouring Unions to supply them.”

In the cotton and other manufacturing districts the demands for relief were less than during the previous winter. The accounts for the whole of the Unions, up to the end of Christmas, have not been made up; but an approximation to the general results of the administration of relief during the past year is furnished by the following Return:—

NUMBER of PAUPERS relieved, and Amount of Money expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief in 443 Unions in ENGLAND and WALES, during the Quarters ended at Christmas, 1837, and Christmas, 1838, respectively; showing the Increase in the latter, as compared with the former Quarter.

Number of Paupers Relieved.						In-crease.	In-crease per Cent.
Christmas Quarter, 1837.			Christmas Quarter, 1838.				
In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
72,401	540,573	612,974	78,536	545,743	624,279	11,305	2

Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief.						In-crease.	In-crease per Cent.
Christmas Quarter, 1837.			Christmas Quarter, 1838.				
In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
95,355	428,267	523,622	106,523	444,026	550,549	26,927	5

In all the Unions supplied with provisions by contract, the contracts having been entered into during periods of low prices, and having been in many instances renewed at prices considerably advanced, the expense of maintenance will in those instances appear to have been greater during the succeeding quarter than during the period for which the Return was made. The following is a Return of the average contract prices of bread, meat, and flour, in the poor-law Unions, during the quarters ending Christmas 1837 and Christmas 1838:

Description of Provisions.	Christmas, 1837.			Christmas, 1838.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat, per lb.	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour, per bushel	0	9	6	0	11	3
Increase per Cent. in 1838, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.						

As respects the condition of the independent labourers, increasing experience leads us to consider the accounts of their

money wages as extremely inadequate data for judging of their condition. This would be strongly exemplified by an examination of the facts connected with the state of wages during the last winter, in many districts, where, though no alterations were made in the money wages, additions were made in produce to keep pace with the increased price of food. In some cases the employers practically raised wages by selling to the labourers wheat or other produce below the market-price, by increasing the allowances of produce, or by other private arrangements, which render it impracticable to determine correctly from any data the actual condition of particular agricultural labourers. The farmers have, during the present period of high prices, very generally expressed themselves averse to raising the money wages, "because" say they, "we do not see how we can lower them when prices fall." The improved condition of the labourers may, under these circumstances, be best proved by such facts as the increased constancy of employment, the increase or steadiness of the contributions to savings' banks, sick clubs, and benefit societies; the increase or steadiness of the demand for meat, groceries, or other produce sold by the village shopkeepers; the increase in quantity and quality of the articles of clothing sold to the labouring classes, of which, we are informed, striking illustrations might be adduced.

We are informed by Mr. Tidd Pratt, that from the 20th of November 1837 to the 20th of November 1838, there has been an increase of more than 50,000 depositors, and above 1,800,000*l.* in the deposits, as compared with the year preceding. The proportion of this increase is the greatest in the rural districts. The number of friendly societies and loan societies have also greatly increased, so also have the purchases of the Government annuities devised for the benefit of the labouring classes.

But the advantages of the measure we have to administer can only be fairly determined by a comparison of the present state of the labourers and rate-payers with what would have been the position of both classes had the old modes of administering relief been allowed to continue. On first entering on the duties of our Commission, we found the great bulk of the rural population dependent on the parish for making up their wages: our Assistant Commissioners found the peasant even in a worse condition than that described by the Commissioners of Inquiry, "deprived of all that sweetens labour, its association with reward," living in a state of war with his employer, giving him as little labour as he could in return for partial wages, in a state of war also with the parish officers to obtain as much as he could, and unable to escape from either the parish or his taskmasters. To use the words of the Rev. Thomas Whately, in his description of the effects of the system upon the labourers of his parish,—

“All were paupers alike. The most worthless were sure of something, while the prudent, the industrious, and the sober, with all their care and pains, obtaining *only* something; and even that scanty pittance was doled out to them by the overseer. Like the Israelites in the wilderness, ‘they gathered some more, some less; yet he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they only gathered every man according to his eating.’ Wages were no longer a matter of contract between the master and the workman, but a right in the one, and a tax on the other; and by removing the motives for exertion, the labourer was rendered by this mischievous system, as far as was possible, totally unworthy of his hire. The moral and intellectual character of the good old English labourer (who in former times had boasted with honest pride that he never was beholden to a parish officer) was destroyed altogether; all habits of prudence, of self-respect, and of self-restraint, had vanished.”

The state in which the most pauperised counties were found at the time at which we entered upon the Commission is shown in the following table.—(*See page 14.*)

We found the burthen of the evil increasing (much beyond what was displayed by the amount of money directly levied) in the shape of labour-rates, roundsmen systems, and the various modes in which one class within a parish endeavoured to shift its increasing charge on another and weaker class. We found the great majority of the 14,490 parishes or places which had the separate, independent, and uncontrolled expenditure of the rates, engaged in practices of ridding themselves of burthens by transferring them on each other, and in that transfer creating other and greater burthens. As consequences of the increasing worthlessness of the labourer on the one hand, and of the increasing burthens of the rates on the other, we found cultivation on the most productive scale falling back; farms abandoned to the landlord, or thrown out of cultivation, or carried on only at nominal rents. If upon this state of deep-seated and progressive evil had supervened one winter of long and unusual severity and serious epidemic, then another winter of manufacturing distress, followed by a third winter of general high prices,—instead of experiencing an abatement of the moral and industrial plague, and a reduction of the pecuniary burthen to nearly one-half its former amount, we know of no mode of estimating the extent of the disaster in which the peace and prosperity of the country would have been involved.

Nevertheless, though the chief evil then prevalent has been extensively suppressed, it has not yet been extirpated. Four-fifths of the money now expended as relief is still out-door relief; and until appropriate workhouses are completed, and the discretionary powers of relief are narrowed, there will be much difficulty in repressing a form of relief as mischievous as it is illegal,—namely, partial relief, or relief not to those who, in the words of the statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth, have “no means,”

AN ACCOUNT showing the Population in 1831, and the Number of Paupers relieved, in each of the following Counties, during the Years ended on the 25th March, 1834 and 1839, respectively; distinguishing the Able-bodied relieved in each Year, and showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Number relieved.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Number of Paupers relieved during the Years ended								Decrease in 1838-9 in Number of Able- bodied relieved.	Decrease in 1838-9 in Total Number relieved.	Decrease per Cent. Able- bodied.	Decrease per Cent. Total Number.
		25th March, 1834.				25th March, 1839.							
		Able- bodied.	Other Classes.	Total.	Propor- tion of Able- bodied to Total Number.	Able- bodied.	Other Classes.	Total.	Propor- tion of Able- bodied to Total Number.				
Berks . .	145,389	8,020	17,632	25,652	1 in 3	2,610	9,978	12,588	1 in 5	5,410	13,064	67	51
Buckingham	146,529	11,944	26,197	38,143	1 in 3	2,727	8,060	10,787	1 in 4	9,217	27,356	77	72
Cambridge .	143,955	8,383	16,072	24,455	1 in 3	2,747	9,319	12,066	1 in 4	5,636	12,389	67	51
Huntingdon	53,192	3,082	5,622	8,704	1 in 3	1,139	3,901	5,040	1 in 4	1,943	3,664	63	42
Lincoln . .	317,463	9,035	23,481	32,516	1 in 4	3,519	13,754	17,273	1 in 5	5,516	15,243	61	47
Norfolk . .	390,054	23,417	50,757	74,174	1 in 3	6,812	33,117	39,929	1 in 6	16,605	34,245	71	46
Somerset . .	404,200	10,609	37,316	47,925	1 in 5	8,889	31,339	40,228	1 in 5	1,720	7,697	16	16
Suffolk . .	296,317	25,406	54,684	80,090	1 in 3	6,880	25,027	31,907	1 in 5	18,526	48,183	73	60
Totals .	1,897,099	99,896	231,761	331,659	1 in 3	35,323	134,495	169,818	1 in 5	64,573	161,841	65	49

but to those who have "some means" to maintain them; not to those who are "not able to work," but to those who are able to work and who do work. It is a subject of general complaint with our Assistant Commissioners, that under the local discretionary powers, and the circumstance of the want of proper workhouse accommodation, considerable abuses are still maintained: that inferior workmen, or persons only slightly disabled, are allowed such relief as could only be given, according to law or any sound principle of administration, to persons in a state of complete destitution. Able-bodied persons below the age of 60 obtain allowances under the pretence of being above that age. These individuals, and indeed all those persons who, receiving partial relief, continue in employment, with the aid of allowances, enter into an injurious competition with the independent labourer; and it seems to us, that in justice to the able-bodied labourer this competition should, as far as possible, be put an end to. It would lead us beside our way in this Report to enter into a detailed statement of the mischiefs of this form of abuse. Those who are the most deeply interested in its prevention, namely, the labouring classes, afford striking proofs of their appreciation of its mischiefs, by the pains which they take for its prevention, having no available workhouse test. We venture again to adduce this evidence, although it has already been before the public. Mr. Tidd Pratt was asked whether, in the rules for the management of friendly societies, framed by the labouring classes themselves, he had ever found any for the allowance of partial relief, such as relief in aid of wages, or relief on account of the number of a family?—He answers,

"No, I never met with an instance.

"Then do the labouring classes themselves, in the rules submitted to you, reject all partial relief, or relief on any other ground, than the utter inability to work?—Invariably.

"By what penalties do they usually endeavour to secure themselves from fraud, on the part of persons continuing on the sick list after they have become able to work?—In all cases by utter expulsion and enforcement of the repayment of the money from the period at which it was proved the party was able to work.

"Does that utter expulsion take place, whatever may have been the period at which the party had contributed towards the society?—Yes; and all his contributions are forfeited to the society; and so strict are they in the enforcement of these regulations, that I have known them expel a party for stirring the fire, or putting up the shutters of his window, these acts being considered by them evidence of the party being capable of going to work. A small shopkeeper has been expelled for going into his shop; and the only exception I have found in favour of such a rule is, that of a party being allowed to sign a receipt, or to give orders to his servant. They are perfectly well aware, from experience, that to give relief, in an apparently hard case, would open the door to a whole class of cases which would ruin them.

"Are these precautions effectual?—No; notwithstanding the utmost

vigilance, serious frauds are committed, especially by the members of those trades who can work at piece-work within doors; such, for example, as tailors, shoemakers, watchmakers, and weavers. An operative of these trades keeps his door shut and works; and when the visitor comes the work is put under the bed-clothes, or otherwise concealed, and he is found in bed apparently sick. I find that in those societies, where the members' work is of a nature to render fraud liable to detection, such as painters, plumbers, glaziers, stone-masons, carpenters, and any other occupation that takes a man out of his own room, the money paid for sickness, in the course of a year, is less than in societies composed of equal numbers of the class of members before mentioned. From the opportunities of fraud I always judge of the certainty of fraud; and from those opportunities the certainty of the ruin of societies may be predicted.

"Would you apply to the progress of out-door relief, by parishes, the same rules as are founded on the experience of the labouring classes in benefit societies?—Certainly; and considering a parish as a large friendly society (the members being mostly honorary, or persons who contribute without the intention of partaking of the benefits of the contribution, as the majority in most parishes are), I should look to them much more rigidly.

"If the regulations of a parish, or of a friendly society consisting of a parish, were brought to you to authorize under the statute of Elizabeth, would you certify them if you found in them rules for granting partial relief of any sort, or relief in aid of wages, or relief according to a bread-money scale, or relief in proportion to the number of a family, or out-door relief of any description?—As a lawyer I should undoubtedly consider all such allowances entirely at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute of Elizabeth, and I should, without hesitation, reject them. My experience, also derived from the observation of less dangerous regulations in friendly societies, would enable me to pronounce them to be mischievous and ruinous to whatever community adopted them. I am sure that no members of any benefit society, incomplete as their knowledge is, would ever frame rules upon such ruinous principles. The only definite ground of relief, as it appears to me, is utter inability to work, and so it appears to the labouring classes themselves, for whose benefit and with whom I act, for their allowances are always made upon that ground."

The extensive continuance of any form of partial relief must prevent the requisite line of distinction being drawn between the paupers and the independent labourers. So well aware are the latter of the importance of this distinction, that when working in gangs they have refused to allow men to work with them whom they knew to be in the receipt of parish relief.

Whilst we state the progress already made, we wish it should be known to the local officers that continued exertions and vigilance will be requisite in order to secure the continuance of the benefits which have already been obtained, as well as to abate the still existing evils.

In districts where formerly no hope was entertained, many of the guardians consider that they have gone beyond the most

sanguine expectations, when the pauperism within their districts has been reduced by one-third its previous amount. But we have had already instances of districts where there were no favourable peculiarities, in which the pauperism has been reduced by more than two-thirds its previous amount. And we have what appears to us evidence that the increase of pauperism during the last year, in many of the Unions, was owing rather to imperfection in the mode of management than to the increased want of the labouring classes. In the Unions where the most correct views have prevailed, the improvement has been progressive, and progressive in proportion to the adherence to sound principles. Thus, out of the 443 Unions, of which the results are above given, there are 184 in which a decrease of pauperism has been effected from 1 to 54 per cent. in the number of paupers, and from 1 to 45 per cent. in the expenditure, for the Christmas quarter of the year 1837, as compared with that of the Christmas quarter of the year 1838. The comparative increase and decrease are shown in the following tables.*

TABLE of Increase and Decrease in the Number of Paupers relieved in 443 Unions during the Quarter ended Christmas, 1838, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1837; also, the Increase and Decrease in Expenditure for Poor in the same Unions, and for the same Periods.

Number of Unions.	Increase per Cent. in Number of Paupers.	Decrease per Cent. in Number of Paupers.	Increase per Cent. in Expenditure for Poor.	Decrease per Cent. in Expenditure for Poor.
	Between	Between	Average.	Average.
1	..	55—50	..	41
1	..	35—30	1	..
3	..	30—25	..	15
6	..	25—20	..	6
14	..	20—15	..	7
26	..	15—10	..	2
56	..	10—5	1	..
82	..	5—0	2	..
189				
67	0—5	..	7	..
67	5—10	..	9	..
56	10—15	..	11	..
25	15—20	..	13	..
22	20—25	..	11	..
5	25—30	..	17	..
7	30—35	..	16	..
1	40—45	..	..	..
2	45—50	..	17	..
1	50—55	..	22	..
1	55—60	..	50	..
254				
443				

* For List of the Unions comprised in these Tables, see Appendix (D.), No 3.

TABLE of the Increase and Decrease in Expenditure for the Poor in 443 Unions, during the Quarter ended Christmas, 1838, as compared with the Quarter ended Christmas, 1837; also, the Increase and Decrease in the Number of Paupers relieved in such Unions, estimated on the same Periods.

Number of Unions.	Increase per Cent. in Expenditure.	Decrease per Cent. in Expenditure.	Increase per Cent. in Paupers.	Decrease per Cent. in Paupers.
	Between	Between	Average.	Average.
1	..	45—40	..	54
1	..	40—35	..	28
1	..	35—30	..	11
2	..	25—20	..	7
3	..	20—15	..	9
14	..	15—10	..	9
24	..	10—5	..	8
69	..	5—0	..	2
115				
96	0—5	..	..	1
97	5—10	..	5	..
72	10—15	..	8	..
25	15—20	..	11	..
21	20—25	..	15	..
7	25—30	..	14	..
5	30—35	..	15	..
2	35—40	..	19	..
2	40—45	..	5	..
1	50—60	..	57	..
328				
443				

It will be found that there were no circumstances peculiar to the majority of these prosperous Unions to enable them to advance, whilst others, under such influences as those we have described, have receded. We quote, in illustration of such differences, a part of a report from Mr. Hall, with relation to the Unions under his charge:—

“The district to which this report relates is, throughout its whole extent, very much more favourably circumstanced as respects agricultural wages, than the one* in which I was previously employed. In Lincolnshire, also, the wages of the labourers are higher than in Nottinghamshire. In the former of these two counties I have heard a man who only earned 12s. a week almost everywhere spoken of as a bad workman, out of health, or partially disabled. I have been most usually told, in answer to my questions on this point, that the weekly wages of an able-bodied man were 13s. 6d.; in some places they are even more; and earnings at task-work have been stated to amount to 15s., 16s., and 17s. It appears that this rate of payment is upon a somewhat advanced scale as compared with that obtained before the great rise in the price of corn. I have been surprised and disappointed

* Berks and Oxon.

to find that, where wages were highest, there relief was most profusely given. In those Unions where it is confessed that every able-bodied man can command a fair remuneration for his labour, and that none need remain unemployed, the expenditure of the poor-rate has been quite as lavish, though, perhaps, not so systematically opposed to sound principles, as in the highly pauperised districts of Berkshire and Oxfordshire. These observations apply, in a great degree, to the same Unions in their present state, though the introduction of the new system has effected considerable diminution of their expenditure. But that much still remains to be done will be evident upon comparing the weekly out-door relief of various Unions of similar description and equal population, for instance, Lincoln and Boston; both are agricultural Unions, with one large mass of town population at the centre. The population of the Lincoln Union is 30,370; that of Boston Union, 29,940. The average weekly out-door relief in February last amounted, in the Lincoln, to 78*l.*; in the Boston, to 110*l.* Again, compare the out-door relief in the Brigg and Louth Unions for the same period; the population of the Brigg Union is 26,207, of the Louth, 25,214: the average weekly out-door relief of the Brigg Union was 94*l.*, of the Louth, 155*l.* The population of Horncastle Union is 20,484, that of the East Retford Union is 20,171. The out-door relief of the Horncastle averaged, in the month of February, 118*l.*, while that of the East Retford was only 70*l.* In the Southwell Union, the population of which is 23,235, the average of the weekly out-door relief was 64*l.*; in the Spilsby Union, the population of which is 23,316, it was 131*l.* The Holbeach Union, containing a population of 14,737, expended on an average in out-door relief, in February last, 62*l.*; the Bingham Union, which contains 14,773, expended 31*l.* To conclude this series of comparisons with an instance of a manufacturing district, I will add that the population of the Nottingham Union is 50,680, and that of the Basford Union 51,794; the weekly out-door relief in the Nottingham Union was 82*l.*, in Basford Union it was 153*l.*, in February last.

“I have selected these Unions, not as remarkable instances of profusion on the one hand and economy on the other, but because, from the similarity of their circumstances, and near equality of their population, the comparison is more forcible; and I can assign no other reason for the contrast which their respective expenditure presents, than that the guardians have differently apprehended, and are enforcing with various degrees of consistency, the essential principles of the amended Poor Law. I confidently hope that time will bring about the gradual correction of what is erroneous, the amelioration of what is injurious to the best interests of the labouring classes, and will assimilate all the Boards of Guardians in a consistent and sound administration of relief to the destitute.”

From the Unions where sound principles have been the least appreciated, and where the wages and the condition of the labouring classes are still low, we receive representations of the difficulty of the execution of the rules; whilst in the Unions under the guidance of guardians who are masters of the principles of the law, we receive satisfactory statements of the well-working of the

regulations made for carrying out the intention of the Legislature. For example, in a report transmitted to us from the Board of Guardians of the Westhampnett Union, passed at a meeting at which his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the chairman, presided, they state—

“We have during the past year endeavoured to carry out the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act to its full extent, bearing in mind that not only are the interests of the farmer and rate-payer, but the comfort and management of our poorer neighbours committed to our charge.

“In no one instance have we found the rules and regulations issued by you likely to produce other than good effects. In the propriety of all those rules and regulations we most readily and cordially concur. All the anticipations which were entertained by us or our predecessors in office have been more than realized, and we do not hesitate to state our firm belief and conviction to be, that the Act under which you and we are constituted, will prove one of the most salutary measures that ever received the sanction of Parliament. There is no one point on which an opinion has been offered by this Board in its previous reports from which we wish to dissent.”

In some parts of the country the adoption of our orders, on the subject of the withdrawal of out-door relief in aid of wages, has been attempted to be impeded by considerations connected with the question of the corn-laws. It has been broadly urged that it would be “unfair to the labouring classes” to withdraw allowances in aid of wages, or any out-door relief, so long as the corn-laws are maintained.

We have nowhere seen any reasons stated in support of this opinion, but we presume that it is founded on the assumption, that, whilst the corn-laws raise the price of bread, an allowance in aid of wages from the poor's-rates is simply an addition to the wages to the amount so allowed.

This assumption is at variance with the facts, and implies a want of knowledge of the principles and evidence on which the Poor Law Amendment Act was based. By that evidence it was proved that such allowance (by making the labourer dependent on the parish, and giving him the slave's security against want, whether his labour were good or bad,) deteriorated the quality of the labour: 2ndly, that by this deterioration of the labour, the amount of produce, or the funds from which wages as well as profits, rates, and taxes could be defrayed, was diminished: 3rdly, that the unproductiveness of labour thus caused, diminished the motives to the investment of capital and the employment of labourers in that branch of industry, in which allowances in aid were made. In other words, it was demonstrated that the allowance in aid of wages in reality operated as a grievous tax in diminution of them.

The effects which would be produced by the continuance

of allowances in aid of wages, appear to us to have been demonstrated by the evidence as to the effects which were produced by the withdrawal of such allowances, in conformity to the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied labourers. The cases of 48 labourers, mostly heads of families, were adduced before the Committee of the House of Commons, to prove the loss sustained by the operation of such orders; with respect to these labourers it was proved, according to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, that "the amount of employment has greatly increased: the wages of regular labour are substituted for parish pay for doing nothing, or worse than nothing, and the amount received in wages is actually 8*l.* more than the parish pay under the former system." If to these 48 labourers and their families, the allowances in aid of wages had been continued, they would not only have been deprived of this increase of at least 8*l.* per annum beyond the amount of the former wages and allowances from the parish, and other advantages of the change of their condition, but they would have been exposed to additional disadvantages from the increasing necessities on the part of the farmer, and increasing inability to pay wages for labour, which labour was continually diminishing in productiveness.

To maintain allowances, therefore, in aid of wages on account of any tax on imported corn, is to impose a heavy burthen, with the view of alleviating another, and in this case an infinitely lighter one.

Whilst we rely on the general application of the workhouse system for checking the influx of new claims, and for changing the condition, and thereby reducing the number of able-bodied adult paupers in receipt of relief, we must rely on an improved industrial training as the chief available means for reducing the burthen, by changing the condition of the great numbers of pauper children, the descendants of former generations of paupers.

Our test of a good education or training applicable to the pauper children, is not hypothetical or speculative, but practical, and one on which all controversialists on the subject of an education for the labouring classes, or at least the particular classes whose treatment it is our duty to superintend, will, we conceive, agree. This test is the number of the children so trained who are taken into honest and useful industrial courses, and remain in them as good servants or good workmen. To this object those of our Assistant Commissioners, who have given the most prominent attention to the training of pauper children, have directed their chief efforts. We beg leave to refer your Lordship to a second Report* from Dr. Kay, on the details of the most successful proceedings that have been had on this subject.

* Dr. Kay's former Report is contained in our Fourth Annual Report, 1838, App. B, No. 3.

He thus states, as the result of a special examination, the objects which he finds practically obtainable for these classes of children.

"The girls are employed in the household duties; namely, in scouring the floors, making the beds, and waiting upon the teachers; in washing, ironing, and mangling the clothes of the establishment, in knitting, and in sewing and marking linen. The special instruction of their school renders them acquainted with the duties of a maid of all work, a dairy maid, a lady's maid, a nurse, and with the household economy of a labourer's family. Their attention is directed to the duties and rewards of females generally in humble situations of life. They are warned of the destruction that lurks in the path of apparently venial errors—the caution and perseverance requisite to secure their permanent well-being.

"The instruction of the girls in household work will, it is hoped, in future, be systematically conducted, so as to secure habits of neatness, order, and skilful management. The care of young children, it is intended, shall not be regarded only as a casual duty, but as a source of important instruction. The management of the sick is to be so conducted, under the superintendence of careful nurses, as to become a prominent part of the education of the girls.

"A kitchen has recently been prepared, in which the older girls are instructed in plain cooking, such as would be required for a family of the middle classes, and in such frugal cookery as would enable the wife of a labourer to apply his earnings in the most economical manner to secure the comfort of his household.

"A plain dinner is thus cooked by the girls for fifteen teachers and candidate teachers, whose breakfast and tea are likewise served and attended by the girls in this department.

"A frugal meal, consisting of cheaper but wholesome materials, such as could be afforded by a workman, is also daily prepared for the labourers and pupil teachers, by the girls instructed in the kitchen. They thus become practically acquainted with many receipts of frugal dishes, which are made the subjects of special instruction in the classes in the girls' school, where they are practised in writing out these receipts, with the prices of the various ingredients, from memory.

"Mr. Aubin has six cows on his farm. These cows are henceforth to be milked by the girls; and a dairy is about to be erected in his yard, in which they will be familiarized with duties almost equally useful to a domestic and to a farm servant.

"None of these improvements however can be permanently engrafted on contractors' establishments, unless their practical utility to the contractor, as well as to the children, is demonstrable, and their introduction under such circumstances is therefore necessarily slow, especially as their success is also dependent on the establishment of a higher moral standard in the internal discipline of such establishments than that which has hitherto prevailed."

"The girls equally with the boys are employed during half the time allotted to instruction in the foregoing domestic occupations, and it is intended that the matter of instruction communicated in the school shall be such as may be best adapted to prepare them to fulfil all the practical duties of their station in life."

“ The effects of the industrial and moral training are stated by the teachers to be apparent in the improved habits of the children. As they are chiefly orphans, deserted, illegitimate, or the offspring of persons undergoing punishment for crime, they are, in fact, children of the dregs of the pauper population of London, and have consequently been for the most part reared in scenes of misery, vice, and villany. Their physical conformation and physiognomy betray that they have inherited from their parents physical and moral constitutions, requiring the most vigorous and careful training to render them useful members of society. They arrive at the school in various stages of squalor and disease. Some are the incurable victims of scrofula; others are constantly liable to a recurrence of its symptoms, almost all exhibit the consequences of the vicious habits, neglect, and misery of their parents. Visitors invariably remark the prevalence of a singular formation of their heads, that the boys have almost universally coarse features, and that the girls are almost all plain. These remarks are very just now; but eight months ago these ugly features were seldom irradiated by a gleam of intellectual expression, and to the physical coarseness were added traces of suspicion, obstinacy, and gloom.

“ The children now at least display in their features evidence of happiness; they have confidence in the kindness of all by whom they are surrounded; their days pass in a cheerful succession of instruction, recreation, work, and domestic and religious duties, in which it is not found necessary to employ coercion to insure order. Punishment in its ordinary sense has been banished the school, and such slight distinctions as are necessary to mark the teacher's disapproval of what is wrong are found efficacious.

“ Petty thieving, which was the daily and almost universal vice of the school, is at an end, excepting among boys recently introduced from such haunts of crime as Saffron-hill and St. Giles's. Nothing is now lost by any boy which is not soon found and voluntarily restored to him through the medium of the teacher, whereas any toy or piece of money was irrecoverable formerly, when once lost sight of.”

“ By persevering attention alone can higher moral results be secured; and the labours of the chaplain are now devoted with great assiduity to the religious improvement of the children.

“ The industrial training of the children has already had the effect of reducing the age at which they are received into service, and of rendering premiums and apprenticeship unnecessary, not however in consequence of their skill in a particular handicraft, but because the children have acquired industrious habits. Such habits ensure their going to service at 13 years of age, with no other outfit or premium than a suit of clothes; whereas formerly boys often remained in the school until 14 or 15, though great exertions were made to apprentice them, and though the temptation of a premium of 10*l.* was commonly offered with them.”

“ A boy at 13 years of age, if trained at Norwood from the age of nine, would (besides the results of his religious and moral training, and of his instruction in knowledge suited to his station in life) be able to make and mend his own shoes and clothes; he would be acquainted with the rigging of a vessel, and a seaman's duties generally; be practised in the naval drill and gunnery, and in gymnastic exercises;

and would, therefore, be well qualified to go to sea, either in the merchant service, or in that of Her Majesty's navy.

"Other boys would be able to make tin-ware, would be very useful assistants to blacksmiths or to grooms, and ere long it is intended to have a class of gardeners.

"A girl would at the age of 13 know how to knit, to sew, to scour floors, make beds, and clean plain furniture; and she would have been accustomed to wash or iron clothes for six hours on alternate days. It is important that we should add to these qualifications some knowledge of cooking, nursing the sick, and of the management of a dairy.

"The habit of cheerfully prosecuting their daily labour, of whatever kind, would certainly have been acquired by every child at the age of 13. To insure complete success in this respect, the industrial training is to commence in the infant school, where straw-platting, knitting, and sewing, will soon be taught.

"By setting the children early to work, as a part of the moral training of the school, you have announced that you do not intend that the children shall be prepared for some particular handicraft or service, and you do not expect that such instruction is in any case to supersede the necessity for further training when accidentally the employment of the school may have prepared the child for his employment in after life. You desire only that the education of this class of labourers should have a direct relation to their condition in life; and you expect that they may be taught the use of various tools by which they may be enabled to increase the comforts of their households in after life without an expenditure of their earnings, or obtain better wages by superior usefulness. That a sailor should have learned at school to make his shoes and mend his clothes, or a labourer know how to cultivate his garden, may be taken as illustrations of the future application of such knowledge. But the instruction of the girls in household work, in frugal cookery, and in domestic management, appears not only essential as a part of moral training, but necessary as filling a lamentable void in the education of young females among the poorer classes. The junction in the early associations of the child, of an improvement of the intelligence, and of a growth in knowledge, with the acquisition of manual skill and of habits of industry, secures the future man from an erroneous view of the duties and rewards of his condition in life, and of the true sources of his happiness. The children are therefore trained in a succession of employments. Thus, a boy having learned to plat straw and knit under nine years of age, may learn to make and mend his clothes before he is 11, and to make and mend his shoes before he is 13; and meanwhile he may acquire a knowledge of the naval drill, of a seaman's duties, &c."

The results already manifested from the short trial of this industrial education, as yet imperfectly developed, are thus stated in the evidence of Mr. Aubin, who has had considerable numbers of pauper children in his charge:—

"Have you seen the persons who have made applications for the services of children, or have you had any means of knowing the extent of applications for them?—Yes, I have. The parties come to the school to make enquiries, and to select the children they want.

“Have you had instances of persons who have made it a practice to engage children after the trial of some children, and come repeatedly for others?—Yes, we have a great many; some masters taking fresh children, and other masters who have come in consequence of having been recommended by those who have had experience of the working of the children.

“Of what occupations are the persons who usually apply?—All sorts of trades; blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers. All the females go out as domestic servants.

“When the children fail from any cause, are you aware of the fact?—Yes; the larger proportion of the children are orphans, and all of them much neglected by their parents; and as the children have the liberty of coming to see me, I know very generally any cases of failure.

“Do you find that the children differently educated act very differently when in industrial occupations?—Yes, I do. The children who have received an industrial education turn out very differently. In fact, there is no comparison between the effects. Formerly when there was no system in the teaching of pauper children in the workhouses, they were the great places for the supplies of prostitution and delinquency. A great number turned out badly, or came back upon the parish. By the new industrial education, we find that the applications for the children increase; in fact, the children are now taken into occupations so rapidly that we have very few left that are not very small children; and we find great difficulty in carrying on the industrial classes—the classes for washing and scouring and general work, for want of children that are strong enough. Formerly the children were much older before we could get them places; there were great numbers in the school at 14 years of age; we have now very few at 13; and a portion of them are partially afflicted. Some of the girls are imbecile. Within the same period we have had 400 children who were trained under a different system, and without the advantage of the industrial training. There were upwards of 60 of these 400 children who were more than 14 years of age. In 700 children who have been trained for more than three months, there are not more than half-a-dozen above 14, and those not naturally of the brightest sort.

“Do you find much difference in the races of children as to the effects of education; do the children of one class of parents receive education less favourably than others?—No; provided they are taken early, I perceive no difference; training is equally effectual with all children in 19 cases out of 20. There are strong prejudices with respect to the children of particular people, the Irish for example, as well as the children of particular classes in England; but if they are removed from the parents early, and kept from the influence of their example and habits, all the children may be equally well trained, and made to turn out equally well as servants and subjects. We find that well-educated orphans turn out much better than any other classes of children, because other classes of children are liable to have their habits deteriorated by their parents after they leave school.”

On the comparison of other instances of the success of one school with the success of another, as determined by the general conduct of those who have been educated in them, and who have

gone forth into the mass of society, the effects of a careful or of a careless education or training are marked by the children returning and continuing burthens to the parish, or by their becoming useful and profitable members of society, and leaving the parish altogether. If we are enabled, by the grant of adequate powers, to advance the industrial training of the children, we shall direct close inquiries to be made into the practical effects of the methods adopted, and, from the facts manifested by such inquiry, endeavour to guide our future course, by carrying out that suggested by the most successful instances. We may observe, from our present experience, that, where the modes of education adopted were similar, wide difference in the results appeared to have been produced by the conduct and condition of the schoolmaster. These differences have already been marked by the aphorism, "As is the master, so are the children;" and whilst the effects of an education might often be inferred from the personal examination of the master, the character of the master might be inferred from the relative success of his pupils in after life. On this topic we beg leave to refer to the Report of Dr. Kay for a statement of the measures suggested by these facts.

We proceed now to draw your Lordship's attention to the proceedings in the Northern District.

In Lancashire, at the date of our last Report, the guardians of 12 Unions,—viz., Chorlton, West Derby, Warrington, Ormskirk, Prescott, Leigh, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslingden, Salford, Wigan, and Preston, had assumed the administration of relief under our rules and regulations, and since that time the following Unions have been brought into operation in that county, at the respective periods hereunder mentioned:—

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of its Formation.	Date of Rules and Regulations.	Relief assumed by the Guardians.
The Fylde . . .	31 Dec. 1836	10 Oct. 1838	From and after 25 Dec. 1838
Garstang . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Chorley . . .	Ditto . . .	20 Oct. 1838	Ditto.
Clitheroe . . .	20 Dec. 1836	24 Oct. 1838	Ditto.
Bolton . . .	Jan. 1837	12 Nov. 1838	4 March 1839

We are enabled to state generally, in reference to these Unions, that the Boards of Guardians are proceeding satisfactorily in the administration of relief, and that the misapprehensions which once prevailed even amongst the most respectable classes regarding the character of the new system, are fast giving way to experience of its effects. It has been seen that substantial benefits have arisen and will continue to arise from the new mode of management, and we have reason to believe that a feeling of confidence

in the applicability of the law to this district is daily gaining ground, and is more particularly discernible in those Unions which have been longest under the operation of the law.

The same observations apply to many of those Unions in the West Riding of York which have been longest in operation.

The guardians of Chorlton Union, situate chiefly within the borough of Manchester, have favoured us with a copy of a report which they have thought proper to publish for the satisfaction of the rate-payers, detailing the operation of the law in that Union for the period of one entire year. These gentlemen state "that coming to the subject with minds not prepossessed in favour of the Poor Law Amendment Act, they are convinced, after experience and careful consideration, that it only requires a thorough knowledge of the principles upon which the Act is founded, to disabuse the public mind of nearly if not all the obloquy that has been thrown around it." This Report recites also a unanimous resolution to which the Board had come in the following terms: "That the time has now arrived for providing proper and suitable accommodation for the in-door paupers of the Union, whereby the comforts of the poor may be better provided for, and the responsibility of the guardians lessened, by centralizing their duties in one building conveniently situated for their more easy inspection and management."

We have received also a copy of a statement of the same nature, published by the Board of Guardians of Settle Union in the West Riding of York.

After stating a saving in expenditure for one year of 1,021*l.*, or about one-fifth of the whole average, the Report proceeds to recapitulate, in a very clear manner, in the following terms, the nature of the changes which have been actually introduced:—

"The guardians are authorized to put the law into operation under and subject to the provisions of the 43rd Eliz. c. 2 (the old law), and are in fact a larger vestry, before whom the cases of the respective paupers are investigated either on their own personal application or from the report of the relieving officers, whose duty it is to administer the relief ordered by the Board, and to inquire into the situation of the paupers making application, and the Board of Guardians have reason to believe that the real wants and necessities of the poor are more promptly attended to and relieved than under the old law.

"A medical officer has been appointed for the workhouse, who attends there almost daily, and the Union has been formed into districts, for which medical officers have also been appointed, whose duty it is to attend the paupers within their respective districts upon receiving an order from the relieving officer so to do; and as weekly returns of the number of medical cases, the nature of the disease, the treatment, and the number of attendances, are made to the Board of Guardians, the Board has the means of seeing that the duties of medical officers are properly performed, and the sick poor properly attended to, and the Board has reason to be satisfied in that respect,

"The Union has also been divided into districts, for which assistant overseers have been appointed, by which measure the rate-payers are relieved from an onerous and responsible duty, and the various and important duties of the office are more punctually and satisfactorily performed.

"An auditor has also been appointed, whose duty it is to examine the accounts, to prevent improper charges, and to see that the several townships are charged with their proper quota or share of the expenditure, and the accounts of the Union for the past year have been subjected to his revision, and duly passed and allowed by him.

"Upon the whole, therefore, the Board of Guardians consider the present a great improvement upon the old mode of administering the law, whether as regards the expense, the care of the paupers (especially in the medical department, and during sickness), or the mode of transacting the business of the several townships within the Union, and they are led to believe that the expenditure of future years will be much diminished, as there have been many expenses during the first year which will not again occur."

Among the advantages which have at present been derived from the introduction of the law into this district, we are disposed to estimate very highly those arrangements regarding the workhouse establishments and the appointment of paid officers, which have been already adopted by the Boards of Guardians in this district.

The Guardians of West Derby Union, situate chiefly within the Borough of Liverpool, have determined upon providing, in place of the present inadequate and inconvenient building, a new Union workhouse, constructed upon an authorized plan, and affording means for the due classification and management of the inmates.

The Guardians of Halifax and Skipton Unions have determined upon the same course. In the former Union there were at the time of its formation no less than 12 separate workhouse establishments, the total number of inmates at that time not exceeding 231. Some of these houses were in a state unfit for human beings to inhabit, and the aggregate expense of their expenditure and management was very great, and wholly disproportioned to the number of inmates maintained. The building, therefore, of a central workhouse at Halifax to contain 400 inmates, whether considered as a measure of economy, as a means for the wholesome and proper maintenance of the poor, or as affording opportunity for due classification, inspection, and management, was a measure of obvious utility and advantage, such as no deliberative body, being invested like the guardians with requisite powers, could reasonably refrain from adopting.

In Settle, Ormskirk, the Fylde, and Burnley Unions, the respective Boards of Guardians have adopted plans for altering and adapting single workhouses already existing to the uses of the entire Union.

In the Bradford Union the number of workhouse establish-

ments have been reduced from seven to four, in Wakefield from five to one, in Dewsbury from eight to two, in Blackburn from five to two, in Preston from nine to four, in Wigan from three to two, in Chorley from five to two, in Leigh from four to two, in Burnley from four to one, in Prescot from five to three, and in many of these Unions a further consolidation of the work-house establishments is contemplated. It is probable, indeed, that very few will ultimately find it desirable to retain more than one establishment.

Previously to the formation of the Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding, the number of persons receiving payment for the discharge of parochial business was extremely great. In the larger and more populous townships, where the duties of paid and permanent overseers were sufficiently extensive to occupy the whole time of one or more individuals, the office was usually found filled by persons of a very active and intelligent description. Such was found almost invariably to be the case with regard to the assistant-overseers of the large towns which became the centre of Unions on the first introduction of the law; and it must be observed that these persons have generally remained in office under the respective Boards of Guardians.

In the smaller townships the office of paid overseer devolved upon persons of a very inferior stamp, being such only as a limited range of choice and a small amount of salary corresponding with the trifling extent of the business, might be expected to supply.

The paid overseer in such cases, even when permanently discharging the duties of that office, was not in a situation to acquire much experience of general parochial business; but an arrangement still more defective, and which was frequently adopted in small townships, was for the rate-payers to succeed each other in the duties and emoluments of the office; and in many cases, instead of the regular appointment of an assistant-overseer, one or both of the annual overseers have received payment for their services, the salary and the office both going by house-row. In one instance a pauper receiving 5s. a week on the ground of his not being able to do anything to maintain himself, was recommended by the rate-payers to the Board of Guardians as a proper person for the office of assistant-overseer.

In many of these cases it has become the practice to employ paid auxiliaries in the second degree, to assist, in fact, the assistant-overseer, by writing his accounts, letters, &c., and keeping the township books. This office has been usually filled by the school-master, who, when paid directly from the poor-rates, is called in the books vestry-clerk, or town-clerk. The consequence of such a system has been, that with regard to the smaller class of country townships, a considerable expense in salaries and other incidental payments has been incurred, without producing any corresponding degree of efficiency in the service; and that in all dealings on

questions of settlement or otherwise between the overseers of the small townships and those of the neighbouring large manufacturing towns, the former have hitherto contended on very unequal terms.

It is manifest that when business occurs, as frequently is the case, requiring judgment, clearness, and despatch, it is equally as important to the rate-payers of the smallest as it is to those of the largest townships, that such business should be conducted by responsible persons competent to the service.

The universal introduction, therefore, of a paid and permanent officer of acknowledged experience and ability, in place of several officers of inferior stamp, is one of those improvements incidental to the new system of management, which we have calculated upon as most certain of producing ultimate satisfaction to the rate-payers in these districts. The experience of the changes already effected, so far as they have gone, have been highly satisfactory, both as regards the duty of relieving the poor, and the despatch of the other business devolving upon the overseers.

In the 17 Unions which are now in operation in Lancashire, there were, at the time of introducing the law, not less than 347 paid officers engaged in the administration of relief, receiving salaries of different amounts, varying from 5*l.* or less to 250*l.*, the greater part of them engaged in other business, either as shopkeepers, or small farmers, and many of them incompetent to the more difficult duties of the office.

The relieving officers now employed in conducting the relief in those Unions amount only to 47, selected generally from the body of the former officers for superior activity and intelligence, devoting their whole time and attention to the relief of the poor, with salaries varying from 50*l.* to 150*l.* per annum. Among these officers, who all conduct their business and keep their books upon an uniform system, the best understanding prevails as to the relief of the poor resident in each other's districts; a comparatively trifling amount of correspondence suffices for this purpose; few disputes arise; the cost of journeys and other incidental expenses is much reduced; and removals of the poor to their places of settlement very seldom occur. In a district where the settled poor of the various townships are intermixed to a great degree, as in Lancashire, these advantages, independently of a most prompt and close attention to the wants of the really destitute, are of great value and importance.

In the Unions in operation in the West Riding of York, a similar reduction of the number of officers connected with the relief of the poor has taken place, and has been attended with the same advantages in point of economy, and the proper discharge of the business.

In many Unions, as in Bradford, Halifax, Settle, Chorlton, Blackburn, Wigan, Todmorden, Preston, the Fylde, and Garstang, not only the relief of the poor, but the other duties formerly

devolving upon the paid servant of the township, have been confided to district officers, under the name of assistant-overseers, appointed by the guardians. By this means the assessing, making, and collecting the rate in each township, the presenting a quarterly account of its expenditure to the auditor of the Union, the conduct of the annual election of the guardians, and of all proceedings directed by the Board of Guardians in regard to orders of removal, orders of bastardy, orders of maintenance against the relatives of poor persons liable under the 43rd Eliz., the prosecution of persons deserting their families, the recovery of loans, the removal of vagrants and lunatics, and the other regular or extraordinary duties of overseers, are far more efficiently and economically provided for than either by fixing these duties upon the unpaid overseers, or leaving them to be performed by a separate paid officer in each township.

In those Unions in which these arrangements have been perfected, it is found that the services of an experienced and able officer for every department of duty, have been secured to the smallest township at a less cost than was formerly incurred in the salary and incidental expenses of the separate township overseer.

We have now to advert to a few instances of resistance to the law which have occurred in certain parts of this district.

In Todmorden Union, immediately on the introduction of the new system, an attempt was made by the partners of one manufactory, as stated in our last Report, to prevent the peaceable operation of the law, by throwing the whole of their work-people at once out of employment, and closing their works. This attempt to intimidate the guardians, by endangering the peace of the neighbourhood, having been defeated by the promptitude of the magistrates, and the steady determination of the guardians, Messrs. Fielden, on the 16th day of July, re-opened their works; and on that day a printed placard was posted in and about Todmorden, purporting to be signed by Mr. John Fielden, one of the partners, and addressed to the Board of Guardians.

In this placard the following remarkable passages occur:—

“To oppose force to force we are not yet prepared; but if the people of this and the surrounding districts are to be driven to the alternative of either doing so, or surrendering their local government into the hands of an unconstitutional board of law-makers, the time may not be far distant when the experiment may be tried, and I would warn those who provoke the people to such a combat of the danger they are incurring. * * * * *

“I cannot help adding, as a point worthy of your most serious consideration, that your real difficulties may only commence when the period arrives for the relief of the poor being administered by your board, and the officers acting under it. Supplies will be required, the rates will have to be collected, and, after having disregarded the entreaties of your brother rate-payers, this may be much more difficult

to accomplish than you expect, even with the threatened force at your back. You have heard that tithes could not be collected in Ireland; and if you persevere you may have the satisfaction of knowing that rates cannot be collected in England."

On the guardians proceeding to assume the administration of relief, and to demand from the overseers of the several townships the sums necessary for this purpose, the overseers of Todmorden and Langfield (the townships in which Messrs. Fielden's works are chiefly situate) adopted a course of passive resistance and disobedience to the law, in which they have persevered up to the present time. The overseers of the other townships having supplied the necessary funds, the guardians at once assumed the administration of relief to the poor in those townships; but the poor of Todmorden and Langfield have not been relieved by the Board of Guardians for want of the necessary funds.

In the meantime the powers of the law have been exerted against the overseers of the two townships making default. The overseers of Todmorden have been convicted of a first and second offence under the 93rd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the fines of 5*l.* in the first instance, and of 20*l.* in the second, have been levied by distress upon the goods of one of them. An appeal, which the overseers entered against the second conviction at Salford sessions, was abandoned at the moment of trial. A *mandamus* has been sued out against the same parties from the Court of Queen's Bench to compel them to pay the required sums to the guardians, and this process is still pending. The overseers of the same township have also been indicted, and found guilty of a misdemeanor, for neglecting to make and render an account of their expenditure to the auditor of the Union. This indictment the defendants removed by *certiorari* from the court of quarter sessions to the Queen's Bench, and it was accordingly tried before Mr. Baron Alderson at the late Liverpool assizes, when the learned judge overruled certain objections made by the defendants on questions of law, but gave them leave to move the Court of Queen's Bench to reverse his judgment.

Such is the present situation of the Todmorden Union as regards the enforcement of the law by legal process in the courts of justice. The length of time which it requires to carry those processes through the several courts is the more to be regretted, as, under the present circumstances, there appears to be no legal provision in force for the relief of the poor in either of the two townships in question.

We regret to be obliged to add to this statement, that, besides this refusal of the necessary supplies for the relief of the poor, the other mode of resistance to the law adverted to in the above placard of the 16th July, has been adopted in this Union by a number of misguided persons, who appear to have believed that the time had arrived for opposing force to force, and that a violent

resistance to the law was not only justifiable, on the part of those who were adverse to its operation, but that it might be attended with a successful result.

On the 16th November last two constables from Halifax, who were employed in executing a warrant of distress upon the overseer of Langfield, were violently assaulted and overpowered by a concourse of persons, the first assembling of which was accompanied by the ringing of a bell in one of Messrs. Fielden's factories, from which a large number of work-people issued, and took part in the riot which ensued. The two officers were stripped of their clothes, and otherwise brutally treated, and had great difficulty in escaping with their lives into the adjoining township of Stanfield; and here a further riot took place, accompanied by some destruction of property, and an attack upon the building in which the guardians were accustomed to meet.

On Wednesday, the 21st November following, the magistrates having previously issued summonses to certain persons to attend to be sworn in as special constables on the Thursday, it appears to have been deliberately determined by the parties who were disposed to resist the law by force, that the interval before the swearing in of the special constables should be taken advantage of for the destruction of the property of parties supposed to be favourable to the law.

Accordingly a large number of persons assembled in the afternoon of Wednesday, and proceeded well prepared with clubs and large pieces of timber, provided, as it afterwards appeared by the use which was made of them, for the purpose of battering and demolishing the doors and windows of the houses they attacked. The objects of this violence were the houses of the chairman and several other guardians of the Union, the clerk of the Union, and other persons supposed to be friendly to the law. A great destruction of property ensued; the obnoxious parties and their families were placed in peril, and in two instances attempts were made to set fire to dwelling-houses, which attempts fortunately failed. Mr. Crossley, one of the resident magistrates, despatched a request for military aid to the commanding officer at Burnley, but before the arrival of the troops the work of destruction had been abandoned, and the rioters had voluntarily dispersed.

Such was the state of excitement and alarm occasioned by these unfortunate proceedings, that the magistrates, in their subsequent active exertions to apprehend the rioters, deemed it expedient on two occasions to call out a military force in support of the constables while engaged in making prisoners of some of the workmen in Messrs. Fielden's mills. It has also appeared essential to the security of the neighbourhood that a combined force of infantry and cavalry should be stationed at Todmorden for the present.

More minute details of these proceedings have probably been

supplied to your Lordship from other quarters, but we have thought it right to advert to them in this Report, as showing the origin and character of the opposition which has been encountered at Todmorden.

Nothing certainly could be more applicable to this case than the excellent observation made by the learned judge on the trial of some of the rioters convicted at York, to the effect, "that there were parties far more deserving of punishment, in reference to these transactions, than the misguided men who then stood before him for sentence." An observation, to the same effect, appears to have been made by a jury at Liverpool in delivering their verdict of guilty against one of the Todmorden rioters of the 21st November; they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court, on the ground that he had been "influenced by others."

Since the military have been stationed in Todmorden tranquillity has prevailed in the neighbourhood, and the guardians have been enabled to carry on the administration of relief in all the townships of the Union, excepting only the two townships from which the necessary funds have not been supplied. It is our intention to proceed in using such means, for enforcing obedience to the law in the townships of Todmorden and Langfield, as we may find available for that purpose.

We close our account of our proceedings in the manufacturing districts by the subjoined table, which exhibits the improvements which have taken place in the Unions in the manufacturing and midland counties, taken promiscuously.—(*See page 35.*)

In our First Annual Report, we stated the arrangements which we had made for carrying out the principles of the new mode of election adopted under the Poor Law Amendment Act. These principles are, that the perfect deliberation of the electors should by all practicable arrangements be secured; next, that their time should to the utmost extent be saved, and their convenience consulted.

By the voting paper on which the elector is to record his vote in his own hand-writing being left during one or two clear days at his residence, he is enabled to give his vote in the most free and deliberate manner, undisturbed by the importunities of canvassers, or the tumult and clamour of the polling-booth; by the voting paper being called for at the residence of the elector by a responsible officer, and by him being taken to the returning officer, the elector is saved from the necessity of losing his time and neglecting his business in attending the polling-booth, it being deemed the best economy that one officer should attend as a collector at the residences of several hundred voters, rather than that several hundred voters should leave their homes and occupations to attend at the station of one officer,—a poll-clerk. By this mode the necessity of extraneous expense and excitement, in

TEN UNIONS IN MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.

UNIONS.	Number of Paupers Relieved.						Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.						Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
	Christmas Quarter, 1837.			Christmas Quarter, 1838.					Christmas Quarter, 1837.			Christmas Quarter, 1838.				
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.			In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Total.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Total.		
CHESTER:																
Congleton . . .	107	2,462	2,569	71	1,905	1,976	593	23	153	1,403	1,556	114	1,258	1,372	184	12
Macclesfield . .	381	2,577	2,958	262	2,369	2,631	327	11	945	1,931	2,876	428	1,547	1,975	901	31
Northwich . . .	62	2,408	2,470	49	2,022	2,071	399	16	62	1,688	1,750	50	1,541	1,591	159	9
DERBY:																
Derby	1,129	621	1,750	857	410	1,267	483	28	408	429	837	223	282	505	332	40
NORTHAMPTON:																
Daventry	109	1,543	1,652	126	1,314	1,440	212	13	174	1,576	1,750	241	1,363	1,604	146	8
NOTTINGHAM:																
Nottingham . . .	2,107	3,157	5,264	806	1,608	2,414	2,850	54	1,953	2,084	4,037	1,065	1,325	2,390	1,647	41
STAFFORD:																
Lichfield	141	1,092	1,233	162	912	1,074	159	14	224	1,028	1,252	225	870	1,095	157	13
Wolverhampton .	426	1,328	1,754	330	1,149	1,479	275	16	447	748	1,195	414	687	1,101	94	8
WORCESTER:																
Droitwich	146	1,198	1,344	178	943	1,121	223	17	218	852	1,070	207	755	962	108	11
Stourbridge . . .	195	1,817	2,012	142	1,753	1,895	117	6	225	1,159	1,384	177	1,001	1,238	146	11
Totals	4,803	18,203	23,006	2,983	14,385	17,368	5,638	25	4,809	12,898	17,707	3,144	10,689	13,833	3,874	22

order to induce bodies of electors to incur inconvenience, insults, or annoyances of various sorts, are saved to both parties. Hitherto this mode of election, which differs from all others in use in this country, has given general satisfaction. Moreover it has continued to be marked by greater numbers of votes being given than have been obtained for the like objects under any other form of election. In the greater number of instances of contested elections the number of votes polled have been more than trebled, which we consider equivalent to the relieving of all the additional votes from the loss and inconvenience previously attendant on the exercise of the franchise. The expense in the larger parishes was greatly below that of the ordinary elections by poll. Nevertheless we have found that the expense of the first election arrangements might be advantageously reduced, and several inconveniences sustained in the larger parishes obviated. At the outset we were compelled to impose the duties of conducting the election upon the annual overseers. These duties were as imperfectly performed as nearly all administrative duties are that are intrusted to unpaid officers without continued supervision and control. In addition to the mistakes and confusion occasioned by ignorance and by the novelty of the duties, there were the more serious errors arising from party feelings and local jealousies and connexions. To meet these difficulties in some of the more populous town parishes, we directed the appointment by the parish officers of professional returning officers, and also of special paid agents to distribute and collect the voting papers.

To diminish the expense and improve the machinery of these elections, we have this year ordered, that in certain Unions where contested elections were expected, the clerk to the Union should perform the duties of conducting the election and making the return. We are aware that the appointment of the clerk to perform such duties is open to objection, on the grounds that his sympathies would be with the guardians under whom he had served, and to some of whom he probably owed his appointment; and that, having been locally appointed, he would scarcely be free from local party feelings.

Admitting the force of these objections (which appear to be altogether removeable only by the appointment of a paid officer, who is independent of the locality, and which would be attended with very serious expense,) we have found that such biases operate least powerfully when the officer is subject to responsibility, and that when distinct duties are assigned to him, he has not the same safe opportunities for aiding a contest, as any partiality in the performance of his duties may expose him to dismissal.

Inasmuch as the law and practice of elections had become settled, and the clerks are the officers most conversant with them, we this year, by particular orders issued to several Unions,

required those officers to perform the duties in question. In two populous parishes, where the clerks had been deeply involved in the local contests, we appointed special officers.

To reduce the expense of the distribution and collection of the voting papers, we have directed the paid officers of the Union to perform that duty in parishes where the election was contested. In the more populous parishes in the metropolis, with the consent of the Commissioners of Police, we provided that the police constables should aid in the performance of that duty, and we have received very gratifying testimony as to the exact and impartial manner in which this service was rendered by them.

It is reported to us that these general arrangements have, in the instances where they have been tried, operated satisfactorily. And in a report which we propose shortly to submit to your Lordship, we shall state some further improvements which may be introduced with advantage, in the mode of conducting the election of guardians.

The expense, however, cannot be estimated fairly, except in reference to the savings effected by the new mode of taking the votes. In one parish where the election was severely contested, there were 10,000 persons whose votes were taken. One with another, not less perhaps than half a day would be consumed by a voter in quitting his occupation to go to the polling-booth, give his vote, and return, which was necessary before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; one with another, the value of the time consumed by each voter would perhaps be under estimated at half-a-crown. The aggregate value of the time required from the voters would not therefore be less than 1,250*l*. In registering new claims, and in the formation of a new machinery, much expense was incurred; but the permanent expense of printing the voting papers, and other incidental charges for completing the election, would probably not exceed 100*l*.

PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

1. WE proceed now to detail the proceedings taken for carrying into operation the Act 1st & 2nd Victoria, c. 56, "for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," which received the Royal assent on the 31st of July 1838.

On the 11th of August your Lordship addressed to us the following letter :—

"GENTLEMEN,"

Whitehall, 11th August, 1838.

"THE Act recently passed for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland, renders it necessary for me to state the views of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the manner of carrying the measure into operation; for which purpose, I recommend that Mr. Nicholls should proceed thither as soon as he can conveniently do so, taking with him such Assistant Commissioners as may appear necessary for making the preliminary inquiries, and preparing for the formation of Unions, conformably to the provisions of the Act.

"Your Board will decide as to the Assistant Commissioners who shall accompany Mr. Nicholls to Ireland; but it appears to me that at the commencement six would be a suitable number, in addition to whom, Mr. Nicholls might attach more immediately to himself an Assistant Secretary, or an Assistant Commissioner to do secretarial duties.

"The length of Mr. Nicholls's stay in Ireland would depend upon circumstances; but it seems desirable, in the first instance, it should not be protracted beyond two or three months, and on his return the order of further proceedings would be open to reconsideration.

"The formation of Unions throughout England and Wales being now nearly completed, and most of them having made great progress towards a correct administration of relief to the poor, I presume that some of your present Assistant Commissioners may be spared for the service in Ireland; and to this end I recommend a careful revision of your present arrangements, and such an extension of the district assigned to each Assistant Commissioner, as shall not be incompatible with the efficient discharge of his functions, taking care on the one hand not to cripple the public service by making the districts too extensive for proper inspection, and on the other not to retain more Assistant Commissioners in England than are required for the due performance of the duty.

"Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to sanction the appointment of such additional Assistant Commissioners as may be necessary, as soon as you have ascertained what number of those already appointed can be spared for the service in Ireland; and as regards such additional Assistant Commissioners, I consider it important that some of them should be natives of Ireland.

"Their deficiencies in experience may in a great measure be remedied by associating an English Commissioner, trained in the practice of Poor Law Administration as established in the English Unions, with each Irish Assistant Commissioner.

"As you are required, by the 46th and 47th sections of the Act, to

inspect and report upon the medical institutions in Ireland, it will be necessary for you to appoint one or more Assistant Commissioners of the medical profession.

“The absence of one of the Commissioners in Ireland will render it necessary for you to make some temporary modification as to the distribution and manner of conducting the business of the Commission in England, so as to admit of its being conveniently transacted by the remaining Commissioners; and as affording some facilities in this respect, I wish to call your attention to the 11th section of the Irish Act, by which power may be delegated to any one Commissioner to carry on the ordinary business of the Commission.

“I feel it to be scarcely necessary to point out to you the very great importance of exercising caution and forbearance, as well as firmness, in the introduction of the new law into Ireland, and that it is essential so to proceed as to obtain the concurrence of the owners of property, and to conciliate the good will of the Irish people. A communication will be made to the Irish Government, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will, on application, afford all the assistance in his power for forwarding the object of the Commission, and I shall be always ready to attend to any suggestions or representations which you may have to make to me in reference to the progress of this important measure.

“I must leave open for consideration the mode of carrying the law into operation. It appears to me that a gradual but steady progress in the formation of Unions, and preparation of workhouses, is the most advisable course. But in so important a matter every means should be adopted for arriving at a sound and salutary conclusion.

“*To the Poor Law Commissioners,*
&c. &c. &c.”

“I have, &c.

(Signed) “J. RUSSELL.

2. In conformity with your Lordship's recommendation in the preceding letter, on the 31st of August we came to a resolution that Mr. Nicholls should act as Commissioner in Ireland in execution of the Irish Poor Relief Act; and having made such an arrangement of the districts in England as to admit of four of the English Assistant Commissioners being sent to Ireland; and having also obtained the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the appointment of four other Assistant Commissioners, with a view to the duties to be performed in Ireland, we determined on sending Mr. Gulson, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Voules, thither forthwith; and subsequently nominated Mr. Clements, Mr. Hancock, Mr. O'Donoghue, and Mr. Phelan, to act as Assistant Commissioners in that country.

3. Mr. Nicholls reached Dublin on the 4th September, and on the 11th of that month he took upon himself the exercise of the powers of the Commission in Ireland, under the provisions of the 11th and 122nd sections of the Act, as required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in conformity with the resolution of the Board in London.

4. It is necessary here to state, however, that although the

Commissioners were thus separated into two Boards, a perfect unity of action was insured by the regular interchange of Minutes, and by the arrangement that all orders and regulations requiring the seal of the Commission should be sent to London for execution. This arrangement has hitherto worked satisfactorily, and we see no reason to doubt of its continuing to do so. Should the press of business on the Dublin Board be such at any time as to require the seal of the Commission to be there affixed to documents, not being general rules, instead of their being sent to London, there will be no difficulty in doing this for a season, although we consider the present arrangement to be preferable, and propose to adhere to it until a necessity for changing it may arise.

5. On the 11th of September the four Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Gulson, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Voules, assembled in Dublin, and the Board delivered to them the following letter of instructions for their guidance and information:—

“ Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

“ GENTLEMEN,

11th Sept. 1838.

“ 1. THE duty having devolved upon us of introducing the Poor Law into Ireland, it is of the first importance that we should take a correct view of our position, and so shape our course of action as to secure the best results, and avoid or neutralize the dangers and difficulties which may possibly arise to impede our progress.

“ 2. It must always be borne in mind that the Irish people are peculiarly sensitive and ardent, quick in their perceptions, and hasty in their resolves; extremely sensible of kindness, but tremblingly alive to even the semblance of slight or neglect. The utmost caution will therefore be necessary on the part of every member of the Commission to conciliate their feelings, and to gain their confidence. This will best be accomplished by a simple, straightforward line of conduct—a scrupulous fulfilment of promises of every kind—and the greatest care not to raise or encourage expectations, unless there is a reasonable prospect of their being fulfilled; and steadily adhering to this course, we shall, I trust, succeed in securing for the Commissioners the confidence of the Irish people, and by a constant exercise of kindness and forbearance, by a temperate and judicious use of the authority with which we are invested, and by an untiring perseverance in the performance of our duties, we shall also, I trust, succeed in acquiring their respect and good will. We know, we are sure, that the object of the law which we are called upon to administer is kind and beneficent, and calculated to better the condition and improve the social habits of the people; and knowing this, we cannot feel otherwise than confident in its application, and eagerly zealous of working out the important results contemplated by the Legislature in its enactment.

“ 3. In order to ensure an identity of view and a harmony of action in every department, frank, frequent, and unreserved communication between the Assistant Commissioners and the Commissioner in Dublin, is absolutely essential; and for my part, I can only assure you, that it will be my most anxious endeavour to cultivate such intercourse to the utmost.

"4. In one respect we shall find an advantage in the application of the law in Ireland over what was experienced in England. As regards a legal provision for the poor, Ireland is at present entirely a blank, and it is open to us to establish one rule, one system, in detail as well as in principle, throughout the whole country, instead of modifying and adapting arrangements to previously existing institutions, as we were frequently compelled to do in England. We may therefore hope that our work in this country will be, on the whole, more orderly and harmonious than we were able to make it there.

"5. The first point which presents itself for consideration is as to the mode of commencing operations. Will it be better to commence by forming Unions of the chief towns, and to work back from them to the interior of the country, or ought we to begin in the interior and work up to the great towns? This is an important question, and must be decided as speedily as possible; and in order to obtain the necessary data for coming to a decision upon it, it seems essential that the Assistant Commissioners should examine and report upon the state of some of the chief towns, at the same time availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of acquiring such a knowledge of other parts of the country as shall enable them to form an accurate opinion upon this point.

"6. For this purpose Mr. Gulson will proceed at his earliest convenience to Belfast, Mr. Hawley to Limerick, Mr. Voules to Cork, and Mr. Earle will devote his attention to Dublin and the neighbouring district. I have little to say in the way of instruction. The knowledge and experience of each will be your best guide as to the objects to be attended to and avoided. At Cork, the Foundling Hospital and House of Industry demand particular attention, with reference to the 3rd and 34th sections of the Act; at Belfast the poorhouse; and in Dublin the Foundling Hospital, House of Industry, and Mendicity Institution.

"7. In a personal interview with the governor of the Dublin House of Industry, I suggested the expediency of his not admitting any more inmates, until the Commissioners have had an opportunity of deliberating upon the course to be pursued with this establishment. It will probably be necessary to issue directions to the same purport to the authorities of the Foundling Hospital at Cork; but previous to doing this, I think it desirable that Mr. Voules should examine and report upon this establishment.

"8. The investigation in which the Assistant Commissioners will thus be engaged must serve to bring them acquainted with the condition and habits of the people, and will prepare them for undertaking the formation of Unions, as soon as arrangements are sufficiently advanced for that purpose. In traversing the country, the position, size, and character of the towns; the existence of barracks or other buildings readily convertible to workhouse purposes; the disposition of the inhabitants with respect to the law, whether favourable or otherwise, will, of course, all be noted, and the Commissioners will thus be put in possession of the best means of judging as to when and where the Unions shall be formed, it being of importance to begin where the least difficulty or opposition is to be expected.

"9. The principle which the Commissioners have laid down for the formation of Unions in England seems especially applicable to Ireland,

and should, I think, on all occasions be strictly adhered to, namely, that the Union should consist of the market town and the district surrounding and dependent on it. It will, I believe, be found that the market towns in Ireland are so equally distributed over the country, that the Unions thus formed will for the most part be pretty equal in extent, and of a size not greatly differing from what has been suggested as the most eligible, that is, a radius of 10 miles.

"10. On the map which will be delivered to each Assistant Commissioner, a series of circles of this radius has been described around 97 market towns, which may be of some use with reference to this point, for although the circles will in no instance exhibit the boundaries, or the exact size of any Union, or even, in many cases, the actual centre to be hereafter taken, they will show the effect of parcelling out the country into divisions of this size, and thus, probably, be useful to the Assistant Commissioners in selecting the centres and arranging the districts.

"11. The question as to the size of Unions has been much debated; some persons contending for small Unions, of four or five miles radius, whilst others prefer the larger size of 10 miles. Without attempting to decide this point at present, it may be sufficient to remark that the larger the Union, the smaller will be the establishment charge; and the provisions introduced in the House of Lords for localizing the rate upon each electoral division, having also removed one of the objections to large Unions chiefly insisted upon, it will now, perhaps, be generally considered that so long as we take the resort to a market town as our guide, we shall not be far wrong; for the people who frequent the market will find no difficulty in attending at the Union workhouse, whether as guardians, or applicants for relief, or for any other purpose.

"12. Taking the above principle as our guide, it will still be our duty to attend to local interests in the formation of Unions, as well as, in establishing the electoral divisions, the boundaries of property should on all occasions be observed as far as may be compatible with the general interest and convenience; but it is highly important that all the Unions should be formed as compact and complete as possible; for when the country shall have been worked up into Unions, each having an organized machinery and a principle of self-government, and with the market town as a centre or little capital, it can scarcely be doubted that they will be made available for other purposes as well as for the administration of the Poor Law. The imperfect formation of a Union, or an undue attention to local influence, might probably, therefore, be productive of much future inconvenience, and impede the introduction of arrangements for the improvement of the country.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE NICHOLLS.

"*To the Assistant Commissioners acting in Ireland.*"

6. On the 9th of October, the four English Assistant Commissioners re-assembled in Dublin, and reported the result of their investigations; and being then joined by those newly appointed (except Mr. Phelan, who was appointed subsequently), the whole subject of the law, its objects and requirements, and the mode in which it could best be introduced, were very fully discussed be-

tween them and the Board, which ended its deliberations by issuing to each of the Assistant Commissioners the further instructions hereafter inserted, which specify all the material points to which their attention should be directed, and assign to each a district in which he was forthwith to commence operations.

COPY of Board's Minute of Tuesday, the 9th of October, 1838.

"The Assistant Commissioners having reported the result of their inquiries and observations in Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, Cork, and the neighbouring districts, and having on Saturday, yesterday, and to-day, very fully discussed and stated their opinions upon the several points hereafter adverted to, the Board confirms the views stated in the letter of instructions of the 11th ult., and further resolves as follows:—

"1. In reference to the size of the Unions, it is considered that a radius of about 10 statute miles should be generally observed, due regard being had to local circumstances in every case, both as to the size and form of the Unions, the limit of a 10 miles' radius being kept in view as a general principle, open to modification, and not as a fixed and determinate rule.

"2. In the formation of the Unions, county or baronial boundaries need not be observed, wherever a sufficient cause exists for departing from them; in the absence of any such cause, it will be desirable to adhere to old and recognized boundaries. The same remark applies to the property of an individual, which should not be separated or placed in different Unions, except where such severance is necessary for ensuring the compactness or convenience of the arrangement; and in every such case, pains should be taken to satisfy the proprietor that the course adopted is really necessary.

"3. Very careful consideration will in every case be required in arranging the electoral divisions, as well as in determining the number to be established in each Union; for although the 18th section gives the Commissioners power to 'alter the electoral divisions from time to time as they may see fit,' it will be extremely important so to form these divisions at the outset, as to prevent the necessity for subsequent alteration.

"4. As regards the number of electoral divisions, it seems generally desirable that there should be as many as there are to be elected guardians, and that the several divisions should be, as nearly as may be, of about the same size. Cases will not improbably occur, however, in which it may be expedient or necessary to depart from this rule, either on account of the extent of individual properties, or of some local circumstances rendering it impracticable or unadvisable to form all the divisions of similar dimensions, in which case the larger division may probably have a proportionate number of guardians assigned to it, as in the instance of the larger parishes in the English Unions; it will be well, however, to deal with such cases as exceptions to the rule, and, as far as practicable, to form the several electoral divisions of about the same size, each returning one guardian.

"5. In forming the townlands into electoral divisions, difficulties will probably be raised as to what particular townlands shall be grouped together, some being heavily charged with pauperism, and others being nearly free from it. Landed proprietors, too, will naturally be desirous

of having their land placed in one division, unmixed with the land of others, especially in cases where they have taken pains, or incurred expense, to improve their properties. It is impossible to lay down any unvarying rule applicable to such cases; but the wishes of proprietors, where the lands are contiguous, should be attended to as far as circumstances permit, without injury or inconvenience to others; and in grouping pauperized and unpauperized townlands together, which will very often be necessary, care should be taken so to arrange the district as to make the relief afforded to the former as little oppressive as possible to the latter.

“6. In Dublin, Limerick, and some few of the older cities, it will probably be impossible to form the electoral divisions with anything like an equalization of pressure, owing to entire parishes, or portions of the same, being in some instances inhabited by the poor and mendicant classes, whilst other portions are entirely freed from them. The Board is very sensible of the magnitude of this difficulty, which will receive its best attention, with the view of endeavouring to devise a palliative, if not a remedy; and it is much to be desired that the efforts of the Assistant Commissioners should be directed to the same end.

“7. The most eligible number of elected guardians to be appointed for a Union is a question of considerable difficulty, and may be viewed differently by different persons, and may even require to be differently adjusted in different districts. On the whole, however, and having regard to the satisfactory despatch of business, as well as to the importance of having an executive so extended as to command the confidence and concurrence of the rate-payers collectively, it appears to the Board that a number of elected guardians, varying, according to circumstances, from 16 to 24, will be best calculated for carrying out the provisions of the Act. These numbers, with the proportion of one-third *ex-officio* guardians, would give to each Union a Board of Guardians of from 21 to 32 members, which would be sufficient for the purpose of deliberation, and yet not so numerous as to impede efficient action.

“8. The qualification of guardians must depend very much upon the circumstances of the district; in some parts of Ireland, a 5*l.* qualification would not be too low, whilst in others the maximum of 30*l.* would not be much, if at all too high. The Assistant Commissioners must use their discretion between these two extremes in the recommendations they may forward for fixing the qualification; and it appears to the Board that it will be advantageous to assume 10*l.* as the preferable medium to be adhered to, except in cases requiring a greater or smaller amount of qualification, it being obviously important to observe some general rule applicable to the great majority of cases.

“9. The appointment of Returning officers will be one of the first points requiring the attention of the Assistant Commissioners. Supposing the Union to consist of 20 electoral divisions, a Returning officer for each would form a complex and expensive machinery, and should only be resorted to when there are no other means for conducting the elections. In some instances it may probably be found expedient to appoint the same person Returning officer for two or more electoral divisions; but it appears to the Board to be on the whole a preferable course to appoint one Returning officer for the whole of the Union, enabling him to employ such assistants as may be necessary, and re-

quiring the Collectors to superintend the distribution and collection of the voting papers in their respective districts, as well as to attend with the rate-book, and afford such other aid as the Returning officer may require. This applies rather to the subsequent than the first election, when the county cess-payers will form the constituency, and difficulties will probably arise from this circumstance, as well as from the novelty of the whole proceeding. The Board is not possessed of sufficient information at present to be enabled to give specific instructions on this point, to which the earliest attention of the Assistant Commissioners is called, with the view of obtaining accurate information before the period for ordering the elections shall arrive.

“10. At the commencement of the Union, the operations of the Boards of Guardians will probably depend very much upon the individuals selected to fill the offices of chairman and vice-chairman; and the early and best attention of the Assistant Commissioner should be directed to this object, so as to procure the best men to fill these offices. It would seem also to be desirable, as has been the general practice in England, to get a select committee appointed at the first meeting of the guardians, consisting of the two chairmen and two or three of the most influential members, to be called the Workhouse Committee, with whom the Assistant Commissioner might consult, and in conjunction with whom he might take the requisite steps for providing workhouse accommodation for the Union.

“11. It is most important to bear in mind, however, that the workhouse constitutes the basis of the whole measure about to be established, and that as on the efficiency of the workhouse all will depend, so are the Commissioners, by the 35th section of the Act, made responsible for providing a competent building in size and arrangement, and so fitted up and furnished as they ‘shall deem most proper for carrying the Act into execution.’ The Commissioners can in no way relieve themselves from this responsibility, neither can they share it with the Boards of Guardians, although it is highly desirable that they should carry the concurrence and co-operation of the guardians with them in all that they do. They must still, however, themselves, with the aid of their Assistant Commissioners, take the necessary steps for providing in every Union, at the earliest practicable period after its formation, a competent workhouse, for the efficiency of which, in all respects, the Commissioners are alone responsible; and as by the 36th section the Commissioners are restricted from directing the expenditure of more than 400*l.* without the consent of the guardians, ‘except for the completion of buildings already in part erected according to the plan or plans originally sanctioned and deposited,’ it will be necessary, at the formation of every Union, to take a very careful survey, not only of the present state of destitution and mendicancy within it, and of what will be the amount of workhouse accommodation required immediately, or in the first two or three years, but also what is likely to be the amount necessary in future, so as to frame such plans and adopt such arrangements in the construction of the buildings, as shall afford the earliest accommodation for the destitute presently or more immediately in need of relief, and at the same time afford facilities for enlarging the buildings and extending the accommodation whenever this shall afterwards become necessary.

"12. The Board considers that the ends here indicated will, in the case of entirely new buildings, be most effectually attained by adopting one, two, or three plans, framed especially with reference to these objects, and on which the Assistant Commissioners may, with the Board's approbation, engraft such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary in any case. Where barracks or other old buildings shall be taken for workhouse purposes, care must be taken in planning the necessary alterations and additions, so to frame them that a portion only need be constructed in the first instance, and that the whole of the plan as designed may afterwards be completed, whenever it shall become necessary, without materially interfering with, or disturbing, the parts already in use.

"13. It is not improbable that it may be found necessary to appoint some architect, or other professional person, for the purpose of assisting in the attainment of these objects, and also for giving such superintendence during the progress of the buildings, as shall prevent fraud, and ensure a proper execution of the work. This, however, is a matter of some difficulty, and must be reserved for the future deliberations of the Commissioners.

"14. Instances will probably occur, in which buildings suitable for one or more classes of the destitute will be obtainable on very easy terms, and it may become a question whether it may not be expedient to purchase or hire such buildings instead of incurring the charge of erecting one sufficient workhouse, or in the aid of a smaller workhouse. As a general rule, the Board has no doubt that one central workhouse of a size sufficient for the whole of the Union is the best, and will in the end be the cheapest mode of providing for the relief of the destitute; but under existing circumstances, and in order as far as possible to avoid a large outlay in this early stage of the Commissioners' proceedings, as well as to facilitate the earliest reception of a portion of the destitute classes into the workhouse, the Board considers that it will be expedient for the Assistant Commissioners to avail themselves, as far as they properly and conveniently can, of the existing buildings which are unoccupied, obtainable, and suitable for the purpose, in the Unions which they may form, and that they may appropriate these buildings to different classes of inmates where they find that they can do so conveniently, having due regard to the recognized principle of workhouse classification, and reporting the particulars fully to the Board for its sanction.

"15. The question as to the quantity of land most proper to be attached to the workhouse has been much discussed, some persons contending that there should be no land whatsoever, and that the employment of the inmates should be confined strictly within the limits of the building, whilst others again assert that every workhouse should have a farm of at least 50 acres, on which to employ the paupers in seasons of pressure. Both of these opinions cannot be correct, and of the two, the Board considers that the first is by far the soundest. The 35th section of the Act, however, limits the land to be occupied with any workhouse to 12 acres, a quantity too large for a garden, but too small to be managed as a farm. Without attempting to define the exact amount of land to be occupied, the Board recommends to the Assistant Commissioners to endeavour to convince Boards of Guardians

of the inexpediency of occupying more land than is sufficient for the purpose of a garden, or than can be conveniently managed by the boys, or the aged and infirm men. Employment for the able-bodied should be provided within the workhouse, to which they should be strictly confined, so long as they remain dependent on the Union for support. For every class of inmates, indeed, employment should be provided, but for the able-bodied it should be of such a nature as to be irksome, and to awaken or increase a dislike to remain in the workhouse, for which purpose corn-mills will probably be found, as in England, to be the most effective. With the aged and infirm the case is somewhat different; they should all be employed, but their employment need not partake so much of the character of a test; and with the children the test is altogether inapplicable; so long as these remain in the workhouse they should be taught and trained to become useful members of the community, and for this purpose an acre or two of garden ground, in which the boys may work and acquire habits of industry, as well as skill and strength for manual labour, will be found extremely useful.

“16. Next in importance to the provision of a competent workhouse, is the establishing an assessment, founded upon the actual value of all the rateable property within the Union, in conformity to the 64th section of the Act; and the attention of the Board of Guardians, at its first and second meetings, should be called to this important duty, for the performance of which they are especially responsible. The most convenient course will probably be to appoint a Committee of Guardians for this purpose, to superintend and assist such valuers as it may be found necessary to appoint under the provisions of the 66th section. Where the Government survey and valuation have been completed, the assessment will be framed with comparative ease; and in districts where the survey and valuation have not been completed, advantage must be taken of the valuations under the Tithe Composition Act, and such other means as may exist for facilitating the assessment, which, if not perfectly accurate at first, will be always open to revision, and, whenever necessary, to a formal and entire re-valuation by professional valuers. In some cases, it may probably be requisite to employ such valuers in the first instance; but, in general, the Board is of opinion that it will be found practicable at the outset to establish a fair and equitable assessment for the poor-rate, without resorting to the expensive and elaborate process of a valuation, by professional men, of all the property within the Union.

“17. The question of rating will naturally draw attention to the expenses to be incurred in carrying out the several provisions of the Act, of the probable amount of which very exaggerated notions appear to be entertained. This question is likely to be much pressed upon the Assistant Commissioners, and it is recommended to them to be guarded in their replies. They may properly state that the object of the Act is not to create pauperism, but to relieve destitution,—that the pauperized and mendicant classes are now supported by the community, and that they will be no more after the establishment of the Unions,—that in the latter case the relief will be afforded in the most economical manner, and will be administered on such terms as will guard against abuse, and ensure its application to such objects only as are really and

unavoidably destitute; and that a decrease rather than an increase of the present charge upon the rate-payers may therefore be looked for eventually from the operations of the Act.

“18. The importance of a strict economy in all the arrangements connected with the formation and working of the Unions, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Assistant Commissioners; it must never be lost sight of, and every appointment and salary must be regulated with reference to this principle, and to the actual wants of the Union. No man must be employed who is not absolutely wanted, and no higher salary must in any case be given, than is necessary for securing the services of efficient officers. Attempts will not improbably be made to have the establishments unnecessarily large, and to create offices for individuals, instead of selecting competent individuals necessary for carrying on the business of the Union, but every such attempt must be strenuously resisted, and a strict economy in every department rigidly enforced; for, independently of all other considerations, it would be monstrous to permit any unnecessary expenditure in institutions expressly formed for the relief of destitution.

“19. The 50th section of the Act provides for the appointment of wardens, and it has been repeatedly asked whether they are to be paid for their services. The Commissioners are empowered by the 31st section to direct the appointment, and prescribe the duties, and regulate the salaries of such paid officers as they may deem necessary, and they have therefore the power of directing the payment of wardens; but the Board considers it to be extremely desirable that the wardens should be induced to perform their duties gratuitously, like the parish officers in England; that the office of warden should be considered as a mark of distinction, and be coveted accordingly. The size of the district for which a warden should be appointed, admits of some question; perhaps a warden for each parish would, as a general rule, be open to less objection than any other arrangement, although there are parishes so large that they would require to be divided, whilst others are so small that a union of two or more would be necessary for constituting a warden's district.

“20. A question has been raised as to whether attorneys and solicitors, or non-professional persons, are to be preferred for the office of clerks to Boards of Guardians. Looking at the duties to be performed by these officers in the Irish Unions, which will be so very much less in amount and difficulty than what are required from the clerks in the English Unions, the Board considers that non-professional individuals, at a moderate salary, will generally be found competent to perform the duties in Ireland, as has indeed been the case in many instances in England; and the Board is not aware of any inconvenience having resulted from the appointment of such persons not being of the legal profession.

“21. Valuable information and assistance in the formation of the Unions may probably be obtainable from the superintendents of the police and coast-guard in the neighbourhood of their several stations, and also from the individuals employed in the survey department, whose knowledge of local boundaries may be extremely useful in deciding upon the electoral divisions, especially in those districts where the survey is in progress, but where the mapping is not yet

completed. Application has been made to the Irish Government to give the necessary directions for ensuring the aid of these functionaries, to whom the Assistant Commissioners may apply on all occasions, in the full assurance of receiving their ready co-operation.

“ 22. The Board feels it to be its duty, under the heavy responsibility devolved upon it, to point out to the Assistant Commissioners the vital importance of their avoiding even the semblance of party bias, either in politics or religion, which are unhappily the two great points of disseverance and contention in this country. The Commission has been constituted for the benefit of the *whole* community, not of a *part* or party, and it cannot be too constantly borne in mind that it is only by acting up to this principle, in appearance as well as reality, that public confidence can be secured, and the great objects of the Commission be realized. The Board adverts to this subject, not as doubting the discretion of the Assistant Commissioners, but from a sense of duty to the great cause in which all are embarked, and under a conviction that the words and actions of every member of the Commission are narrowly watched and scrutinized.

“ 23. The Board considers that the most convenient and effective mode of commencing operations will be to form clusters of three, four, and five Unions, in different parts of the country, selecting such districts as appear to be most favourable for the purpose, either on account of the disposition of the chief proprietors, or the population generally, or the existence of buildings suitable and obtainable for workhouse purposes, or for all or any of these three causes combined. Such a cluster of Unions would be readily attended by the Assistant Commissioner, the Unions would naturally support each other, and if brought into operation at or about the same time, would ensure an efficient action over a considerable surface; and when some half-dozen of these clusters had been successfully formed, the country might be considered in a fair way of being completely and speedily organized.

“ 24. For the purpose of carrying out this view, Mr. Gulson will proceed to Belfast, and there and in the surrounding district proceed to form such a cluster of Unions as is above indicated, reporting particulars of all his proceedings from time to time, and forwarding a weekly diary for the Board's information, as was the practice in England.

“ For the same purpose Mr. Clements will take Londonderry for the centre of his operations; and it is requested that he will report frequently and fully the whole of his proceedings, and state every case of doubt or difficulty that may arise, in order that the Board may afford him its earliest advice and assistance on the occasion.

“ Mr. Hawley will, for like purpose, proceed to Limerick; and as Mr. Hancock has not had an opportunity of witnessing much of the practical working of the Union system in England, it is hoped that, by accompanying Mr. Hawley and working conjointly with him for a time, he will not only be able to render Mr. Hawley important assistance, but will also in the course of a month or two have so far perfected his knowledge, as to fit him for taking charge of a district alone.

“ Mr. Voules, in like manner, will proceed to Cork, and be accompanied by Mr. O'Donoghue, from whose knowledge of that part of the country he will receive important aid, and who in return, by acting

in conjunction with Mr. Voules, will be in the way of acquiring information unobtainable by other means, and which it is expected will very speedily qualify him for acting alone.

“ Mr. Earle will remain in charge of Dublin and the district surrounding it, and as he will have an opportunity of frequent personal communication with the Board, no specific instructions are at present necessary for him.

“ 25. The Board has only further state that, as the formation of the Unions will require the exercise of the greatest care and circumspection on the part of the Assistant Commissioners, so will the progress of all the arrangements, preliminary and consequential, demand their constant and vigilant superintendence. The first election of guardians, at which the cess-payers are to vote, will be beset with several difficulties of detail, requiring the earliest attention of the Assistant Commissioners to provide for, and, as far as possible, to obviate. The meetings of the guardians, the arrangements for providing workhouse accommodation, and for establishing a rate, will all require the presence of the Assistant Commissioner to advise and instruct the guardians, who will necessarily be ignorant of the proper mode to be pursued, and who, therefore, without the superintendence of the Assistant Commissioners, would be very apt, even with the very best intentions, to go wrong. In short, the early and efficient working of the Unions, as well as their formation, will depend upon the Assistant Commissioners, who must feel, without fearing, the weight of responsibility thus cast upon them.

“ Resolved, That a copy of this Minute be furnished to each Assistant Commissioner for his information and guidance.”

7. The Assistant Commissioners having been thus prepared and sent forth upon the important duty of forming Unions in Ireland, we had next to deliberate upon the kind of Returns to be required from them, and the extent of information requisite in all cases to be obtained, before any Union should be declared; and on the 29th of October the Board issued the following circular to the Assistant Commissioners, together with a tabular form inserted in the Appendix:—

“ 1. In framing the tabular return to be made by the Assistant Commissioners, preparatory to forming a Union in this country, the form used in England has been necessarily departed from in many particulars, for much of the information given in the latter has no relation to Ireland, and other portions will be conveyed to the Commissioners in a more complete and useful shape, in a separate Report from the Assistant Commissioners, which must, on each occasion, accompany the tabular form.

“ 2. This Report ought to be regarded—

“ Firstly, As a document which is to justify the Assistant Commissioner in recommending to the Board the Union which he proposes.

“ Secondly, As comprising, with the tabular form, all the information necessary to enable the Board to judge of and to justify to the Government and to the public, not only the local

arrangement and size of the Union, but also the proposed workhouse accommodation and establishment of officers ; and,
 “ Thirdly, As an accurate description of the state of the district in all those particulars which may be affected by the operation of the Act. It is due to the framers of the Bill, to the Government, and to those who are to carry out its provisions, that this part of the subject should receive your most careful consideration.

“ 3. There are several points to which no reference is made in the tabular form, which must not be overlooked by you in framing your Report ; and although the result of your inquiries into the amount of destitution, and the means at present and likely to be hereafter available for its relief, or the probable effect which the introduction of the new law will have upon the district may, after your best exertions, be inconclusive and incomplete, such an investigation is nevertheless necessary, and is calculated to throw light upon the extent of workhouse accommodation which the Commissioners would be justified in providing. To this end it will be useful to inquire to what extent any portion of the population is accustomed to obtain extraneous support from mendicancy, and to ascertain whether any or what proportion of the cottages are at any time abandoned by the inmates to seek support out of the district, either as itinerant labourers or vagrants.

“ 4. For the information and guidance of the Commissioners, you will also note any instances of superior condition in the working classes, in the manifest absence of real or simulated indigence, and endeavour to trace such effects to their true causes.

“ 5. With reference to the existing means of relief for sickness and destitution, you will insert in your Report the fullest information you can obtain respecting all infirmaries, hospitals, mendicity houses, dispensaries, and other similar institutions within the Union.

“ 6. It should also form the subject of your consideration, in what manner the new law may be introduced so as soonest to abate the practice of begging, which is productive of so much evil to the whole community ; and to this end it may be expedient to explain to those who are now subjected to the tax of mendicancy, the bearings and objects of the new provision, so as to prevent their continuing the practice of indiscriminate almsgiving, and the payment of that tax in addition to the new burden.

“ 7. In prosecuting these and your other inquiries, you must, on all occasions, be especially on your guard not to excite undue speculations of private advantage in any party, or the prospect of interference between landlord and tenant, or of maintaining in the workhouse any other description of persons than the really and unavoidably destitute.

“ 8. The steps to be taken towards procuring adequate workhouse accommodation will, of course, receive your most attentive consideration. The Commissioners wish to be advised fully on this subject, especially as to whether there be within the Union any poor-house, barrack, factory, or other building, which could be advantageously converted into a workhouse, as the existence of any such building may have a material influence in deciding upon the centre for the Union.

“ 9. The Commissioners desire that each tabular form may be accompanied by a moderate-sized outline map of the proposed Union, in

which the county, parochial, and townland boundaries, and the roads and rivers within it, should be indicated, as well as the position of the various hospitals and other charitable institutions, and any buildings deemed available for workhouse purposes.

"10. As certain consequences follow wherever the justices of the peace qualified to act as *ex-officio* guardians, exceed in number one-third of the elected guardians, perfect accuracy is essential in preparing a list of the magistrates *qualified to act* in that capacity; and the Commissioners also desire to be made acquainted with any circumstances, should such exist, which may, in your judgment, render it expedient to postpone the period at which the magistrates shall act as *ex-officio* guardians.

"11. That the proceedings of one Assistant Commissioner may not interfere with those of another, or the arrangement of one Union render the formation of those adjoining difficult or inconvenient, it will be expedient that there should exist a perfect understanding between you and any other Assistant Commissioner who may be engaged in your immediate neighbourhood, and that when you are employed in an isolated position, you should, before excluding any townland from your proposed arrangement, ascertain that it can be appropriately connected with some other centre. This latter point is so essential, that it will probably be found necessary to lay out or arrange on paper several contiguous Unions, before you report for the decision of the Commissioners the limits of the Union immediately under consideration.

"12. In forming the electoral divisions, attention should be paid to the convenience of individual proprietors, so as not to separate their property, except in cases where it is necessary for the public interest to do so.

"13. The Commissioners refrain at present from giving any directions as to the precise number of guardians of which a Board should consist, inasmuch as local circumstances and other considerations peculiar to a district may materially influence their decision on this point; but they are of opinion that a Board, consisting of from 15 to 24 members, will generally prove not only sufficiently numerous to prevent the injurious ascendancy of a few of its members, but also be best adapted for the despatch of business.

"14. The Commissioners consider it to be desirable that each electoral division should be represented by one guardian, but they are aware that a necessity for departing from this rule will frequently arise, especially in the case of cities and the chief market towns, which must be dealt with according to circumstances, and as exceptions to the rule."

ADDITION to Circular, made on the 5th November 1838.

"15. With reference to the 5th and 6th sections of the Board's Minute of the 9th ultimo, and the 12th section of the Letter of Instructions accompanying the tabular form, the Board now desires to state, for the information of the Assistant Commissioners, that although in forming the Unions they are not restricted to county boundaries, it is yet essential, as regards ulterior duties which may possibly hereafter be devolved upon Boards of Guardians, to observe these boundaries in arranging the electoral divisions, so that no divisions shall comprise portions of two

counties. For the same reason also, the Board considers it desirable that baronial boundaries should be observed in forming the electoral divisions, whenever this can be done without causing material inconvenience or great inequality in the district."

8. Whilst the Assistant Commissioners were pursuing their inquiries preliminary to the formation of Unions, the Board in Dublin prepared and forwarded to the Board in London, for revision and approval, the several forms and orders for declaring Unions, governing elections, and regulating the proceedings of Boards of Guardians, all of which are inserted in the Appendix.

9. In their earlier investigations, our Assistant Commissioners found that extremely vague and exaggerated notions were entertained of the law itself, and its probable effects. Some persons felt the utmost degree of alarm, and considered that it would eventually lead to the destruction of property; others again contended that it would be productive of no effect whatever, that the workhouse would be useless, and that the pauperized classes would remain, as at present, dependent upon charitable contributions for support. All, however, appeared to view the approach of the Commissioners with more or less alarm, and to regard the introduction of the new law as a new evil. There were, of course, some exceptions, but this was at first the prevalent feeling throughout Ireland with respect to the Poor Law, and under this state of things the Assistant Commissioners had to commence operations for the formation of Unions.

10. By unwearied exertion, and great patience and perseverance in explaining the objects and intentions of the new law, and by the weight of examples drawn from its application in an amended form in England, the Assistant Commissioners succeeded in removing much of the alarm and misapprehension which at first prevailed, and in obtaining very general co-operation; and we have the great satisfaction of stating that all opposition has now subsided, and that the law, if not universally popular in Ireland, is at least universally acquiesced in. Perhaps much of the present favourable state of feeling, and the dissipation of previous alarms, may be owing to our having caused copies of the Act, with copious explanatory notes and index, and copies of the Reports on which it was founded, to be distributed to the magistrates and to the clergy of each denomination throughout Ireland. We have received numerous and most satisfactory assurances on this point, and have reason to believe that the Act and Reports thus distributed, the extensive correspondence of the Dublin office, and the frequent communications with the Board there and with the Assistant Commissioners, are rapidly diffusing such an amount of information as to the nature, objects, and working of the new law, as will greatly facilitate its introduction, and prepare efficient administrators for carrying it into operation in Ireland.

11. As the period approached for declaring Unions, and con-

stituting Boards of Guardians, it became a matter of serious consideration how we could best provide for conducting the elections by the rate-payers, of persons to represent them in conducting the business of the Unions. In towns and in many of the rural districts there would be no difficulty in finding competent individuals to distribute and collect the voting papers, and to attend to all the details required by our regulations; but in other districts we were apprehensive that the requisite means might not be found so as to ensure a satisfactory performance of this duty.

Under these circumstances, it appeared to us that the constabulary, which we need scarcely say is an admirably organized and exemplary body of men, might be made available, and render valuable service to the public; and the following letter was accordingly addressed to Lord Morpeth, the secretary for Ireland:

“ *Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,*

“ MY LORD, 17th October 1838.

“ I HAVE been giving attention to the arrangements which it will be necessary to make, preparatory to the first election of guardians, in Unions formed for the relief of the poor.

“ It is particularly important that the election should be conducted with all the regularity, order, and economy of which the proceeding is capable, and I believe that these objects can best be attained through the appointment of one returning officer, to superintend the elections throughout the whole Union.

“ But it is probable that this officer will require much assistance in posting the requisite notices, in delivering and collecting the voting papers, and also in matters which may be intrusted to clerks.

“ It has occurred to me that this assistance may be obtained at the least cost, and from the most effective source, by the employment of persons of competent ability in the constabulary service.

“ The duties which would be intrusted to them are entirely of a ministerial nature, and it is believed that the performance of them would not interfere with the discharge of their regular functions.

“ But to enable your Lordship, and the Inspector-General of the constabulary, to form an opinion on this point, an estimate has been made of the *greatest* number of men likely to be wanted, and the *longest* period for which their services will be required.

“ In the event of the election of guardians being contested in each of 20 electoral divisions, (the number computed for a rural Union of an average area,) 20 men may be required to post notices, and deliver and collect the voting papers. They would be partially occupied on two days, and entirely engaged during three other days, all of them falling within one week.

“ Two persons, competent to act as clerks, might be required for seven or eight nearly consecutive days. They would be employed at the centre of the Union.

“ A previous notice of ten days, or a fortnight, would be given of the time at which their services would be required; and the returning officer would be charged to give them full instructions.

“ It is proposed, that the men thus employed should receive such

remuneration as may be agreed upon between the Board and the Inspector-General; and on this point it is necessary to state, that great convenience would attend an arrangement by which these payments should, in the first instance, be made out of the money appropriated to the constabulary service, to be repaid by the Unions so soon as a rate should be levied.

"Your Lordship is aware that the Poor Law Act does not name any fund from which, before a rate is collected, the expenses attending an election of guardians can be legally defrayed. The foregoing proposal, therefore, though providing only for the payment of a very inconsiderable sum on behalf of each Union, is one of some importance at the outset of our proceedings, especially as the remuneration for these minor duties could not with propriety be long withheld.

"The present application is made only with reference to the first election of guardians; but it is anticipated that the arrangement will prove so effective and advantageous for the public, as to render the application of it to the annual elections highly expedient.

"In some parts of the country, it is not improbable that it may be difficult to find persons competent to act as Returning officers, and it may be desirable on this, as well as on other accounts, to select for the office a chief constable, sub-inspector, or paymaster, belonging to the constabulary, unless your Lordship, or the Inspector-General, should see objections to such an appointment.

"In the event of your Lordship's approving of these arrangements, you will, perhaps, have the goodness to give the necessary directions for placing me in communication with the Inspector-General upon them.

"To the Rt. Hon. Viscount Morpeth,

"I have, &c.

&c. &c. &c."

(Signed) "GEORGE NICHOLLS.

12. The proposed arrangement was approved by Lord Morpeth, and speedily carried into effect through the intervention of the Inspector-General, Colonel Macgregor, and nothing could have worked more satisfactorily than it hitherto has done. The elections have been generally conducted with order and regularity, especially where the constabulary have been employed, and in this case, too, with a certain saving of expense to the Union.

13. The law having made the Commissioners responsible for the appointment of Returning officers to conduct the election of Guardians, we directed the Assistant Commissioners to select and recommend for our approval in each district, about to be united, some competent individual, well known to, and possessing the confidence of the rate-payers; and we have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the selections have hitherto been made. To assist the Returning officer, and to afford him all needful information on points which are not embodied in the order for the election, we prepared a letter of instructions, which is inserted in the Appendix. The Assistant Commissioners, moreover, were required to make a point of attending at all the early stages of the proceedings in every Union, in order to afford such counsel and assistance as might be necessary. Some few instances of irregu-

larity have occurred, arising from ignorance rather than intention, but not beyond what might be expected under the novel circumstances in which the parties were placed. A few instances, too, of the intervention of party feelings have occurred; but in no case, as far as we have been able to learn, have improper individuals been returned as guardians; and the Irish Boards, as now constituted, with an allowance for the want of previous training, will fairly bear a comparison with the Boards in England; and we confidently trust that this most important part of the measure will not become inoperative through want of an efficient executive in the Irish Unions.

14. Relief in the workhouse being the only relief sanctioned by the Irish Poor Relief Act, it is evident that, although the Unions may be declared, the law must remain inoperative until the workhouse shall be provided. Our attention was therefore early turned to this important part of the subject, and we took much pains to ascertain the kind of buildings which, with reference to the habits of the people, would be most suitable for workhouses in Ireland, and also the most safe, economical, and satisfactory mode of procuring their erection. After extensive inquiry both in England and in Ireland, and a careful consideration of the whole subject, we addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

*"Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
London, 8th February, 1839.*

"MY LORDS,

"THE time has arrived when it becomes necessary to make the requisite arrangements for providing workhouses in Ireland; and as this duty devolves upon the Commissioners under the Irish Poor Law Act, we are exceedingly anxious to have it adequately performed, the working of the measure turning, in fact, mainly upon the efficiency of the workhouses about to be established.

"The attention of the Board in Dublin was early directed to this subject, and several interviews and communications took place upon it with the members of the Board of Works. It was at first supposed that that Board might be made available for superintending the erection of the buildings, thus relieving us from a portion of the responsibility, as well as taking upon itself the chief portion of the onerous duties connected with the making and fulfilment of the contracts. We were advised, however, that there are legal objections to our devolving upon any other body, however competent and unexceptionable in other respects, any portion of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon us by the Legislature. Further consideration and inquiry also presented to our minds other difficulties of a practical nature, and we were reluctantly compelled to abandon all thoughts of consigning the charge of superintending or building the workhouses in any way to the Board of Works, although we hope still to be able to avail ourselves of their experience and knowledge of the country in the progress of the business, Sir John Burgoyne and his colleagues having very handsomely offered to give us every assistance in their power.

“ It has been evident to us, from the outset, that one of two modes only is open to us, for providing workhouses in the Irish Unions, either to form an arrangement with the Board of Works for the execution of this duty, or else to employ architects of our own, to plan and arrange the several buildings required, as well as to superintend their erection. When, therefore, it became apparent that we could not make use of the Board of Works for this purpose, we were compelled to consider of the other alternative, and to take steps for obtaining the necessary professional assistance, to be ready by the time the first Unions would come into operation.

“ The Board in Dublin had long ago instituted inquiries, with the view of ascertaining which of the architects employed in the construction of the English workhouses had been deemed on the whole the most successful, and given the greatest satisfaction, as regards arrangement and economy; and from the information received, it was led to consider that Mr. Wilkinson, an architect of Oxford, was best suited to superintend the erection of workhouses in Ireland. The Board consequently called Mr. Wilkinson to Dublin, and employed him there in conjunction with the Assistant Commissioners, and, with the aid of the best local information that could be obtained, in devising a series of plans of different capacities, capable of holding from 300 to 1,300 inmates for the Irish Workhouses, together with descriptive specifications and estimates for each.

“ Mr. Wilkinson had in some measure been prepared for dealing successfully with the Irish workhouses, by the experience he had acquired in the erection of workhouses in Wales, under circumstances, and with materials not very dissimilar from what exist in Ireland; and we confidently believe that the plans which have thus been prepared, although about one-third less expensive than the English houses of similar capacity, will yet be found fully as effective in Ireland as these have proved to be in England; and we consider them, both in respect of economy and arrangement, preferable to any of the other plans devised for Irish workhouses which have come under our notice.

“ The Board in Dublin put Mr. Wilkinson into communication with the Board of Works, for the purpose of submitting his plans and estimates, and with the view of ascertaining how far the latter accorded with the usual prices of labour and materials in Ireland; and we have reason to believe that the prices assumed by Mr. Wilkinson are sufficient, and that his estimate of the cost of the buildings may be relied upon as being generally sufficient to cover the intended outlay.

“ Under these circumstances, we deemed it to be essential for the public service, and for enabling us to fulfil the duty cast upon us by the Legislature, to engage Mr. Wilkinson as architect to the Commission; and we requested the Board in Dublin to make such arrangement with Mr. Wilkinson, subject to your Lordships’ approval, as would secure the benefit of his services in time to meet the wants of the first Unions now about coming into operation.

“ The Dublin Board has done this accordingly, and the enclosed copy of a Minute recorded on the 19th ultimo, will best explain the terms of the arrangement proposed, which we entirely approve, as being in our judgment advantageous to the public service, although it involves an expenditure temporarily of 750*l.* per annum; and we res-

pectfully solicit your Lordships to be pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson and his two assistants accordingly.

"We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

"To the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury."

"GEO. NICHOLLS.

"G. C. LEWIS.

Copy of MINUTE of Poor Law Commissioners, dated 19th January, 1839, enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

"Mr. WILKINSON, architect, attended in conformity with the Board's Minute of yesterday, and presented the following statement:—

"Having, in compliance with your letter of the 11th January, attended at Dublin, in order further to learn the views and intentions of the Poor Law Commissioners on the arrangement to be made for planning and superintending the erection of the New Union Workhouses in Ireland, and having the honour to learn that the Poor Law Commissioners, under their present views and arrangements, purpose, subject to the approbation of the Treasury, appointing me their architect for the above purpose, I beg to state that I shall be willing to undertake the duties of the office at a salary of 500*l.* per annum, exclusive of expenses incurred when required to go into the country for the purpose of making arrangements for or inspecting the erection of the New Union Workhouses.

"The assistance that in my opinion will be required, will be an experienced person of active habits familiar with drawing, and possessing a good practical knowledge of building, who will be able to render assistance, both in the preparing the plans, and when required, to visit the works in progress in different parts of the country; the services of such a person are likely to be procured at a salary not exceeding 150*l.* per annum.—(This assistance will not be required for at least the first two or three months).

"Further assistance will also be necessary in an office-clerk or draftsmen capable of undertaking writing, and when required, to take the plan of any old building; it is expected there will always be sufficient work to render his duties constant and uniform. The services of such an individual are supposed to be obtainable for 100*l.* per annum, making the total expenses of the architect's office amount to a sum of 750*l.* per annum.

"This arrangement will probably be sufficient for the performance of all the work required, excepting at such times as the plans of the several buildings are in progress at one period, when it is expected some further assistance will be necessary in copying the specifications, &c., but such assistance may be considered rather as a contingent office expense, than as involving any further appointment.

"As soon as the buildings are commenced, it will of course be necessary to appoint a clerk of the works, to daily superintend their progress, and see the works executed, in conformity with specifications and drawings.

"The customary salary of a clerk of the works, is two guineas and a half per week, but as in England, the new workhouses have been

superintended at a salary of, generally, two guineas per week, the same may be assumed as the probable amount to be paid in Ireland for such duties.

“It is also suggested, that when two houses are in progress at the same time, within a convenient distance of each other, an active clerk of the works may be found, with equal advantage, to superintend both at a probable salary of from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* per week, but it is assumed that this charge, be it what it may, will form a portion of the outlay of each particular workhouse, and be charged upon the Union accordingly.”

“*Resolved*, subject to the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, that Mr. Wilkinson be engaged as architect to the Commission from the 1st February next, on the terms specified by him in the foregoing letter, and that he be instructed to inquire after persons properly qualified to afford him the assistance which he states to be necessary, and report thereon for the Board’s information.”

15. In reply to this application we subsequently received, through your Lordship, the sanction of Her Majesty’s Government to the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson as architect to the Commission. We have hitherto had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement, and we look forward with confidence to our being enabled to fulfil the duties which the law has cast upon us, of providing suitable workhouses for the Irish Unions; and probably at a less cost than could have been effected by any other arrangement. In some instances, sites for the workhouses have been given by the chief landowner of the district; and we feel it to be our duty to notice such acts of liberality and public spirit, as redounding greatly to the credit of the Irish landowners, and as manifesting their desire to facilitate the introduction of the law. Copies of the plans and elevations of two of the intended workhouses, and of some documents explanatory of the various steps to be taken in providing such workhouses, are inserted in the Appendix. One plan is for 400 inmates, and shows the additions which will be requisite for increasing the accommodation to 600. The other plan is for 800, and shows in like manner the mode of extending the accommodation so as to fit the house for the reception of 1000 inmates. The style of building is intended to be of the cheapest description, compatible with durability; and effect is aimed at by harmony of proportion and simplicity of arrangement, all mere decoration being studiously excluded.

16. In the Irish Poor Relief Bill, as originally drawn, a special power was proposed to be given to the Commissioners for the appropriation of unoccupied barracks to workhouse purposes; but this clause was subsequently omitted, and the transfer of barracks which were no longer needed for the use of the military, was left to be arranged between the Ordnance Department and the Commissioners. Accordingly, at an early stage of our proceedings in Ireland, we opened communications with the Ordnance

Department there, and with the Master-General of the Ordnance, on the subject of the unoccupied barracks; and we arranged some of the Unions with a view to converting these barracks into work-houses. Nothing has yet, however, been definitively settled; but we entertain great doubts whether we shall be able to obtain possession of more than a very few of these buildings, the military authorities appearing to deem the whole of them necessary for military purposes.

17. One of the first duties to which the law requires a Board of Guardians to direct its attention, is the valuation of all the property comprised within the Union, with a view to establishing a rate in the form prescribed in the 2nd schedule of the Irish Poor Relief Act. To do this accurately must, under any circumstances, be a matter of difficulty, requiring great care, and a knowledge of the comparative value of different properties; but in Ireland the difficulty is increased by the circumstances of the country, and the non-existence in many parts of data of any kind on which to found such a valuation. Where the Ordnance Survey has been completed, this difficulty will be lessened, as the acreage may then be readily ascertained; and where the Boundary Surveyor and Commissioner of Valuations has fixed the limits, and declared the value of townlands, such a valuation as the law requires will be rendered comparatively easy. To assist the guardians in the performance of this very important part of their duties, we prepared and circulated for their guidance two papers of instructions on valuation and rating, copies of which will be found in the Appendix.

18. We have now detailed the chief steps taken under the provisions of the Irish Poor Law Act, both preliminary to, and consequent upon, the formation of Unions in Ireland. It remains to state the result of our operations up to the 25th of March, the end of the parochial year, on which day the number of Unions declared was 22, and in 18 of these Boards of Guardians had been elected. The requisite statistical details had then also been completed for nine other Unions, which would be very shortly declared; and considerable progress had been made in arranging nine other Unions. Tabular Returns of the Unions so declared, and in progress of declaration, are inserted in the Appendix.

19. Very shortly after the commencement of our operations in Ireland, it became apparent that there were some defects in the law which we had to administer. The Act gives a power to unite townlands only, on the assumption that the townland division is universal throughout Ireland, whereas in several of the chief towns, including Dublin, and in some other districts, the townland division is not known. On this, and on three other points of minor importance, although all sufficiently important to require amendment, we framed a Minute, which we here insert.

7th February, 1839.

MINUTE of FOUR proposed AMENDMENTS to the IRISH POOR LAW ACT.

Firstly.

"1. The most material provision in which the Act 1st and 2nd Vict., cap. 56, has proved defective, is that contained in the 15th section, which gives the Commissioners the power of uniting such portions of land as are known by or come under the denomination of 'town-lands.'

"This section, as originally drawn, contained, in addition to the term 'townland,' the words 'district and parish,' and these more comprehensive denominations were omitted, on the assumption that the term 'townland' was known in every part of Ireland, and that every portion of land, however small, was comprised within *some* known townland. This, however, is far from being the case. Within the ancient boundary of Dublin, and some other cities, the term townland is not recognized; and in some counties the levies for grand jury purposes being made on parishes, cartrons, ploughlands, ballyboes, or on gneeves, there townland boundaries are not accurately defined, and even their proper appellations are in many instances not fixed or known.

"2. The Surveyor-General of Boundaries, Mr. Griffith, and the engineers employed in the Ordnance Survey, give, as they proceed, a defined boundary and appellation to each townland; and many portions of land known to the cess collectors and other county officers as entire townlands, are by these authorities divided into distinct parts, and called east or west, upper and lower, great and little, according (it is presumed) to sub-divisions found in private surveys, or other authority. The names, also, of the townland seem from time to time to have varied, probably at the will of successive owners; and those assigned to them by the Ordnance maps are not unfrequently very different from those by which they are usually distinguished in the district.

"3. In the Ordnance Survey, townlands are generally made coterminous with parishes and baronies, though it constantly occurs that adjacent townlands of the same name appear on each side of baronial and parochial boundaries, from which it may be inferred that in many instances those which are now described as distinct townlands, were originally one and the same. It is likewise asserted that some of the large towns in the north were not commonly considered to lie in any townland, until the boundary surveyor assigned them to some one or other of the adjacent townlands.

"4. When, therefore, it is remembered that the Ordnance and Boundary Surveys, which are only completed for 19 or 20 counties, are the chief sources upon which the Commissioners must rely for ascertaining the precise boundaries of townlands, it becomes material to inquire what authority these modern surveys would have in courts of law; and it is apprehended that, however satisfactory they may be in other respects, they would furnish no conclusive evidence to support the Commissioners in adopting the very frequent divisions made of ancient townlands, or in assuming that the northern towns alluded to really form portions of ancient townlands.

"5. The foregoing observations will suggest some of the difficulties which have arisen from the Commissioners being compelled to take

townlands, as the units of which the Unions are to be composed, and to preserve them entire in the formation of the electoral divisions. These difficulties have been much augmented, and the risk of inaccuracy and incompleteness proportionably increased in those parts of the country to which the Ordnance Survey has not yet extended. Nothing, in fact, can be more vague, inconclusive, and conflicting than the various sources to which they have in these districts been compelled to resort for the information necessary to guide them in the formation of Unions and electoral divisions.

“These difficulties have, moreover, proved insurmountable in the case of the city of Dublin, in consequence of the minutest inquiries satisfying the Commissioners that the term ‘townland’ has never been applied to any portion of the most ancient part of the city; and they have also reason to think that the same may be asserted of some other places.

“6. A case has been laid before the law officers of the Crown, containing all the information which could be obtained, as well as all the arguments serving in any way to prove that the term townland is identical with the English denomination township, and that therefore parishes not known to be divided into townships or townlands might be considered, as in England, to be townlands of themselves.

“The law officers, however, have given the following decided opinion against the power of the Commissioners to declare any Union, except of places known as townlands in the ordinary acceptation of the word:—

“We cannot come to the conclusion that in the Poor Law Act the term ‘townland’ can be considered as synonymous with parish, or as applicable to the parishes of the city of Dublin, or other large cities similarly circumstanced, so as to enable the Commissioners to form Unions composing such parishes, or any parts of them.

“We understand that in such cities the denomination of townland cannot be traced to have ever existed, and we do not think the authorities on the nature of townships in England applicable to the construction of the word ‘townland’ in Ireland, in the way that has been suggested.

“In the case of *Cottingham v. King*, 1 Burrow’s Reports, 623, Lord Mansfield and the Court of King’s Bench expressly distinguish the term town (which, considered as denoting a division of land merely, we take to be of the same import in Ireland as townland or town and lands) as having a different signification in Ireland from the term township or parish in England, and as merely denoting territorial division, without reference to civil purposes, such as election of constables, &c. It cannot, we think, from the nature and small extent of such sub-divisions of land as townlands commonly are in Ireland, be supposed that each townland was originally a place appointing its own constable; and we do not think that the Legislature, in using the term, could have intended to apply it in a manner so remote from its ordinary sense as to include within the meaning of it parishes of cities like Dublin or Cork, wherein no such divisions are known.

“Under these circumstances, where it is only by a forced though ingenious construction of the term, that it can be at all referred to such places; and considering the danger that might attend the whole pro-

ceedings of the Commissioners, were they to act on an interpretation which might afterwards be held erroneous, and that there can be no doubt of their obtaining an amendment of the Act in a very few months to remove the difficulty, we cannot advise them at present to declare any Union, except of places known as townlands in the ordinary application of the word.

(Signed) " N. BALL.

" 24th October, 1838." " MAZIERE BRADY.

" An amendment of the Act in this respect is, therefore, imperatively required, and it remains to be considered in what way the amendment can best be made.

" 7. It might appear sufficient to give the Commissioners the power in all cases where townlands are not known, to unite parishes or districts, comprised within well known or easily ascertained boundaries, as was at first proposed; but this, though it would enable them to deal with cases like that of Dublin, would not relieve them from all embarrassment, or preclude the possibility of litigation, arising from attempts which hereafter may be made to escape from the payment of rates, on the ground that land intended to be included is not, in fact, embraced by the description adopted in the order of Union.

" 8. In addition to such an amendment, therefore, it is considered that it would be advisable to give the Commissioners the power of lodging, from time to time, as the Ordnance Survey is completed, a map of any Union already or hereafter to be declared, authenticated by the seal of the Commissioners, with the clerk of the peace for the county in which the Union is situate; or if extending into more than one county, then with such clerk of the peace as the Commissioners may select. The limits of the Union and the boundaries of the electoral divisions to be delineated on such maps, which should be declared evidence in courts of law, so far as the limits of the Union, or the names and boundaries of the several townlands, parishes, baronies, and counties included in it may be called in question, in any matter relating to the objects or execution of the 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 56, but in no other matter relating thereto. To this should be added a power of amending the map, as alterations of the Union or electoral divisions, made in pursuance of the powers now or at any time hereafter residing in the Commissioners, may render necessary.

" Such a provision, it is believed, would prevent litigation, and remove that uncertainty as to limits which prevails in all parts of Ireland where the boundary survey has not been completed.

Secondly.

" 1. Another amendment relates to the electoral divisions in cities and towns of large population, and the necessity for it arises from the evident difficulty of so forming the divisions in such populous towns as that they may serve the twofold purpose contemplated by the Act, namely, the creation of constituencies of reasonable extent, and the distribution of the burthen of relieving destitution on a principle the most likely to effect its diminution.

" In large towns the wealthier classes, and the most valuable houses

and shops, are usually found grouped together in masses, and not uniformly dispersed.

" 2. The poorer classes, among whom destitution is alone likely to exist, usually reside in particular localities, and it frequently happens that they occupy a suburb very remote from the residences of the wealthy. This is especially the case in Dublin, which may be taken as an instance to illustrate the difficulties which the Commissioners will have to encounter in the arrangement of city or town Unions.

" If for the purpose of securing the return of a Board of Guardians, consisting of persons resident in or connected with distinct portions of the city, electoral divisions should be formed of adequate size, it must inevitably follow that the wealthier classes will bear only a very small proportion of the taxes.

" It would be impossible to divide the city so as to attach to each of the wealthier districts a proportionate amount of population, consisting of the poorer classes, unless isolated portions of rich and poor were put together, which would be very difficult of accomplishment, and likely to occasion great dissatisfaction if attempted.

" 3. The motives which led the framers of the provision in the 46th clause to make each electoral division chargeable with the maintenance of its own poor, have no application to large cities and towns, in which the exertions of individual proprietors can produce no sensible effect in diminishing the amount of destitution within their own electoral divisions, and there would be also as much reason for exempting the landlord in a rural parish from all charge arising out of the destitution of his fellow-parishioners, as in releasing the rich parish of St. Peter's, Dublin, from contributing to the relief of destitution in the Liberties, or in St. James's parish.

" 4. No other arrangement will give the same satisfaction, or in fact do the same substantial justice, as that of diffusing the whole burthen over the city according to the rateable value of property in every quarter of it.

" This, of course, as the Act is framed, can only be effected by making the whole city, or such part of it as may be comprised in the same Union, one electoral division. But then the primary object of these divisions is lost, and the election of guardians will occasion the greatest confusion and very considerable expense.

" The practice of framing lists of candidates, distinguished not by their fitness for the office, but by their party colours or religious creeds, will be resorted to, and the important advantage of having every quarter of the city fairly represented will not be attained.

" 5. For these reasons, it is considered that the Commissioners should have the power of subdividing electoral divisions in cities and towns into wards for the election of guardians, and of directing that one or more guardians shall be elected by each ward. Another and perhaps a better method of obtaining the same object, would be to give the Commissioners, in the case of every city and town the population of which shall exceed 10,000, first, the power of dividing townlands in the formation of electoral divisions; and, secondly, the power of directing guardians to place to the common charge of the electoral divisions, comprising any portion of such cities and towns, ' the expense which shall appear to have been incurred in respect of every person

relieved, who shall be stated in the registry to have been resident within any of such electoral divisions.'

"By thus adhering to the words of the 44th clause, the one object of the Legislature will not be interfered with in any case, except where it is impossible to carry it into execution; and the other, the creation of convenient constituencies, will be effected in cases where it cannot now, without great injustice, be accomplished.

Thirdly.

"1. Until a rate is made and collected, the guardians will be without funds for any purposes, except for the erection of a workhouse, or for the survey and valuation preparatory to making the rate. For these objects they have the power to borrow, but for no others.

"In almost every instance many months must elapse before their treasurer will have any funds derived from the rate, but in the meanwhile many small items of expense must be incurred for the immediate liquidation of which the Act makes no provision.

"These will consist of—

"1st. The expenses attending the first election of guardians, which on the average will not exceed 50*l*.

"2ndly. The clerk's salary half a year, on the average 30*l*.

"3rdly. Where the expense of preparing the valuation and rate-book is too small to render a loan advisable, say 50*l*.

"4thly. Small contingencies, such as the hire of a room for the meetings of guardians, &c., say 20*l*.

"2. If then the guardians be empowered to borrow from the treasurer or elsewhere, any sum not exceeding 200*l*. at the current rate of interest, repayable out of and made a primary charge on the first rate which may be levied, a defect in the Act will be cured, which, though of no very material consequence, may possibly expose the guardians, or those employed by them, to some inconvenience at the outset.

Fourthly.

"1. The Act is defective in the 106th section, which gives a right of appeal to the quarter-sessions, where a party feels aggrieved either by the infliction of any penalty under the provisions of the Act, or by any unfairness or inequality in the imposition of the rate. The appeal being to 'the sessions of the peace to be held in the presence of the assistant barrister,' will not be operative in those places which are not within the jurisdiction of any court of sessions, over which an assistant barrister presides, and these are numerous.

"1stly. There is the whole county of Dublin, in which the 'chairman' of the quarter-sessions, though usually a barrister of some standing, and appointed by the Crown, is not known by the appellation of assistant barrister.

"2ndly. The county of the city of Dublin, where the recorder presides.

"3rdly Other *exclusive* jurisdictions, such as the counties of the city of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, Drogheda, Carrickfergus, and some others.

"2. In these counties or cities the several recorders have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters cognizable by their respective courts, the

assistant barristers of the counties, in which these cities are situated, are enabled to hear and determine *Civil Bills* arising out of contracts entered into within the limits of such counties or cities, and in some instances, as in Cork, they actually hold their court within the county of the city, but the court of quarter-sessions is held only for the county at large. In Dublin and Drogheda an assistant barrister never sits.

"3. The recorders are appointed by the several corporate bodies; they are invariably barristers.

"The assistant barristers are appointed by the Crown.

"4. It would be improper to leave parties resident within such districts without a power of appeal, and the Act requires to be amended in this respect, but the manner of supplying the omission requires consideration.

"5. If an appeal be given to the local jurisdictions on the ground that recorders may be regarded as equivalent to assistant barristers, the tribunal will be bad, and open to serious objection, in the smaller and less important places; local interests and prejudices will too probably interfere with the decisions in such cases, especially where the principles of rating are involved in them, and where a desire may exist to throw an undue amount of taxation on land, and relieve household property.

"On the other hand, it will not be easy to avow the reason for making a distinction between the Recorder of Dublin and other recorders, if the former be authorized to hear appeals, and if he be not, the citizens of Dublin may complain of the inconvenience of being referred to the county sessions (held at Kilmainham) for redress in matters on which the recorder may be said to be more competent to decide than the chairman of the county of Dublin. In addition to this, the recorder, under the Police Act, hears appeals against the rates levied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

"6. If it be resolved to give the appeal to the county sessions everywhere, it might be put upon the ground, that the corporations of Ireland and their officers are likely to become the subjects of legislation, and that it is therefore advisable to call in the aid of courts that are not likely to undergo any alteration. If the case of the city of Dublin be made an exception, the precedent of the Police Act may be used, but another course would be to propose, no exception, giving the appeal in all cases to the quarter-sessions of the county; but yielding to any strong desire, should such be urged, to introduce an exception in favour of the Dublin Recorder's Court."

20. We communicated this Minute to Her Majesty's Government, who directed a short Bill to be framed, in accordance with its recommendations, to amend the Act of last Session. The Bill subsequently passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 15th of March, 1839. It will, we have reason to believe, effectually remedy the previous defects, and enable us to carry the law into satisfactory operation throughout Ireland.

21. We found a very prevalent desire existing in Ireland, grounded upon the assumed want of capital in the country, that a measure for granting loans on the part of Government, to small

occupiers and others, should be coupled with the Poor Law, and be administered by the same functionaries. Our attention was especially directed to this subject by a letter from Mr. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of State, on the 22nd of October, in answer to which a letter was addressed to your Lordship on the 29th of October: these letters are contained in a Minute of the Board, which we here insert:—

Copy of MINUTE of 29th October, 1838.

“ Read the following letter (addressed to Mr. Nicholls) from the Honourable Fox Maule, Under Secretary for the Home Department:

“ SIR, *Whitehall, 22nd October, 1838.*

“ I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Mr. C. Nelson (dated at Charlemont, May, the 17th instant), proposing a plan, by means of a Government loan, for assisting the small farmers in Ireland in cropping the lands; and to request you will take the suggestions contained in the enclosed letter into consideration, and report thereon for Lord John Russell’s information.

“ I have, &c.,

(Signed) *“ FOX MAULE.”*

“ Read the letter of Mr. Nelson, transmitted as above.

“ 1stly. Referring to the tax now to be charged on small farmers under the Poor Law Act for Ireland, in viewing which Mr. Nelson has overlooked the present cost of mendicancy, although this is computed, in the printed evidence taken on the Irish Poor Inquiry, to be much higher on small farms than any poor rates likely to be levied;—

“ 2ndly. Referring to the extent of usury in Ireland, affecting the holders of small farms; but which, in periods of exemption from vicissitudes destructive to crops, can only affect those who take land without means of cultivating it, or who have expended those means through improvident habits, or in paying excessive rents;—

“ 3rdly. Proposing a Government loan of 200,000*l.*, to be lent in sums not exceeding 8*l.* to one family.

“ The following Letter was thereupon addressed to Lord John Russell:—

“ MY LORD,

“ I RECEIVED on the 26th instant, from Mr. Fox Maule, a letter written by Mr. J. C. Nelson, of Charlemont, ‘proposing a plan, by means of a Government loan, for assisting the small farmers in Ireland in cropping their lands,’ and I have, in compliance with your Lordship’s directions, given my best consideration to Mr. Nelson’s recommendation, and to the subject generally, and now beg to report my opinion thereon.

“ 1. There can be no doubt, but that much of the evil which Mr. Nelson describes as resulting from usurious lending, the natural consequence of improvident borrowing, exists in Ireland, although perhaps not fully to the extent which he assumes; but I greatly doubt whether the Government’s coming forward as a general lender, in the

way suggested, would remedy the evil, whilst I think it would too surely cause evils of a wider spread and more inveterate character.

" 2. Government cannot enter the market as a lender in any shape, without immediately affecting the value of money, and the general range of prices. If the amount of the loans be limited to 200,000*l.*, as proposed by Mr. Nelson, the demands will beyond question speedily swell to that amount, as the competition for land will assuredly keep pace with the advances from the fund; and when this is absorbed, and no more loans can be made, what will be the effect upon those who have not obtained, or who cannot obtain a supply? Will it not place those persons, whether artisans or agriculturists, at such a disadvantage, as compared with others of their class, that they must inevitably suffer in condition? This, it appears to me, will be the certain result.

" 3. Mr. Nelson does not state whether any or what interest should be charged on the loans, or in what way he would propose to manage the business; but supposing that the loans are to be advanced on security, and to be repayable by instalments at certain fixed periods, and that interest be charged thereon, what a machinery would be necessary for working out these details, and for protecting the public property from fraud, waste, and malversation, if, indeed, it would be possible so to protect it, which I greatly doubt.

" The late Commissioners of Irish Fisheries were enabled to make loans to fishermen, most of whom were also small holders of land; but it appears, by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Fisheries, last year, that a very small portion of the money so advanced had been repaid.

" 4. It has always appeared to me, that the accession of capital among the small cultivators of Ireland, to be really and permanently beneficial, must be of native growth, resulting from the improved habits of care, industry, and forethought in the people; so arising, it will then wear well, and fructify in the best sense of the term; the provident habits in which it originated continuing to cherish and augment its growth, for the benefit, first, of the individuals, and then of the whole community. This is the natural consequence of the natural and improved growth of capital; but its sudden influx in the way of loan by Government, without such previous preparation of improved habits in the people, is calculated, I fear, to increase rather than to remove that improvidence, the prevalency of which in Ireland, those persons who know it best, and take the deepest interest in its welfare, the most deeply lament.

" 5. I do not, however, wish to be considered as objecting to all loans: my objection is chiefly directed to Government's interposing as a lender.

" There are many loan societies, variously constituted, existing in different parts of Ireland, whose operations are, I believe, for the most part, judiciously conducted, and productive of very beneficial results. The largest of these is the 'Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Society,' of which Mr. John Abel Smith is the chairman. Its present capital is about 60,000*l.*, which it lends at interest to agriculturists, small tradesmen, and others, through the intervention of local committees, in ten of the southern and western counties, where such aid was deemed to be most wanted.

" The branches of the several banking companies, which are stationed in every town of any note throughout Ireland, may also be

considered as so many loan societies. These generally allow interest on deposits, and are rarely backward in lending money, when they can do so with security.

" 6. A small farmer of good character and provident and industrious habits, will now, I apprehend, seldom find much difficulty in obtaining a loan in any part of Ireland, on adequate security and reasonable assurance of repayment. The class of persons next in degree to the small farmers, and those of a still lower grade, may often be unable to obtain such a loan, without resorting to the usurious lenders of whom Mr. Nelson speaks ; and with respect to these the establishment of private loan societies would be very useful. The local managers of such societies would be enabled to discriminate character ; and by giving aid to the industrious and deserving, and withholding it from the indolent and vicious, a new stimulus would be created for the formation of those provident habits, which all parties are desirous of seeing established among the Irish peasantry. Private loan societies would therefore, I think, prove a most valuable adjunct to poor laws in Ireland.

" 7. Your Lordship is aware that this subject of late has occupied much of the public attention, and that the formation of such ' Charitable Loan Societies,' is provided for by the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 55, and again more recently by the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 78, which enlarges the powers of the preceding Act, by which a central Board in Dublin was constituted, the members to be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, with the power to inquire into and regulate the proceedings of all such societies.

" This Board is now in existence, consisting of 22 members, with a secretary and advising barrister, and will probably be able to afford your Lordship valuable information on the questions raised in Mr. Nelson's letter, which I herewith return, in case your Lordship should wish to refer to it for further inquiry.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE NICHOLLS."

In concluding this part of our Report, it is our duty to assure your Lordship that we have received the most cordial support from the Irish Executive Government, whenever we have had occasion to apply to it for aid or information of any kind ; and that the manifestation of that support has been of essential service to the Commission, and has tended to remove unfounded apprehensions, and to secure a ready acquiescence in the provisions of this important statute.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient and faithful servants,

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

L.S.)

GEORGE NICHOLLS.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

No. 1.

CIRCULAR to ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS ; containing a MINUTE of the COMMISSIONERS as to the RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of IN-DOOR PAUPERS.

SIR,

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
12th March, 1838.*

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have had under their consideration the propriety of permitting, in certain cases, the attendance of the pauper inmates of workhouses at Divine worship in churches.

The various Union workhouses, and the character of their inmates, differ in many instances so widely from each other in their position and circumstances, that the Commissioners find it impossible to issue any general rules modifying their workhouse regulations in reference to this subject ; but, as the Commissioners are of opinion that, under certain circumstances, and in particular cases of exception, such permission may be granted, they deem it advisable, for the guidance of themselves and their Assistant Commissioners, to place upon record their views upon this subject in the following Minute :—

Resolved,—That if any application be made to the Commissioners for an alteration of the ordinary workhouse regulations in any Union, so far as respects the attendance of the workhouse inmates at Divine worship in churches, the Commissioners will take such application into their consideration, and will cause inquiry to be made into the following points : namely,—

1. The extent and nature of the accommodation which the minister and churchwardens of the church of the parish, in which such workhouse is situated, are willing to provide for the inmates of the workhouse in the church during Divine service on Sunday.

2. The distance of such parish church from the workhouse, by the road which the inmates would use.

3. The means and regulations proposed to be adopted by the Board of Guardians for conducting the inmates to and from church, so as to ensure a decent and orderly demeanour, and to prevent the abuse of this privilege ; and among these means and regulations the Commissioners believe the following to be highly important :—

That there should be a fixed hour of departure and return.

That the paupers should be conducted to and from the church by some officer of the Union, or other trustworthy person, to be selected for the purpose.

That a book should be kept, in which shall be entered the name of each adult pauper who goes to church, the time at which he left the workhouse, and the time of his return, with a column for observations, and likewise the numbers of the children who go to church; and that this book be presented to the Board of Guardians at every weekly meeting.

That if the inquiries above adverted to be satisfactorily answered, the Commissioners will be prepared to make such modifications of the workhouse rules as shall enable the guardians to make arrangements for permitting the children, and the aged paupers of the class, to go to church. That the Commissioners would at all times feel more disposed to sanction arrangements of this nature for children than for aged and infirm persons, because—

1. The children would be more easily conducted to and from the church, and would be less likely to abuse the privilege than certain of the aged paupers.

2. The infirmities of the aged, as a class, would render their attendance during severe weather undesirable, even if the church were near the workhouse.

3. When the church is at any distance from the workhouse, the attendance of a considerable portion of the aged would be difficult, if not impossible.

That with regard to able-bodied paupers, their residence in the workhouse is so transient, and the difficulties of securing good order and a decent demeanour on the way to and from church, and of preventing gross abuse of this privilege, are so very greatly increased by the peculiar characteristics of the classes of persons who, though able-bodied, accept relief within a workhouse, that the Commissioners would not feel justified in permitting any similar modification of the workhouse rules in reference to this class (except in respect to widows with families).

That the views embodied in this Resolution, in reference to permitting inmates of workhouses to attend Divine worship in church, and the precautions and restrictions adverted to, must be understood as intended to apply equally and in like manner to the case of inmates entertaining other religious opinions, and for whom application shall be made for permission to attend their respective places of worship.

The Commissioners think it right also to state, on this occasion, their opinion, that whatever arrangements may be ultimately adopted in reference to the attendance of the inmates of a workhouse at church, these arrangements must not be regarded as leading the Commissioners to dispense with the appointment of that important officer, the chaplain of the workhouse.

The Commissioners think that such an appointment is in all cases necessary, for—

1. The superintendence of the moral and religious state of the inmates generally.

2. The direction of the religious instruction of the children; and

3. The administration of spiritual counsel and comfort to the aged, infirm, and sick.

The Commissioners, therefore, consider that the rule for the appointment of a chaplain should, in future, be made positive and mandatory.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

To Assistant Poor Law Commissioners. EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

SUPPLEMENTAL MINUTE of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, respecting the Religious Instruction of In-door Paupers, and on the Appointment of CHAPLAINS ; dated 14th June, 1838.

THE Commissioners took into consideration the communications received from the Boards of Guardians of several Unions, requesting that the appointment of a chaplain might be dispensed with.

The tenor of these communications has led the Commissioners to the opinion, that there will frequently exist circumstances in which, from the limited number of inmates of the workhouse, and the accommodation which can be afforded in neighbouring places of worship, those who would be prevented by age, bodily infirmity, or other circumstances, from going to church, would be so few in number, as to render it unadvisable to charge the Union with the expense of providing Divine service in the workhouse on a Sunday, by means of a paid chaplain.

The Commissioners, nevertheless, think that in every case some person should be appointed, and paid as chaplain to the Union workhouse, in order that he may acquire the right, and undertake the responsibility, of giving spiritual aid and instruction to the sick, and to those who cannot go to church ; and of superintending the religious instruction of the children who are educated in the workhouse. The Commissioners conceive that a very moderate stipend would be deemed sufficient remuneration for the performance of these functions.

In some of such cases, the Incumbent of the parish wherein the workhouse is situate would probably not find it incompatible with his duties to undertake the superintendence of the workhouse, to the extent indicated ; and the Commissioners would readily sanction an arrangement of this nature.

No. 3.

OPINIONS of the LAW OFFICERS of the CROWN as to the Religious Instruction of Inn-door Paupers.

I.—CASE submitted by the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL, with their Opinion thereon.

CASE.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, by the 15th section of the POOR Law Amendment Act, “ are authorized and required, from time to time as they shall see occasion, to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations, for the management of the poor, for the government

of workhouses, and the education of the children therein * * * * and for carrying this Act into execution, in all other respects, as they shall think proper."

The 19th section provides "that no rules, orders, or regulations of the said Commissioners, nor any bye-laws at present in force or to be hereafter made, shall oblige any inmate of any workhouse to attend any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such inmate, nor shall authorize the education of any child in such workhouse in any religious creed other than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parents or parent shall object, or in the case of an orphan, to which the godfather or godmother of such orphan shall so object; provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of their religion."

This section, as the Commissioners have been advised, implies that the Commissioners are enabled to make regulations for the celebration of religious service in workhouses, and that such celebration of religious service in workhouses is one of the purposes of the Act. The Commissioners have acted on the opinion, that the proviso at the end of this clause does not extend to clergymen of the Established Church, so as to enable them to attend in the way and for the purposes described; but only to Dissenting Ministers, licensed under the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, and other statutes, for enabling Dissenting Ministers to be licensed to preach and teach.

The 46th section empowers the Commissioners "as and when they shall see fit, to direct the guardians of Unions to appoint paid officers, with such qualifications as they shall think necessary, for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief and employment of the poor, and for examining and auditing, allowing or disallowing of accounts, and otherwise for carrying the provisions of this Act into execution."

This has hitherto been considered to give to the Commissioners the power to authorize and enforce the appointment of Chaplains of workhouses, it being assumed that the celebration of religious service, referred to in the 19th section, cannot be efficiently provided for, but by the instrumentality of regular paid officers.

The interpretation clause contains a definition of the word "officer," which is declared to extend to "any clergyman." As a clergyman is no otherwise, that the Commissioners are aware of, an "officer," than as a chaplain; and, as the word "clergyman" is used in the definition, in direct and immediate opposition with other terms, designating in every instance paid officers, the definition appears to have a connexion with the clauses before referred to.

The Commissioners are not acquainted with any other provisions in the Poor Law Amendment Act, or any other general statute affecting the appointment of chaplains of workhouses.

Counsel are requested to consider the effect of the provisions referred to, and to advise upon the following questions:—

1. Can the guardians lawfully appoint a chaplain under the order of the Commissioners?

2. Can the Commissioners enforce the appointment of a chaplain by the guardians of a Union, such guardians being reluctant to appoint?

3. Does the word "clergyman," in the definition of the word "officer" in the 109th section, include any clergyman besides those of the Established Church; for example, a Roman Catholic clergyman, or any Protestant minister, so as to authorize the appointment of any other than a clergyman of the Established Church to be chaplain of a workhouse?

4. Do the words "licensed minister," in the 19th section above cited, mean exclusively a Protestant Dissenting minister, licensed under the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, and the other Acts for enabling Protestant Dissenters to preach and teach, or does it extend to a clergyman of the Established Church, or to a Roman Catholic clergyman?

5. If of opinion that "licensed minister" only includes ministers licensed under the Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, &c., do you think that a clergyman of the Church of England is entitled to enter the workhouse, when not appointed as chaplain, on the application of an inmate under the 19th section.

6. If a clergyman of the Church of England is entitled to enter the workhouse, would such right extend to the clergymen of other parishes than that in which the workhouse is situate.

OPINION.

1 & 2. We are of opinion that the Guardians, under the sanction of the Commissioners, can lawfully appoint, and that the Commissioners may oblige them to appoint, a chaplain, even though they should be reluctant so to do; but this question is now pending before the Court of Queen's Bench.

3. We are of opinion, that the word clergyman, as used in the 109th section, refers only to clergymen of the Church of England.

4, 5, & 6. The remedial nature of the enactment in the 19th section obviously requires the most liberal construction; and, we are therefore of opinion, that the words "licensed minister," as there used, must be deemed to extend to and include Roman Catholic clergymen, and clergymen of the Established Church.

On the same principle of construction, we think that it is immaterial whether the clergyman is or is not the clergyman of the parish in which the workhouse is situate.

Where there is a chaplain regularly appointed, we think it was not the intention of the Legislature to enable each inmate to select and invite a different member of the Establishment for himself; but where there is no chaplain, we think it could not have been intended to exclude clergymen of the Church of England.

Temple, 25th February, 1839.

J. CAMPBELL.
R. M. ROLFE.

II.—COPY of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION upon a Case submitted to him by the BOARD of GUARDIANS of the DUNMOW UNION, respecting the Admission into the Workhouse of Dissenting Ministers.

I AM of opinion that any licensed minister may, on the request of any inmate or inmates of the Dunmow Union Workhouse, being of the same religious persuasion as himself, visit the workhouse, and there give religious instruction by reading or preaching, or by offering up prayers; and that such instruction may be given either individually or collectively to the persons who have so requested his assistance, or to any of their children.

It seems to me quite clear that the Act does not authorize him to give any such instruction to persons not of his own religious persuasion, nor to inmates who have not requested his attendance.

25th January, 1838.

R. M. ROLFE.

No. 4.

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to the CHAPLAIN of Mr. AUBIN's Establishment for Pauper Children at Norwood.

SIR,

IN appointing you to superintend and to conduct the religious instruction of the pauper children trained in Mr. Aubin's establishment at Norwood, the Poor Law Commissioners are desirous of conveying to you their views respecting the arrangements by which your important services may at the earliest period be rendered most efficient.

The Commissioners do not presume to suggest what course shall be adopted in the inculcation of the essential doctrines of Christianity, a duty arising out of your sacred functions, which they have no doubt you will discharge, as it is their earnest wish you should, so as to be satisfactory to your Diocesan; but they conceive it their duty to make you acquainted with the relation which the religious instruction of these children holds to those peculiarities in their condition attributable to circumstances to which they have been exposed, or which arise out of the design of the institution in which they are placed, as affecting the position they are to occupy in after life. By attention to such facts, the Commissioners believe your instructions may be in such harmony with the other agencies employed for the moral training of the children, as greatly to increase the efficiency of those means, and, under the blessing of God, to promote the success of your own labours for the moral and religious improvement of the children.

It is important that you should remember that the children are chiefly orphans, or deserted by pauper parents, or illegitimate, and sprung from the most wretched, ignorant, and demoralized portion of the metropolitan population.

Fortunately the majority were of tender age when they were admitted, otherwise their familiarity with scenes of gross intemperance, with the habits and language of dissolute men and women; their habituation to filth, disorder, and violence; the neglect of religious observances, and the practice of positive vices, in which they have been reared, would render almost insuperable the difficulties obstructing all attempts to restore them to the world, cleansed from impurity, and furnished

with principles and habits to sustain them in a course of well doing. Some children will be found so depraved by the continual influence of these circumstances, as to become objects of peculiar solicitude, not merely on account of the efforts required for their own reformation, but the means necessary to prevent their contaminating their associates in the school.

The secular instruction, and the moral and industrial training, adopted in the several departments of the school, are designed to counteract the vicious tendencies already given to the dispositions of the children. The teachers will rear them in habits of industry, cleanliness, punctuality, and order. They will be taught to speak the truth, and trained to be kind to their fellows, to be respectful to their superiors, to preserve whatever is entrusted to them, to be honest and subordinate. They will be informed how they may best secure themselves against the vicissitudes of life, and what are the consequences of vice. Such practical lessons will pervade the secular instruction and the moral training of the school; but it is also desired that the sanctions of religion should be the foundation of this instruction, and that the relation between the present and future condition of the children, the claims which religion has upon their thoughts, and the influence it ought to exert on them in all the practical duties of their lives, in their households, and in society, should be carefully depicted.

The Commissioners are desirous that all other departments of religious instruction should be conducted according to your own sense of the duties of your sacred office; but you will permit them to describe in what way your superintendence may at once be brought into active co-operation with the other expedients adopted for the moral training of the children, by establishing a plan of instruction in which the sanctions of religion may supply the best motives for a discharge of the practical duties of life.

The Commissioners have enjoined that prayer be said every morning and evening in the school. It is not necessary to say that, in order to be useful to children, such a daily service should not occasion weariness; probably the service should not exceed a quarter of an hour, during which a portion of Scripture should be read, a hymn or part of a hymn sung, and a prayer offered. If the verses read be selected (whether from one chapter, or from two or more portions of Scripture), so as to illustrate some one precept or thought, or doctrine, and the hymn be chosen with a view to throw further reflected light on the same idea, which may also pervade the prayer, it is believed, that with due solemnity and kindness of manner, the attention of the children may be aroused and sustained during the service. Sometimes it may be useful that each alternate verse of the brief selection made should be read simultaneously. In order that the hymn may be sung with propriety, the Commissioners have directed the children to be trained in psalmody; and they confide to you the selection of the verses, as also of the hymn and of the prayer. With this view the teachers are directed to await your instructions in this matter.

One hour daily is to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures in those superior classes of the school which are able to read fluently in the Old and New Testament. The object of this lesson is, not to improve the children in the art of reading, in which the classes so employed are supposed to have attained considerable proficiency, but to

enable the children to attain such a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures as may, in after life, exercise a practical influence on their thoughts and conduct.

The Commissioners recommend that these lessons be given to classes of 40 or 50 children, arranged at the parallel desks, and that the simultaneous method of instruction be as much as possible adopted, tested by special individual interrogatories, and written answers, both immediate and from memory. This method is commended to your adoption, because the Commissioners entertain a strong conviction that you will find it useful in sustaining the attention of the children, in awakening their sympathies, in calling their feelings into active exercise on the important subjects to which it will be your duty to direct their thoughts, and, in short, in bringing their minds into the closest harmony with your own.

The Commissioners are desirous that you should personally conduct the religious instruction of one class at this hour daily, and that you should give such directions as you may deem necessary to guide the teacher in the instruction of any other class to which it may be desirable that similar instruction should be conveyed at this appointed hour.

Every class, and consequently every child in the school, will thus, at least once every week, have the benefit of your religious instruction, though the children able to read in the Old and New Testament will probably claim a greater portion of your time, because they may be expected to leave the school soon.

The Commissioners further express to you their sense of the importance of regulating the order of reading the Scriptures from day to day, during the appointed hours of religious instruction, by some method which may serve to show the connexion between the historical and prophetic writings of the Old Testament, and the Gospels and Epistles of the New. The great success which has attended the system of biblical instruction conveyed by Mr. Wood, the conductor of the Edinburgh Sessional School, induces the Commissioners to solicit your perusal of his "Account" of that institution, and your special attention to the method adopted in that school in the biblical instruction of the children. The weekly recapitulation of previous lessons appears an important part of the plan pursued by Mr. Wood.

The hour devoted to religious instruction should be punctually observed, care being taken to commence and conclude the lesson precisely at the appointed period. This is necessary, not only for the maintenance of order in the routine of the school generally, but because certain children may, by the provisions of the 19th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, be withdrawn from the school during this period; and as it may be convenient to allot this interval to the teaching of such licensed ministers as the parents or natural guardians of such children may appoint for that purpose, greater inconvenience would result from a want of punctuality in this portion of the daily routine than in any other.

If the afternoon were selected for this purpose, you would probably find it desirable to conduct the evening prayer from time to time personally.

The Commissioners wish your attention to be directed to the accomplishment of their desire, that the children who are on alternate days employed in the workshops, should on those days read the Scriptures,

either at the hour appointed for religious instruction, or at such other time as may be most convenient.

You will appreciate the propriety of selecting, for the use of the teachers, such forms of grace and thanksgiving at meals as you may consider most suitable to the understanding of the children, and in closest harmony with the design of the establishment. The Commissioners have directed Mr. Aubin to supply a sufficient quantity of Bibles, Testaments, and books of Common Prayer, and they entrust to your direction the steps to be taken for making the children (not withdrawn from your care), acquainted with the Catechism and formularies of the Church.

The master employed to teach the children psalmody has been directed to instruct them in chanting those portions of the ritual directed to be sung, in order that Divine service may be conducted with greater solemnity on Sunday. This, the Commissioners have reason to believe, will obtain your cordial approval.

With respect to the moral and religious state of the household on Sunday, the Commissioners are anxious to require that no work which can be avoided shall be performed on that day in the household, either by the children or servants. Divine service will be conducted by you at a convenient hour, in such a manner as you may conceive most desirable.

The Commissioners perceive how difficult it is to preserve in such an establishment, not merely a proper degree of outward decorum, but to inspire the children with a sense of the importance of the objects to which Sunday is consecrated, without introducing such austerity and gloom or restraint as may impair the permanency of the impressions which are sought to be conveyed. The Commissioners therefore recommend to your especial attention the regulation of the whole routine of the school during that day.

The Commissioners are glad to be informed by you that your discourses are carefully adapted to the capacities of the children, both as respects the nature of the subjects selected, and the parental manner in which they are treated. Inasmuch as the method you adopt appears well calculated to draw forth the sympathies of the children, and to arouse their feelings in favour of the truth which it is your duty to teach, the Commissioners hope it may be expected that your pastoral care will be more useful than if your method resembled that adapted to the public instruction of adults.

The Commissioners invite your attention to the plans of instruction, and moral and industrial training, pursued under their direction, at the hours not devoted to religious instruction. They are anxious that by such visits to these departments as your leisure may allow, you should have an opportunity of ascertaining to what subjects the attention of the children is directed during the hours of secular instruction; what are their attainments generally; what means are adopted to rear them in correct moral habits; and what success attends these agencies; in order that you may thus be enabled to acquire such a knowledge of the diurnal domestic occurrences of the school, as may afford you the means of bringing your pastoral labours into constant practical relation with the moral wants and susceptibilities of the children?

Registers of the time each child is employed in the workshops,

laundry, or other household work, are kept by their respective superintendents; and the Commissioners hope you may deem it consistent with your other duties to give attention to these registers, in order that no child may be so employed at any other than the appointed period.

In one respect, the Commissioners feel that in establishments in which children are separated from society into an almost conventual seclusion, some risk of failure must be encountered from a want of the habit of self-direction amidst temptations to folly or crime, which habit can only be fully acquired by mixing with society in which the child must ultimately be exposed to such temptations, unless precautionary measures are diligently pursued.

Domestic education frequently fails, because this habit has never been formed; and, it is to be feared, that as society is constituted, no admonitions, how careful and skilful soever they may be, can compensate for the want of means to train a child in the avoidance and resistance of temptations to error.

To the formation of this habit of self-direction, you will find that a large portion of the attention of the teachers is given.

Periods of sickness will, of course, afford you opportunities for impressing the minds of the children with a sense of their religious duties and responsibilities, of which the Commissioners are aware that you will be anxious to avail yourself; and they trust the arrangements of the sick-wards will be such as will afford you the best facilities in this respect.

They have directed the medical officer of the establishment to keep, in some conspicuous place, a tabular statement, in terms which will enable you, by a reference, to determine what claims the sick wards have on your attention.

DAILY MEDICAL REPORT.

Sliding Date.	Name.	Age.	Class.	Disease.	Intensity, marked—
					S. <i>i. e.</i> Sick. D. <i>i. e.</i> Dangerously ill. C. <i>i. e.</i> Convalescent.

The devout plan pursued by the Church, and in hospitals, and other public institutions, of remembering the sick and afflicted in Divine service on the Sunday, as appointed in the Rubric, will doubtless be observed by you; for, omitting all notice of whatever other claims the practice has on your attention, you will feel how useful is its tendency in bringing children to sympathize in each other's afflictions, whose prospects are so equal, and whose happiness will be so greatly affected by the success or failure of the efforts made for their moral and religious training.

As your acquaintance with individual character becomes more

intimate and general, your opportunities of usefulness will be greatly enlarged by such private admonition and encouragement as circumstances may appear to suggest or require.

The Commissioners are desirous that you should obtain from Mr. Aubin, and the teachers in his establishment, the most constant assistance; and to this end they have considered it important to convey to them a copy of this letter, which they have the less hesitation in doing, because they have the means of knowing, that the views which are set forth therein not only will obtain a ready acquiescence from you and them, but that you are personally anxious for more frequent opportunities to carry into execution the method of religious instruction described in this letter.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

COPY of a MINUTE of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, dated 17th October, 1838, on the subject of the EXPENSES OF PAUPER FUNERALS.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had submitted to them such numerous and various questions in reference to the expenses of the funerals of paupers, that they deem it advisable to record their opinions on this subject, and to communicate them to the Assistant Commissioners, for the purpose of making them known to the different Boards of Guardians.

1. Where a pauper dies in a Union workhouse, the expenses of his funeral should be charged to that parish of the Union to which his relief, up to the time of his decease, was chargeable.

2. Amongst these expenses, the Commissioners are advised that the fee for registration of the pauper's decease should be included, notwithstanding that the death actually takes place in a workhouse not situate in the parish to which he is chargeable.

3. With regard to the place of burial of the pauper, the alternatives open to the Guardians appear to be—

1. Either the churchyard or burial place of the parish in which the workhouse is situate.

2. A separate burial-ground attached to the workhouse.

3. Or the churchyard of that parish in the Union to which the pauper belongs.

The Commissioners have in various instances received remonstrances from the parishioners of parishes wherein workhouses are situate, complaining of the inconvenience actually sustained, or likely to be sustained by them, in consequence of the increased number of burials in their churchyards, arising from the deceased inmates of the workhouse being interred there.

The Commissioners think that this objection well deserves attention; and they recommend, generally, that unless a separate burial-ground has been appropriated to the workhouse, the paupers should be conveyed to the churchyards of the parishes to which they respectively belong, in a decent hearse to be provided for that purpose.

Even where a separate burial-ground has been appropriated to the workhouse, the Commissioners still think that the Guardians would do well to attend to the expressed wishes of the deceased, or of their kindred, on this point, and, in accordance with any such wishes, convey the deceased paupers to their respective parishes for interment.

4. The payment of the burial fees to the clergyman, clerk, and sexton, has been occasionally the subject of inquiry and correspondence. As regards these fees, (where the claim to them in respect of the burial of a person not being a pauper is either admitted or established,) the Commissioners will not object to their being considered as a part of the necessary expense attendant on a pauper funeral, and to their being provided for out of the poor-rate, whenever the Guardians or Overseers shall think it incumbent on them to charge the expense of burying a pauper on the parish funds.

5. The difference in the nature of the claim of an Incumbent to burial fees for the interment of a parishioner and a non-parishioner has given rise to the question—Under which class shall a pauper be considered who dies out of his parish, but in a workhouse of the Union wherein his parish is comprised?

The Commissioners, considering that for certain purposes the workhouse must be deemed to be a portion of each parish comprised in the Union, were disposed to think that, upon this principle, if a deceased pauper were conveyed for interment to the parish to which he was chargeable, the Incumbent would be bound to bury him, as if he had died in the parish.

“The Commissioners, however, are advised, by those who are conversant with the law applicable to this subject, that in such a case the Incumbent may refuse to bury the deceased pauper, in the same manner as he may refuse to bury any other person dying out of the parish, but brought thither for burial.

Upon the like principle, the Incumbent of the parish where the workhouse is situate cannot refuse to bury a pauper who has died in the workhouse, on the plea of his not being a parishioner of the parish in which the workhouse is situate.

6. With regard to the burial of paupers who die out of the workhouse, the principal question which has arisen has related to the mode of defraying the expense of the burial of a pauper, who, at the time of his decease in Union A., has been in the receipt of relief from the Guardians of Union B. Although the law is almost silent on the subject of the burial of paupers, yet looking at the uniform practice which has prevailed since the 43rd Elizabeth, the Commissioners conceive that it is the duty of the Union authorities to provide for the burial of all destitute paupers dying within the Union, and to charge the expenses of such burial to the parish or township wherein it occurs, notwithstanding such paupers may be in the receipt of relief from some other Union, as non-resident paupers. The Commissioners believe, however, that in cases of this nature, it is not an unfrequent practice for the Guardians of Union B., which relieves a non-resident pauper when living, to provide for his burial, as a continuation of such relief, notwithstanding his decease takes place in Union A.

The Commissioners, without feeling themselves called upon to pronounce such a course to be absolutely illegal, or to issue, at the present

moment, a positive regulation forbidding its continuance, are, nevertheless, extremely desirous that the Boards of Guardians of Unions should relinquish it; and they trust that the Boards of Guardians will lay down, for their own guidance, a bye-law, similar in its terms to that which has been adopted in Leicestershire, and which is as follows: "That, pursuant to the recommendation of the Poor Law Commissioners, this Board will discontinue the payment of funeral expenses of paupers belonging to this Union, and dying out of it, and will pay such expenses for the paupers of other Unions who may happen to die within this Union."

No. 6.

CIRCULAR to BOARDS of GUARDIANS as to the DESERTION of WIVES and FAMILIES by their HUSBANDS or PARENTS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

SIR,

12th February, 1839.

THE Poor Law Commissioners, in reference to the frequent inquiries made by Boards of Guardians respecting the desertion of wives and families by their husbands or parents, and the means of punishing the offenders, and the payment of the expenses of apprehending and proceeding against them, have considered it desirable to state their views upon the subject, and to direct attention to the following recommendation:—

I. Every person able, wholly or in part, to maintain himself, or herself, or his or her family, and neglecting to do so, and thereby allowing them to become chargeable, is liable to be punished as a disorderly person under the Vagrant Act, (5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 3.) and, on a repetition of the offence, to be punished as a rogue and vagabond, (sec. 4.)

This provision applies equally to—

1. Husbands neglecting to maintain their wives.
2. Fathers neglecting to maintain their children.
3. Widows neglecting to maintain their children.

And it is the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act to extend the liability to—

4. Men, marrying since the passing of this Act, neglecting to maintain their wives' children under 16, (sec. 57).
5. Women unmarried neglecting to maintain their bastards born since the passing of this Act, (sec. 71).

The above provision applies to the case of a desertion, and is chiefly resorted to when the desertion does not amount to a "running away."

The 4th section of the Vagrant Act renders "every person running away and leaving his wife, or his or her child or children, chargeable, or whereby she or they or any of them shall become chargeable," liable to be punished as a rogue and vagabond, and after a conviction for a first offence, to punishment as an incorrigible rogue.

This provision clearly does not apply to the fourth class of persons above described; but, it is understood to apply to a wife leaving her children in the workhouse, or otherwise running away, and leaving

her children chargeable, or in a condition which eventually renders them chargeable, although her husband be, at the same time, liable to support them.

II. With respect to the expenses of the prosecution of offenders under the Vagrant Act, it appears that generally such expenses must be paid by the person prosecuting, as in all other cases of prosecution of public offenders where express provision is not made for the payment of costs out of some public fund.

The only cases in which expenses incurred about the apprehension or prosecution of such offenders can be paid, are—first, where money or effects are found in their possession, in which case such money or effects may be applied towards defraying the expenses of apprehension, and of the offender's maintenance in gaol (Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 8); and—secondly, where an offender may appeal against his conviction, and any person is bound by recognizances to appear at sessions to support the conviction; in which case the prosecutor and witnesses may be repaid their reasonable expenses, and may be compensated for their loss of time and their trouble, at the expense of the county rates, (5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 9).

III. These provisions are generally represented as insufficient to induce the parish officers and guardians to take proceedings for the apprehension of persons leaving their families chargeable. The consequent escape of offenders is the subject of frequent complaints.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners consider it their duty to call the attention of Guardians to the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and of the regulations relating to the granting of relief by way of loan; and to suggest, that wherever a wife or family is left chargeable to a parish, relief may, under the existing regulations, be administered as a loan to the husband or father, if the latter be able-bodied, and within the ages of 21 and 60.

Relief so granted, will bring into operation the various remedies for recovering of money lent, and especially the attachment of wages, and the summary remedy to compel repayment, given by the 59 Geo. 3, c. 12, sec. 29, on the summons and order of two Justices, and by commitment for every default to the house of correction for a period not exceeding three months.

This course, which affords a remedy to the parish, and a punishment where the party fails to obey the Justices' order, appears to the Commissioners to be properly applicable to a large class of the cases referred to, and being for the reimbursement of the parish, will enable the parish officers or guardians to pay the necessary and reasonable costs of discovering the party liable, and of proceeding against him.

If the Guardians of the Union should desire the regulations for the administration of relief by way of loan to be extended for the above purposes to all persons whatever, females as well as males above the age of 21, the Commissioners, on application from any Union, will be prepared to issue the necessary order.

*To the Clerk to
the Board of Guardians.*

Signed, by Order of the Board,
EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

CIRCULAR to BOARDS of GUARDIANS as to the ILLEGAL REMOVAL
of CASUAL PAUPERS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House

SIR,

13th February, 1839.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have had under their consideration a report transmitted by their Assistant Commissioner, Sir John Walsham, from which it appears that, in several of the Unions under his superintendence, there lately occurred frequent instances in which certain of the parish officers of these Unions have resorted to the very reprehensible course of bribing or otherwise inducing casual paupers (who from sickness or other accidental causes have appeared likely to become burthensome) to quit the parish in which the chargeability has arisen, for some other place, so as unfairly to impose upon the parish to which the paupers may proceed, the charge of either investigating their settlements (if they have any) and procuring their legal removal, or of supporting them so long as their necessities may require.

The Commissioners learn with regret that so obviously indefensible a method of shifting off a legal liability, (extensively as such method might have obtained under the former system of parochial administration,) should have been adopted by any of the responsible officers to whom the working of the present system of Poor Laws has been confided; but, in order that there may be henceforth no pretence for doubting the illegality of the course of proceeding to which reference has been made, the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will admonish all the paid officers of the Union, that they are on no

Union, that they are on no

account to remove a pauper, or induce a pauper to remove, (whether he have a settlement in England or not,) except by a proper warrant of justices, or with the sanction of the parish to which the removal is effected; and if the latter, then only with such precautions as may secure the completion of the journey, and prevent the possibility of the pauper becoming, during the journey, unfairly chargeable to a third parish. And with the view of discountenancing, to the extent of their ability, the improper practice to which they have adverted, the Commissioners desire, in conclusion, to observe, that in every case where it shall be proved that any paid officer shall have been instrumental in removing (otherwise than by due course of law) a pauper who has become chargeable to his Union or Parish, the Commissioners will feel it their duty to take very serious notice of the officer so offending.

To the Clerk of the Board of Signed, by Order of the Board,
Guardians of the Union. E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM on the subject of the RATING of TITHES.

Poor Law Commission Office,

8th September, 1838.

THE ascertaining of the principles or different relative liabilities according to which different properties may be rateable, is the duty of

the Overseers in making the rate, not of the Valuer in making his valuation.

As respects the relative liability of several classes of property, especially the different liabilities of tithe and of farmed lands, great doubts are at present entertained, and the Commissioners are not competent to resolve them.

The Commissioners are very desirous of seeing some appeal tried in a way to raise the question, in a manner in which it may be satisfactorily settled by the proper legal tribunals.

In the mean time, and until a satisfactory decision can be obtained upon this subject, the Commissioners would recommend that a temporary arrangement should be adopted, by which neither party could be eventually injured.

The following arrangement appears likely to answer the purpose :—

The tithes, or other property, in which the parties interested claim to be rated below the net annual value, as defined by the Parochial Assessment Act, might, notwithstanding such claim, be provisionally rated at the net annual value as so defined and ascertained by the Valuer.

Until the question of relative liability be determined, the Overseers might collect no more than a definite proportion, as, for example, two-thirds of the rate charged on the tithes, or such other proportion as the tithe-owner might admit his liability to pay.

When the question is finally determined, the intermediate payments should be considered as payments on account, and the excess should be returned, or the deficiency made up, as the case may then require.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM respecting the DUTIES to be performed by VALUERS.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
8th September, 1838.*

WHAT a Valuer is employed and contracts to do, is not to make the rate, but to make a valuation of the rateable property "according to their annual value."

This annual value is defined by the first section of the Parochial Assessment Act, as "the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free from all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent-charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent."

This annual value is all the Valuer has to ascertain; he has nothing to do with the different relative liabilities, if any, according to which different properties may lawfully claim to be rated upon any different estimate.

No. 10.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULAR respecting the Relief of Casual Destitution in the METROPOLIS.—(Sent to the Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

GENTLEMEN,

12th Dec. 1838.

THE Poor Law Commissioners having had their attention directed to the large amount of casual destitution and vagrancy brought under the notice of the Boards of Guardians and officers of unions and parishes in the Metropolis, are desirous to draw your attention in an especial manner to their correspondence with the Commissioners of Police, dated 6th September, 1837, in answer to a letter dated 24th August, 1837, (and published in the Fourth Annual Report, pages 154, 155, 156, and 157,) a copy of which correspondence is herewith forwarded for your information.

The Commissioners request that these letters may be read by the clerk to the relieving officers and master of the workhouse, in the presence of the Board of Guardians.

The Commissioners particularly desire to draw your attention to that paragraph in their letter to the Commissioners of Police, in which they state, "that which the Commissioners are most anxious to have made known is, that the relief of actual destitution, in cases of emergency, should always precede the investigation of any question as to its cause, or as to the liability of other parties than the parish to contribute to it."

The law which contemplates the immediate relief of destitution wherever it is discovered, and thus anticipates the removal of every plea for mendicancy, likewise provides the means of administering relief so as to afford no encouragement to imposture.

Certain unions and parishes in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and many unions in those parts of the country most frequented by vagrants, have adopted regulations for the relief of casual destitution, resembling in character those of the mendicity societies of London and other large towns. The Commissioners conceive that the relief of simple destitution is facilitated by every arrangement which diminishes the probability that such relief will be sought by impostors, while at the same time it fulfils all the obvious intentions of such relief towards the indigent, and towards society, in the removal of every plea for mendicancy.

The Commissioners are therefore desirous to promote throughout the Metropolis the adoption of arrangements similar to those contemplated in the annexed resolutions of the Board of Guardians of the Hertford Union respecting mendicity.

These arrangements contemplate the performance of work proportioned to the bodily ability of the applicant, in a part of the workhouse appropriated to that use, previously to the administration of relief in kind to the casual pauper, in all cases excepting those of sudden or pressing emergency, to which succour must be administered without delay, independently of all ordinary considerations.

The Commissioners conceive these arrangements, when generally adopted, will promote the success of the exertions of the police for the suppression of habitual mendicancy, inasmuch as the difficulties and

hazard attending the profession of a common beggar would be greatly augmented thereby.

The Commissioners desire to remind the Board of Guardians, that a city population generally contains a larger number of casually destitute and almost helpless poor than any other community; and the law contemplates the prompt and effectual relief of this class. The Commissioners have great confidence that the regulations adopted by each Board respecting this class will render relief easily attainable by the most helpless applicants, while at the same time they will afford no encouragement to another numerous class who seek to cast the burthen of their maintenance unnecessarily on the public.

The Commissioners are well aware of the difficulties encountered by the Boards of Guardians and officers of the Metropolitan parishes and unions, in distinguishing between cases of simple destitution and of imposture or vagrancy; and in detecting such attempts as are constantly made to impose the burthen of supporting a pauper and his family on some Metropolitan parish, on the plea of a settlement by servitude, obtained many years previously, notwithstanding that a settlement may subsequently have been obtained elsewhere. Wherever relief is so administered as to create a preference for the wages of independent labour, few claims for relief on the ground of settlement will be falsely submitted by impostors and habitual paupers, but whenever, from the want of a workhouse, or from its inefficiency, in any union or parish, relief is administered in such a way as to render dependance preferable, among the idle and dissolute, to the rewards of industry, the attempts made by that class of paupers to establish claims of settlement against such parishes or unions, will certainly be numerous. The success of surrounding districts in carrying into execution the provisions of the law, will thus be attended in any union (in which relief from the poor-rates continues to be more attractive than wages) by the inevitable consequence of a large increase of the claims of the most idle and dissolute class of paupers, whose applications have been met by an offer of maintenance within a well-regulated workhouse in the surrounding unions. The absence of such arrangements also acts as an encouragement to this class of paupers to apply for assistance unnecessarily, on the ground of temporary residence in the district, in order that they may receive relief during the days which must elapse before orders of removal can be executed, such removal being often followed by a return of the paupers to the union or parish from which they were removed, leaving the Board of Guardians the further remedy and expense of a prosecution. A union or parish having only imperfect workhouse arrangements, is therefore exposed to the danger of becoming the reservoir of the vagrancy and fictitious destitution, as well as of impositions respecting settlement, for all the surrounding districts of well-regulated unions.

In the absence of an efficient workhouse, the Commissioners are not aware of any means by which prompt and effectual relief can be afforded to all classes of the casually destitute poor, without the risk of encouraging imposture, by permitting paupers to obtain fraudulently a subsistence from the poor-rates.

Signed, by Order of the Board,
To the Board of Guardians. EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

*Copy (annexed to preceding Circular) of Mendicity Resolutions,
as adopted in the Hertford Union.*

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hertford Union, held at the Town Hall, Hertford, Saturday the 6th May, 1837, it was Resolved:—

1. That the clerk of the Union shall notify to the rate-payers, that all wayfarers through the Union, who are really destitute, will receive necessary relief and assistance in the workhouse.

2. That tickets shall be issued to all such rate-payers within the Union as shall apply for them.

3. The tickets so issued shall be numbered consecutively, and signed by initials of the clerk to the Board, who shall keep an account of the numbers of the tickets issued to each rate-payer.

4. Every rate-payer shall be entitled to give a ticket to any wayfarer travelling at a distance from his or her home, and who shall intimate that he or she is in a state of destitution; which ticket shall recommend such wayfarer to relief in the workhouse under the following regulations:—

5. Every relieving officer, or other paid officer of the Union, and every churchwarden, overseer, and constable of any parish comprised in the Union, if he see such destitute person within the Union, shall be empowered, when he sees fit, either to give him or her a ticket of direction to the workhouse, or to conduct such person thither.

6. Every destitute person, who shall present any such ticket to the master of the workhouse, shall, if on examination he or she shall be found to be destitute, and a proper object for relief, be received by the said master as casual poor, and after a compliance with the workhouse regulations provided for the admission of destitute persons, shall, if he or she be able-bodied, or partially disabled, be set on such work as may be provided for the able-bodied, or for the partially disabled.

7. After such person shall have performed a task of work proportionate to his or her capacity, he or she shall receive such a meal of food as is provided to be given to the regular pauper inmates of the workhouse, and be provided with lodging, and thenceforth, on the performance of the prescribed work, shall receive the same diet, and be subject to the same discipline, as the other paupers in the workhouse.

8. The reception of such persons into the workhouse shall be duly notified by the master of the workhouse to the clerk of the Union.

2. The clerk shall, at the next meeting of the guardians, take their order concerning the further relief or the removal of such person to his place of settlement, or in such other respects as the case may require, if the pauper shall not have previously removed himself.

10. The master shall take an examination of the pauper as to his circumstances.

11. The master and relieving officers shall inquire, as far as is practicable, into the facts stated in the examination, and to satisfy the rate-payers giving such tickets that each case is duly investigated, every examination so taken by the master of the workhouse shall, at all convenient times, be open to the inspection of the rate-payers.

12. The examinations so taken shall, at the end of each quarter, be submitted to the auditor with the accounts of the Union.

13. The master of the workhouse shall, on the refusal of the person, after having been duly admitted, to submit to the regulations of the workhouse, take him or her before a magistrate, to be dealt with as a refractory pauper.

14. The particulars of each such case so relieved upon tickets shall be duly entered in the pauper description lists under the proper heads.

15. That the relief so given be charged to the parish in which the poor person was found in a destitute condition.

That 10 copies of the circulars be sent to each overseer, and that one be affixed to every church and chapel door in the Union.

That 2,000 tickets be printed, and 300 circulars.

That the visiting committee make the necessary arrangements at the house, and that the visiting committee obtain the necessary book for entering the names.

That these Resolutions be communicated to the Poor Law Commissioners for their approbation.

APPENDIX (B.)

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD UNDER THE
IRISH POOR RELIEF ACT.

No. 1.

FORM of TABULAR RETURN required from ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
previous to Declaration of a Union.

Name of proposed Union
 Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties {
 within which the Union is situate }
 Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union {
 Names and Addresses of Clerks to Petty Sessional Divisions {
 (if any) }

Statute Miles.

Extreme Length of Union
 Extreme Breadth
 Proposed Qualification for Guardian, Annual Value of £
 Date of Declaration
 Day on which Union is to take effect
 Time and Place at which Justices of the Peace are to meet {
 to choose *ex-officio* Guardians }
 Notice to be given for Election of Guardians on
 Nomination day
 Day of Election of Guardians
 First Meeting of Guardians to be held on at

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

day of

1839.

NAMES and ADDRESSES of JUSTICES of the PEACE qualified to act as *Ex-officio*
Guardians.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

TOWNLANDS proposed to be united.

Count of		Proposed Union of			
Barony.	Parishes in which the whole or any part of each Townland is situated.	Townlands proposed to be United.	Authority for naming and inserting the Townlands.	Population, 1831.	Name of proposed Electoral Division.
					No.

SUMMARY.

No.	Electoral Divisions.	Popu- lation.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Division.	Area, in Statute Acres.			
				Cultivated, including Wood.	Mountain, Waste, and Bog.	Water.	Total.

No. 2.

FORMS of ORDERS for the DECLARATION of UNIONS.

No. I.

UNION.

IN pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," the Poor Law Commissioners do hereby order and declare, that all the several townlands named in the first column of the Schedule hereunto annexed, and respectively comprised in the parishes, baronies, and counties, named in the second, third, and fourth columns of the said Schedule, and set or bracketed opposite to the names of such townlands, shall, on the day of , be, and thenceforth shall remain, united for the relief of the destitute poor, by the name of The Union, and that a Board of Guardians of the said Union shall be constituted, according to the provisions of the said Act.

I.—Union to be formed into Electoral Divisions.

The Union shall, for the election of Guardians, be divided into Electoral Divisions, and such Electoral Divisions shall be those which are named in the fifth column of the said Schedule, and shall respectively comprise the several townlands which are set or bracketed opposite to the names of such Electoral Divisions respectively.

No. 3.

FORM of ORDER to appoint *EX OFFICIO* GUARDIANS.

——— UNION.

To the Justices of the Peace residing in the Union, and acting for the county in which they reside, and to all others whom it may concern, we, the Poor Law Commissioners, send greeting :

Whereas we, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of an Act passed in the first and second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," have, by an order under our hands and seal, bearing date this day of , ordered and declared certain townlands therein named, to be united for the relief of the destitute poor, by the name of the Union.

And whereas we have, in and by the same order, further directed that a Board of Guardians of the poor of the said Union should be constituted, and that Guardians should be elected for the said Union :

And whereas the Justices of the Peace residing within the said Union, and acting for the county in which they respectively reside, not being stipendiary magistrates, assistant-barristers, or persons in holy orders, or regular ministers of any religious denomination, are qualified to act as *ex-officio* guardians of the said Union :

And whereas the number of Justices so qualified exceeds one-third of the number of Guardians so to be elected as aforesaid, and it is therefore incumbent upon us, in pursuance of the 24th section of the said Act, to appoint a time and place at which the Justices so qualified as aforesaid, shall assemble to appoint such a number of persons, so qualified as aforesaid, as is nearest to but does not exceed one-third of the number of Guardians to be elected in the said Union to act as *ex-officio* Guardians of the poor.

Now know ye, that we do hereby appoint and direct that [such meeting shall be held on the day of , at o'clock, at the , at which time and place all Justices so qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians of the said Union, are, by the provisions of the said Act, required to give their attendance for the purposes in the said Act in that behalf mentioned.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that in the year 1840, and each succeeding year, in case the number of Justices so qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians as aforesaid shall continue to exceed one-third of the number of Guardians to be elected in the said Union, the Justices so qualified shall assemble on the first Monday after the , at o'clock in the forenoon, at the usual place of meeting of the said Board of Guardians, then and there in like manner to appoint the requisite number of Justices to act as *ex-officio* Guardians for the year ensuing.

Given under the hands and seal of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of , in the year of our Lord 18 .

No. 4.

FORM of ORDER for the first ELECTION of GUARDIANS, and for the Appointment of a Returning Officer.

———— UNION.

To all Persons whom it may concern, we, the Poor Law Commissioners, send greeting :

Whereas we, the Poor Law Commissioners, have, by an order under our hands and seal, bearing date the day of , ordered and declared, that certain townlands should be united for the relief of the destitute poor, by the name of the Union, and that a Board of Guardians should be constituted, according to the provisions of an Act passed in the 1st and 2nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland;" (hereinafter designated as the Poor Law Act for Ireland).

And whereas we have, by the same order, directed that the said Union should be divided into the electoral divisions named and included therein, and that the number of Guardians to be elected for the said Union should be , and that each electoral division should return the number of Guardians therein directed :

Now know ye, that in order to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, we do hereby order and direct, that the first election of Guardians of the said Union shall take place at the time hereinafter mentioned, and that the said first election of Guardians, and all subsequent elections of Guardians, which shall take place before a rate shall have been made under the provisions of the said Act, shall be conducted in the manner hereinafter set forth.

I.—Duration of the Office of Guardian.

1. The Guardians first elected shall remain in office until the 25th of March,

2. But any Guardian going out of office will be re-eligible for the ensuing or any subsequent year, in conformity with the 21st section of the said Act.

II.—Qualification of Guardians.

1. All male persons of full age, not otherwise disqualified by law, who are entitled, under the provisions of the said Act, to vote for Guardians for the said Union, and who shall have been liable to pay county cess, levied within the year ended the 31st December next previous to the election of Guardians, to the amount of not less than 10s., for property within the said Union in their occupation, or who shall be landlords entitled to vote in respect of rent received, of the net amount of not less than 10*l.* per annum, from property within the Union, on which county cess has been levied within the year aforesaid, shall be eligible as Guardians for any of the said divisions at the first election, and until a poor-rate shall have been made.

2. But neither at such first or subsequent election of Guardians will any person, being in holy orders, or being a regular minister of any religious denomination, be eligible as a Guardian.

III.—*Qualification of Voters for Guardians at the first Election, and until a Rate shall have been made.*

1. Every person liable to pay county cess for property within the Union, such cess being levied on such property within the year ended the 31st day of December next previous to the election, will be entitled to vote at the election of Guardian or Guardians in the electoral division in which such property is situate.

2. And such persons will be entitled to the number of votes herein-after set forth; that is to say, where the county cess levied on such property, within the year ended the 31st day of December next previous to the election,

Shall not amount to 20s.	1 vote.
Shall amount to 20s., and not to 50s.	2 votes.
„ 50s., and not to 5 <i>l</i>	3 votes.
„ 5 <i>l</i> ., and not to 7 <i>l</i> . 10s.	4 votes.
„ 7 <i>l</i> . 10s., and not to 10 <i>l</i>	5 votes.
„ 10 <i>l</i> . and upwards	6 votes.

3. Any person liable to pay county cess as aforesaid, who is also owner of the property on which such county cess is levied, provided he has given such statement as next hereinafter mentioned, will be entitled to double the number of votes above-mentioned.

4. Every landlord entitled to receive rent in respect of such property as aforesaid will be entitled to such a number of votes as the net amount of rent received would have entitled him to in case such property had been property rated under the provisions of the said Act, provided he shall, one week at the least previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, have given a statement in writing of his name and address, and the description of his property in respect of which he claims to be entitled to vote, and of his interest therein, to the Guardians, or to some person acting as the returning officer at the election, and such statement may be made in the form (A.) hereunto annexed.

5. Every such landlord may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, appoint any person to vote as his proxy in respect of property not in such landlord's occupation; and such appointment will remain in force until revoked, but such proxy must give, one week at the least previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, to the Guardians, or some person acting as a returning officer at the election, a statement in writing of the name and address of his principal, and the description of the property as proxy to the owner whereof he claims to vote, and also the original or an attested copy of the writing appointing such proxy, and forms (B. 1.) and (B. 2.) may be used in appointing proxies, and by such proxies in making statements hereby directed to be made by them.

And for the purpose of superintending the proceedings of the first election of Guardians of the said Union, and for making a true return to us of the several persons who may be elected Guardians for the said Union at such first election, we do hereby appoint, as returning officer for the said Union,

And we direct him to perform and fulfil such acts and duties as are hereinafter directed to be performed and fulfilled by the returning officer.

IV.—*Duties of Returning Officer.*

1. The returning officer, having previously obtained our sanction thereto, shall appoint a competent number of persons to assist him in delivering notices, in distributing and collecting the voting papers, and in otherwise conducting and completing the election, in conformity to this and our before-recited order, and the persons so appointed shall obey all directions which may be given by the returning officer for the execution thereof.

2. The returning officer shall, previously to every election, prepare and sign a notice, according to the form marked (C.), hereunto annexed, and shall, at least one week previous to the last day on which nominations can be received, insert the same, at the common charge of the electoral divisions of the said Union, as an advertisement, in two, at least, of the newspapers circulating within the Union, for all persons whom it may concern to send in to him the documents next hereinafter mentioned.

Firstly, Such statement of the name and address, and description of property in respect of which the vote is to be claimed, as is required by the 84th section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland.

Secondly, The original or an attested copy of the writing appointing a proxy.

Thirdly, A statement of a place of address in the electoral division where voting papers may be left and called for;

And such advertisement shall also state the last day on which nominations can be sent in, and the day of the election.

3. The returning officer, at the first election of Guardians, and until a rate shall have been made in the said Union under the provisions of the said Act, shall enter in a book or registry, prepared in the form marked (D. 1.), the names of all persons who were liable to pay the county cess levied within the year ended the 31st of December next previous to such election, for property occupied by them within the Union, together with the other particulars set forth in the said book; and shall enter in a book or registry, prepared in the form marked (D. 2.), the names and addresses of such landlords, owners, and proxies, as shall have sent to him such statements and appointments of proxies as are hereinbefore mentioned, and shall also enter therein such other particulars as in the said form (D. 2.) are mentioned.

V.—*Time and Mode of Nominating Candidates.*

1. The day of nomination shall be the _____ day of _____

2. The returning officer shall give notice, in the form marked (E.), hereunto annexed, of the day of nomination, and shall affix such notice on the principal door of every church and chapel, and of every other place of public worship within the Union, and at the usual places of giving public notices therein, so that not less than seven days shall elapse between the affixing such notices and the day of nomination.

3. Any person entitled to vote in any electoral division of the Union may nominate for the office of Guardian thereof any person or persons (not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for such division) possessed of the due qualification for the office, including himself, if so qualified, and if he shall think fit.

4. The nomination paper shall be in the form marked (F.), hereto annexed; it shall be signed by the party making the same, and shall be delivered before the day of nomination, or at some hour on that day previous to the meeting to be held as hereinafter mentioned, to the returning officer, at such place as he shall appoint, or to such person as he may appoint to receive the same.

5. The returning officer shall receive and carefully preserve all nomination papers which may be delivered to him, and on the receipt thereof shall mark thereon a number and date, according to the order and time in which the same shall be received.

6. On the day of nomination, the returning officer shall attend at the hour and place to be specified by him in the notice to be given of such day of nomination, and shall, in the presence of such voters of the Union as may think fit to attend, declare and take down the names of the persons nominated in the several papers received by him, and of the persons making the nomination; after such names shall have been so declared and taken down, and in case either no candidate, or an insufficient number of candidates, be nominated for any division or divisions, any person entitled to vote may at such meeting nominate any duly qualified person or persons, not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for such electoral division or divisions, provided that such nomination be in the form marked (F.), and be handed at the meeting to the returning officer.

7. Any person entitled to vote, present at such meeting, may object to the qualification of the person or persons proposed as the Guardian or Guardians of the division in which he is entitled to vote, and the returning officer shall hear and decide upon such objection, and retain or strike out the name of the person or persons objected to accordingly.

8. Any person put in nomination may, before or at such meeting, or at any time before the day appointed for the delivery of the voting papers, by writing under his hand, declare his refusal to execute the office of Guardian, and thereupon the returning officer shall strike out the name of the person so refusing.

9. When the nominations shall all have been received or handed in, taken down, and declared, as aforesaid, the returning officer shall sign the lists, according to the form marked (G.), and the lists so signed by him shall be the list of candidates from whom the Guardians for such Union shall be chosen.

VI.—Mode of Election.

1. If, upon the declaration of such lists, the names of the candidates for any electoral division of the Union shall not exceed the number of Guardians to be elected for such division, the returning officer shall then and there declare the fact accordingly, and the person or persons so named shall, on the day of election, be deemed and returned as duly elected as the Guardian or Guardians for such division, and may act in that capacity, although the full number of Guardians for the division be not completed.

2. But if the names of the candidates on any list shall exceed the number of Guardians to be elected for any electoral division, the returning officer shall cause voting papers, in the form marked (H.), to be prepared and filled up at the expense of any such division or

divisions, one of such voting papers to be delivered by the collectors of votes at the place of address or residence, as the case may require, in such electoral division, of each person qualified to vote therein, and such lists shall be delivered on the seventh day after the day of nomination. But it shall not be necessary to deliver the said voting papers in any electoral division, if, before the said seventh day, the number of candidates therein shall be reduced to or below the number of Guardians to be elected for such division by the death or refusal to act of any candidate or candidates, such refusal being signed by the party refusing, and delivered to the returning officer.

3. Each voter shall place his initials, or, if he cannot write, his mark, opposite the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote, and shall sign or subscribe his mark to such voting paper; but if he shall attach his initials or marks to the names of more persons than are to be elected for the division, or shall not sign or subscribe his mark to his voting paper, his vote shall be wholly void; and the marks of all voters who cannot write must be attested by a witness.

4. After the lapse of one clear day from the delivery of the same, the returning officer shall cause such voting papers to be collected, so that they shall be returned to him in the course of the second day.

5. The returning officer shall, on the third, and if necessary, on the two following days, (none of such days being Sunday, Christmas-day, or Good Friday,) attend at the place named in the notice of the nomination day, and having ascertained the accuracy of such votes, in such way as to him shall seem requisite, shall cast up such of the votes as shall have been duly given, and ascertain the number given for each person.

6. He shall, on the 14th day after the day of nomination, which said 14th day shall be deemed the day of election, certify, in the form marked (I.), under his hand and seal, a list of the persons who shall be elected in each division by the greatest number of votes, together with such other persons as may have been elected without opposition, and shall cause certified copies of the same to be forthwith delivered or sent to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Guardians at their first meeting, and to be published in the same manner as he is hereinbefore directed to publish the notice of the day of nomination, and every person who shall be so returned shall be deemed to be legally elected.

7. He shall also notify to the persons elected the fact of their being so elected; and shall, for that purpose, deliver or send to each notices in the annexed form (J.)

8. Neither the returning officer nor any persons employed in distributing or collecting the voting papers, or otherwise executing this order, shall canvass the voters for any candidate, or do anything, except such matters as are hereby required to be done, by which the return of any candidate or class of candidates may be influenced.

And we do further order and direct, that all churchwardens, high and other constables, collectors and applotters of county cess, shall render to the returning officer, and all persons employed by him, all necessary assistance, and shall produce to him the books and all other papers or documents in their possession relating to the county cess levied within the same Union.

And we do further order and direct, that the returning officer shall receive such compensation as we shall hereafter direct, and that the

Given under the hands and seals of us, the Poor Law Commissioners,
this day of , in the year of our Lord One Thou-
sand Eight Hundred and

I, _____ of _____, having been appointed by _____, of _____, to vote as his proxy, under the provisions of the 1st & 2nd Victoria, c. 56, do hereby

claim to be entitled to vote as such proxy. I hereby transmit to you such my appointment, in the handwriting of, or signed by the said

[or an attested copy of my appointment, the original of which is in the handwriting of, or signed by the said ;]
and the property situate in the electoral division of ,
and in respect of which the said is entitled to vote,
and in respect of which I do hereby claim to be entitled to vote as his proxy,
is as follows; viz. [*here follows the description, such as house, farm, &c.*]
situate at , and in which the said
has an interest amounting to £ per annum.

FORM (C.)

Advertisement respecting the registration of Statements and of Appointments of Proxies, as required by the 84th Section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland, also respecting the nomination of Guardians, to be inserted in two (at least) of the Newspapers circulating within the Union.

Election of Guardians of the Poor for the several Electoral Divisions in the Union.

All persons entitled to claim to vote as landlords or owners, in respect of property in the electoral divisions of the above Union [and the proxies appointed to vote for such landlords] are hereby informed, that in order to enable them to vote at the election which is to take place on the

day of next, of Guardians of the Poor for the electoral division in which their property is situate, it will be necessary that they should send, addressed to me at , on or before the day of , a statement in writing of their names and addresses, a place of address in each division where voting papers may be left and called for, and the description of property, and of their interest therein, in respect of which they or their proxies claim to be entitled to vote; and every proxy, in addition to such address and description of property, must send the original, or an attested copy of the writing, appointing him such proxy. Such statements will thereupon be duly entered on the registry of statements and proxies, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Such statements and appointments of proxies may be made according to the subjoined forms (A.), (B. 1.), and (B. 2.), or in any other form to the same effect.

The voters in the said divisions are informed, that the last day on which they can nominate persons for the office of Guardian will be the day of previous to the meeting which will be held on that day at o'clock, in for declaring the names of the candidates for the office of Guardian in the said divisions; but in case either no Guardian, or an insufficient number of Guardians, shall have been nominated before such meeting, then further nominations, so as to supply the requisite number of candidates, may be delivered at the meeting.

The electoral divisions are named and described in the order of the Poor Law Commissioners declaring the Union, a copy whereof is lodged for public inspection with the respective clerks of petty sessions, at

The names and description of the several divisions are also appended to the notice appointing a day for the nomination of candidates, posted at all the usual places for public notices within the Union.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Returning Officer of Union.

[*The Forms (A.), (B. 1.), (B. 2.), and (F.), are to be here inserted.*]

FORM (D. 1.)

*Registry of all Persons in the Union who were liable to pay County Cess,
levied in the Year ending 31st December, 183 .*

Electoral Division of

in the

Union.

No.	Names of Persons liable to pay County Cess, levied in 183 .	Aggregate Amount of Cess for which each Person was liable.	Number of Votes to which each Person is entitled.
	Townland of		

FORM (D. 2.)

Registry of Statements which, under the 84th Section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland, are required to be made by Landlords, Owners, and Proxies, in order to entitle them to vote at the Election of Guardians.

Name and Address of Persons claiming to be entitled to vote as Landlords or Owners.	Description of Property in respect of which the right to Vote is claimed.	Net Annual Value of the Interest of the Party claiming.	Name and Address of Proxy, if any.	Place of Address within the Electoral Division where Voting Papers are to be left.	No. of Votes.	Date on which Statement was received.

FORM (E.)

Notice of Nomination Day, 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 56.

UNION.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

I hereby give notice, that any person entitled to vote in any division of the above Union, and having given in to me, in case the same be requisite, the statement required by the 84th section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland, may nominate for the office of Guardian in such division any number of duly qualified persons, not exceeding the number to be elected therein for the period ending 25th day of March 18 , including himself, if duly qualified, and if he shall think fit.

Such nomination must be in writing, signed by the party nominating, in the form hereunder written, and addressed and sent to me at before the hour of o'clock in the morning of ; but in case either no candidate or an insufficient number of candidates shall have been duly nominated for any electoral division before the hour aforesaid, then further nominations in the form aforesaid, so as to supply the requisite number of candidates for each electoral division, may be delivered to me at the meeting to be held at in the said Union, at the hour of on that day.

Dated this day of

(Signed)

Returning Officer.

[The form (F.) is to be here inserted.]

If the voter cannot write, his marks must be attested by a witness.

If the proxy votes, he should sign his name, and add for whom he is proxy; as *M. N.* for *P. Q.*

Take notice, this paper must be carefully preserved by the voter, as no second paper will be given. When it is filled up, it must be kept ready for delivery to the collector of votes, who will call for the same on the second day after delivery.

No other person can be allowed to receive the voting paper; if it be not ready for the collector when he calls, the votes will be lost. They will also be lost if more than _____ names be returned in the list, with the initials or marks placed opposite thereto. The voter must, therefore, be careful in placing his initials or marks against those for whom he votes.

FORM (I.)

Return of the Returning Officer, 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 56.

UNION.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

I do hereby certify, that I caused an advertisement to be inserted in the paper of the _____ day of _____ for voters for registration of statements and appointment of proxies, as required by the 84th section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland, and that on the _____ day of _____ I caused notices of the day of nomination to be affixed on the principal doors of the several churches and chapels, and other places of public worship throughout the said Union; and that I held a meeting pursuant to said advertisement and notice, at _____ on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock, for the purpose of declaring the lists of candidates for the office of Guardian in the said several divisions; that the election was conducted in conformity to the order of the Poor Law Commissioners, and that the entries contained in the schedule hereunder written are true.

Signed this _____ day of _____

A. B.,

Returning Officer.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Persons proposed as Guardians.	Number of Votes given to each Candidate, set opposite to his Name.	Names of Guardians elected for the Division mentioned in the first Column opposite hereto.

FORM (J.)

Letter to the Guardians elected, 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 56.

UNION.—DIVISION OF

I, the Returning Officer of the _____ Union, do hereby give you notice and declare, that on the _____ day of _____ you were duly elected a Guardian of the Poor for the Division of _____ of _____ for the year ending _____

Signed this _____

day of _____

A. B., Returning Officer.

No. 5.

FORM of ORDER regulating MEETINGS and PROCEEDINGS of Boards of Guardians.

————— UNION.

IN pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland," the Poor Law Commissioners do hereby order, direct, and declare, as follows:—

Section I.—GENERAL POWERS OF THE GUARDIANS.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Union, which was formed by an order of the said Commissioners, dated the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty- , shall, subject to the general powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, have the direction and control within the said Union—

Of the survey and valuation of all property within the said Union, rateable under the provisions of the said Act, and of the making, levying, and collecting all rates to be raised for the relief of the poor, or for the purposes of the said Act.

And when any workhouse shall have been declared by the Poor Law Commissioners fit for the reception of destitute poor, then

Of the relieving and setting to work within any such workhouse of the said Union, all the destitute poor who may be received therein.

Of the government and management of any such workhouse in the said Union, or other premises occupied therewith.

Of the upholding, altering, improving, or enlarging any such workhouse and premises.

Of the making contracts in all matters relating to the management or maintenance of the poor.

Of the expenditure for the relief of the poor.

And shall conform to the regulations hereinafter contained:—

1. No Guardian shall, unless in cases otherwise especially provided for by the said Act, have power to act in virtue of such office, except as a member, and at a meeting of the Board of Guardians legally assembled, and except where the consent of a majority of the total number of Guardians is by the said Act required, or where an extraordinary meeting of Guardians is to be summoned.

2. The powers and authorities hereby, or by the said Act, granted to or vested in the Guardians, shall and may (except as aforesaid) be exercised by the majority of the Guardians present and voting at any meeting legally assembled, and all lawful acts, contracts, and matters done, entered into, and transacted there by such majority, and verified by the signatures of three Guardians, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be as valid and effectual as if all the Guardians had been present and concurred; but no act of any such meeting shall be valid except for the purpose of adjourning the same, unless three Guardians at least shall be present and concur therein.

Section II.—MEETINGS OF THE GUARDIANS.

The First Meeting.

1. The first meeting of the Guardians shall be held at on the day of , and shall commence at o'clock noon, at which meeting every Guardian is hereby required to attend; but if three Guardians be present at such first meeting, the non-attendance of the remainder shall not invalidate the proceedings.

2. At the first meeting, the Guardians shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a deputy vice-chairman, who shall continue to act in those capacities respectively until the next annual election of Guardians.

Subsequent Meetings.

3. Until any workhouse of the Union shall have been declared by the Poor Law Commissioners fit for the reception of destitute poor, the Guardians shall hold one ordinary meeting at the least in every four weeks, at such times and places as may be by them determined on; and at the first, and each subsequent ordinary meeting, the time and place shall be named for holding the next succeeding ordinary meeting; and if it shall so happen that at any such ordinary meeting no time or place shall be named for holding the next succeeding ordinary meeting, such succeeding meeting shall be held on the fourteenth day after the ordinary meeting at which such omission shall have taken place, at the place and hour appointed for the said ordinary meeting.

4. So soon as any workhouse of the Union shall have been declared fit for the reception of destitute poor, the Guardians shall determine upon some fixed day of the week, and some fixed hour between ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, for holding their future meetings, and they shall thenceforth meet once at the least in every week for the execution of their duties, on such day and hour, at the workhouse of the said Union.

Adjourned Meetings.

5. The majority of the Guardians present at any meeting may, if they think necessary, adjourn the same to the day of the next ordinary or weekly meeting, or to any other day previous to it.

6. If three Guardians be not present at any meeting, the same shall, after the lapse of one hour from the time appointed for its commencement, be adjourned to the day of the next ordinary or weekly meeting, or, if any Guardian or Guardians present should so direct, to any other day previous thereto; and the clerk of the Guardians shall, after the lapse of one hour as aforesaid, make an entry in the minute-book of such adjournment, and of such failure of attendance, and report the same by letter to the Poor Law Commissioners in the course of the following day.

Extraordinary Meetings.

7. Any two Guardians, by a requisition in writing, according to the Form (A.) hereto annexed, may direct the clerk to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians.

8. If any necessity shall arise for an immediate meeting of the Guardians, any three or more of them shall meet and consider the matter

requiring their attention, and give order thereon ; but such order shall only be valid and have effect until the next weekly or ordinary meeting of the Guardians.

Notices of Meetings.

9. The clerk shall give at least two days' notice of every ordinary meeting which shall be held before any workhouse in the Union shall have been declared by the Poor Law Commissioners fit for the reception of destitute poor, and also of the first weekly meeting which shall be held after that period, and likewise the earliest possible notice of any adjourned or extraordinary meetings, by delivering, or sending to the Guardians, or by leaving at their usual places of abode, notices in writing, according to the Forms (B.), (C.), (D.), or (E.), hereto annexed (as the case may require), but no notice shall on other occasions be requisite.

Routine of Business.

10. At every meeting the chairman, or, in his absence, the vice-chairman, or, in his absence, the deputy vice-chairman, shall preside ; and if at any meeting the chairman, vice-chairman, or deputy vice-chairman shall all be absent, the Guardians present shall elect a chairman of that meeting to preside during such absence.

11. All questions at any meeting shall be determined by the majority of votes of the Guardians present thereat ; and when there shall be an equal number of votes upon any question, the presiding chairman (whether he shall or shall not have previously voted) shall have a casting vote.

12. No resolution agreed to or adopted by the Board of Guardians shall be rescinded or altered (except in pursuance of an order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners), unless some Guardian shall have given to the Board fourteen days' notice of a motion to rescind or alter such resolution, and such notice shall be in writing, and shall be forthwith entered on the minutes by the clerk, who shall, within seven days after such entry, forward a copy of the same to each Guardian ; provided always, that this regulation shall not extend to any resolution which relates only to the admission into, or the discharge from the workhouse of any destitute person.

13. The Guardians may, from time to time (as occasion may require), appoint a committee to consider and report on any subject or matters referred to them ; and the Guardians shall name one member of every such committee to be chairman of the same ; and such committee may meet at such times and places as to them may seem convenient ; but no act or decision of any committee shall be valid or conclusive, unless the same shall have been reported to and confirmed by the Board of Guardians.

14. No stranger shall be permitted to take part in, or to be present at any meeting of the Guardians, except persons authorized by law, the officers required, and the members of any other Board of Guardians invited to attend such meeting, and except also persons engaged in some matter under the consideration of such meetings, and who shall depart when the consideration of such matter is concluded or postponed.

15. The Guardians shall conduct the business at their meetings in the following order:—

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read aloud by the clerk, who shall make an entry of the same having been so read in the minute-book.
2. The Guardians shall dispose of the business arising out of the minutes so read, and give the necessary directions thereon.
3. They shall receive and consider the report of the clerk, or other officer, upon the execution of all orders previously made by the Board.
4. They shall examine the clerk's accounts, the treasurer's book of receipts and payments, and the collector's books, and give all necessary directions for providing such sums as may be required for the service of the Union.
5. When the administration of relief shall have devolved upon them, they shall examine the reports and books of the several officers, and of the visiting-committee of the workhouse.
6. They shall consider and decide upon, and give the necessary directions respecting all provisional admissions (if any) into the workhouse, and all applications for admission made by destitute poor.
7. They shall consider the report of the master of the workhouse, and order the discharge of such persons as shall appear to be no longer proper objects of relief in the workhouse of the Union.
8. They shall, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, determine the kind of work to be performed by the persons admitted into the workhouse, and give directions on all other matters relating to the management of the workhouse.

Section III.—THE MAKING OF A RATE.

1. The Guardians, at their first meeting, shall take into their consideration, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, adopt such measures as may be necessary for making an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments within each of the electoral divisions of the Union, rateable under the provisions of the said Act, and for making a rate therein; provided nevertheless, that the Guardians may, if they see fit, at such first or other subsequent ordinary meeting, appoint a committee to inquire into, and from time to time report upon all matters relating to such estimate and rate, or to the surveys and valuations hereinafter mentioned.

2. The Guardians shall, as soon as possible, or at least within twenty-one days after their first meeting, inquire into and report for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners,—

1. Whether any and what surveys and valuations of hereditaments in the said Union exist, which appear to the Guardians to be available and sufficient for the purpose of estimating the net annual value of such of the said hereditaments as are liable to be rated under the said Act.
2. Whether any and what surveys and valuations of hereditaments in the said Union exist, which, in the opinion of the Guardians, might, with due revision or correction, be made available and sufficient for the purposes aforesaid.

3. Whether in any or what parts of the said Union no survey or valuation exist, which in their opinion is, or is capable of being made available for the purposes aforesaid.

3. As soon as the Commissioners shall have notified to the Board of Guardians any existing surveys or valuations of hereditaments in the said Union to be available and sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the Guardians shall cause the same to be made use of for the purposes aforesaid.

4. As soon as the Commissioners shall have notified to the Board of Guardians that any existing surveys and valuations of hereditaments in the said Union may, with due revision and correction, be made sufficient and available for the purposes aforesaid, the Guardians shall, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, appoint fit professional person or persons to revise and correct such surveys and valuations, and shall report to the Poor Law Commissioners the names of the persons so appointed, and the terms of the engagement or contract entered into with them; and no such agreement or contract shall be conclusive or binding until the Poor Law Commissioners shall have signified their approval thereof.

5. So soon as the said first valuation shall be completed, and also from time to time, whenever any new valuation of the rateable property within the Union shall have been made, and before any rate shall be made thereon, the clerk shall give notice in the Form marked (F.), hereto annexed, that a rate is intended to be made on the said first valuation, or on such future new valuation (as the case may be), and that such valuation will be shown by the clerk of the Union at some public and convenient place, to be named in the said notice, for the space of 21 days after the day on which such notice shall be published.

6. After the expiration of the said 21 days, the Guardians may, if they think fit, make and levy such a poundage rate or rates, according to the said first or other valuation, on all the property within the Union, or any electoral division thereof liable to such rate, as to them may seem sufficient for the purposes of defraying the expenses which may have been already incurred in the execution of the said Act, or which, previously to the administration of relief in any workhouse of the said Union, may be incurred by the Guardians, and be legally charged on the said rate.

7. When any workhouse of the said Union shall have been declared by the said Poor Law Commissioners fit for the reception of destitute poor, the Guardians shall, from time to time, subject to the provisions herein contained for giving notice of new valuations and rates, make and levy such rates as may to them appear necessary, or as may be directed by the said Commissioners, for the relief of the poor in such workhouse, and for defraying the general expenses of the Union; provided always, that the Guardians shall, as soon as practicable, observe the following regulations:—that is to say, one month before the 29th September and the 25th March, in each year, an estimate shall be formed of the total expense likely to be incurred by each electoral division, in respect both of general and particular charges, for six calendar months, to be computed from the said days respectively, and a rate founded on such estimate shall, previously to such days respectively, be made; but in case the actual expense, during any half

year, shall exceed the estimated amount, the Guardians may provide for such deficiency by making a supplemental rate, or by providing for it in the estimate of the succeeding half-year.

8. Before any rate shall be actually levied, the clerk of the Guardians shall give seven days' notice in the form marked (G.) hereunto annexed, of such rate having been made, and shall publish such notice in every electoral division of the Union on which such rate may be made, in the accustomed mode of giving public notices in such electoral division, by posting it on the principal doors of every church, chapel, or other place of public worship, and at the usual places of giving public notices, in such electoral division or divisions.

Section IV.—THE PAID OFFICERS OF THE UNION TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GUARDIANS.

Enumeration of the Offices.

1. The Guardians shall, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, appoint a sufficient number of persons to perform the duties which are herein, or may be hereafter specified, as belonging to the following offices:—

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Treasurer.

And also, if the Commissioners shall, by any order in that behalf, so direct,

Collector of Rates.

And also, when any workhouse in the Union shall have been declared by the Poor Law Commissioners fit for the reception of destitute poor,

Medical Officer,	} of the Workhouse.
Master,	
Matron,	
Porter,	

And if the Commissioners shall so direct,

A Schoolmaster.

A Schoolmistress.

The Guardians shall likewise, subject as aforesaid, after such officers shall have been appointed, appoint such assistants and servants as the Guardians shall deem necessary, to assist the said officers in the performance of their several duties.

Time and Mode of Appointment.

2. The Guardians shall, at their first meeting, or within one month thereafter, appoint the Clerk and Treasurer of the Union.

3. So soon as the valuation of the rateable property within the Union, for the purpose of making the first rate therein, be completed, the Guardians shall report to the Poor Law Commissioners the names of such persons for the time being authorized to collect county cess within the Union, as are willing, in pursuance of the 73rd section of the said Act, to levy the poor rate within any of the electoral divisions, the districts within which each of such persons is to act as collector of poor rate, the amount and nature of security offered by each, and the salary

or allowance proposed to be given to each for his trouble in that behalf, so that the Poor Law Commissioners may approve the same, or give such other directions as to them may seem proper.

4. The Chairman or the Clerk shall, as soon as conveniently may be after any meeting at which an appointment of officers, assistants, or servants, shall be made, report the same, and the salaries or remuneration proposed to be given, to the Poor Law Commissioners, in order that they may approve or disallow of the same, or give such other directions therein as the case may be.

Qualifications for Offices.

5. No person shall be appointed by the Guardians as a collector of poor-rates who is in trade, or who is not able to keep accounts.

Salaries of Officers.

6. The Guardians shall allow to the officers, assistants, and servants, directed to be appointed by them, such salaries or such amount of remuneration as they may think proper, subject nevertheless to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners.

7. The collector shall be paid either by a poundage on all rates and other monies collected by him on account of the Union, or by a fixed salary, as the Guardians, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, shall direct.

Security to be given by the Officers.

8. The Guardians shall require from the clerk, the master and matron of the workhouse, the collector and treasurer respectively, such security for the due performance of their several duties as the Guardians shall deem sufficient, and as the Poor Law Commissioners shall approve of.

9. In the case of all other officers, except the household assistants and servants (if any), an instrument in writing shall be entered into, which shall specify the nature of the chief services to be given by such officer, and the terms and stipulations mutually agreed upon between him and the Guardians.

Suspension and Dismissal of Officers.—Supply of Vacancies.

10. The Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of their duties any medical officer, treasurer, clerk, or the master, matron, or schoolmaster of the workhouse, or any collector appointed by the Guardians, and forthwith report the same, together with the cause of such suspension, to the Poor Law Commissioners for their decision thereon.

11. The Guardians shall, from time to time, as they shall think necessary, dismiss any of the other officers or servants of the workhouse, not before enumerated in the last preceding article, and appoint others in their room, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the powers given to the Commissioners by the Poor Law Amendment Act.

12. Until a clerk shall be appointed, or if the Guardians shall, in the event of any vacancy in the office of clerk, delay to make a new appointment, or to appoint a substitute in case of sickness or accident, the duties hereby required to be performed by the clerk shall be performed

by the vice-chairman, or the deputy vice-chairman, or in his or their absence, by some Guardian to be appointed by the chairman.

13. If any officer of the Union appointed by the Guardians shall be at any time prevented by sickness or accident from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a competent person to act as his substitute temporarily.

14. As often as any officer appointed by the Guardians shall die, or resign, or be removed, they shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Poor Law Commissioners, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the date of such notice, proceed to make a new appointment in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

Section V.—DUTIES OF THE PAID OFFICERS.

1. Each officer, who at the time of his appointment shall be required to give his whole time to the service of the Union, shall, besides executing all lawful and special orders and instructions of the Poor Law Commissioners, and of the guardians, be bound to perform any service on behalf of the Union, although not included in the duties hereafter specified as belonging to his office; and every officer shall perform his several duties in person, and shall on no account be permitted to entrust them to a deputy, except in case of sickness or accident, or in case of occasional leave of absence being granted him by the Board of Guardians.

Duties of the Clerk.

2. The following shall be the DUTIES of the CLERK ;—

1. To give notice, as herein required, of the meetings of the Guardians, and to attend the same, and to enter punctually in the minute-book the name of every Guardian attending, and the minutes of all the proceedings at every such meeting, and to submit such minutes to the presiding chairman of the same for his signature.
2. To keep minutes of all matters, the consideration whereof has been deferred, of all business or orders unexecuted, and duly and punctually to submit the same to the consideration of the Guardians.
3. To attend and assist in the proceedings of all committees appointed by the Guardians, and to act as clerk to such committees.
4. To conduct the correspondence of the Guardians according to their directions, and to keep copies of all letters sent, and preserve all letters received, and all books, letters, orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, and other documents belonging to the Union, in convenient order for reference.
5. To direct the service of notices, to communicate to the several officers of the Union all orders and directions of the Poor Law Commissioners, or of the Guardians; and, so far as may be, to give such instructions as may be requisite for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and to examine and report on any neglect or failure thereon which may come to his knowledge.

6. To prepare all written contracts and agreements to be entered into by any parties with the Guardians, and to see that the same are duly executed.
7. To prepare all bonds or other securities to be given by any of the officers of the Union, and to see that the same are duly executed by such officers and their sureties, and that they are from time to time renewed, as occasion may require.
8. To bring before the Guardians, at their second meeting after the annual election in each year, all such bonds and other securities, and to report to them on the existence and sufficiency of the sureties therein named.
9. To prepare or superintend the preparation, and to take measures for ensuring the prompt and correct return of all such information and reports as may be required for the public service.
10. To receive and preserve all statements made in pursuance of the 84th clause of the said Act, and forward the same to the returning officer, when appointed, and assist the said officer in all matters relating to the election of the Guardians, and in ensuring the regularity of the proceedings.
11. To give due notice in writing in the month of September in each year, to all justices qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians in the Union, of the time and place appointed for them to meet for the purpose of electing *ex-officio* Guardians, if circumstances should render such meeting necessary.
12. To provide, at the charge of the Union, and to keep, according to the true intent of this or any other order relating to the accounts of the Union, a minute-book, in which shall be entered minutes of all monies received and paid, all orders and cheques given, all accounts examined and allowed, all salaries ordered to be paid, as well as all other business, proceedings, and transactions of the Guardians at any of their meetings.
13. To give such assistance as the Guardians may require in preparing and completing an estimate of the net annual value of the hereditaments in the said Union liable to be rated under the said Act, and of the rate to be made thereon.
14. From time to time to provide, at the charge of the Union, all necessary rate-books, and to fill up the same accurately, with the several particulars required by the form in which the rate for the relief of the poor is, by the said Act, directed to be made, and to permit, at all reasonable times, any person affected by any such rate to inspect the same, and to take copies or extracts therefrom.

Duties of the Treasurer.

3. The DUTIES of the TREASURER shall be—
 1. To receive all monies tendered to be paid to the use of the Union, and to place the same to the credit of the Union in an account, in which the payments received on behalf of each electoral division shall be distinguished.
 2. To pay and satisfy, out of any monies for the time being in his hands belonging to the Union, all cheques and drafts which shall be drawn upon him by any three or more of the Guardians

- and countersigned or witnessed by their clerk, or the person, for the time being acting as such clerk, as and when the same shall be presented at his office, house, or usual place of residence.
3. To keep and to render, whenever required by the Guardians, an account of all monies received and paid by him as such treasurer.
 4. To submit such account, when required, to the Auditor appointed for the said Union.

Duties of the Collectors of Rates.

4. The following shall be the duties of the COLLECTORS of RATES appointed by the Guardians, and also of any Collector of the County Cess, who, under the provisions of the said Act, shall levy the rate made under the authority of the said act in the said Union, or any part thereof:—

1. From time to time to fill up and prepare a collecting book, or abstract of any rate made for the district for which he is constituted or appointed collector, or any part thereof, to fill up all receipts, and keep all books required to be given and kept, and make all returns which relate to the collection of the rates for the relief of the poor, or other monies in aid of such rates, within his district.
2. To collect all monies payable on account of such rates, and other monies in aid thereof, for the district for which he may be so constituted or appointed collector, and to give receipts to all persons from whom he may receive any rates or other monies.
3. To pay over to the treasurer of the Union weekly, or oftener if required, and whenever the sum in his hands shall amount to 50*l.*, all monies collected by him, and in such payment, to distinguish the amount paid in on account of each electoral division within his district.
4. At all times, when required by the Guardians, to produce the collecting and other account books in his custody, relating to his collection, and balance the said rates, and to furnish the Guardians with a true list of all defaulters in the payment of rates and other dues, and, under the direction of the Guardians, to institute and attend to proceedings against such defaulters.
5. To attend the meetings of the Guardians, whenever he shall be so required, with the several collecting and receipt cheque books, and lay before them, in a book to be especially kept for the purpose, a statement of the rates and other monies collected during each week, on account of each electoral division, and the amount remaining to be collected.
6. To attend the returning officer on the day of nomination, and on the days appointed for examining the votes given at any election of Guardians of the Union, with the collecting book, and to assist such officer in examining the qualification of persons nominated for the office of Guardians, and the validity of the votes.

Duties of other Officers.

The duties of the other paid officers, whom the Guardians are herein directed to appoint, will, previously to the period for their appointment,

be defined by an order or orders to be issued for that purpose by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Section VI.—APPOINTMENT OF PARISH WARDENS.

1. The Guardians shall divide the Union into districts, consisting of parishes, or parts of parishes, as to them may seem best for the appointment of Parish Wardens; and the Guardians shall appoint Parish Wardens to such districts, within one month from the day of election of the Guardians in each year.

Duties of the Warden.

1. To attend the Board of Guardians at their ordinary and weekly meetings, whenever he may be so required; to report to them on the state of the poor within his parish or district, on the increase or diminution of mendicancy therein, or on any other matters in relation to the condition of such parish or district, on which the Guardians may, from time to time, require information, and generally to obey all lawful orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Board of Guardians; and also the following farther specific duties, as soon as the Poor Law Commissioners shall have declared any workhouse of the Union fit for the reception of the destitute poor.

2. To receive all applications for admission into the workhouse, which may be made to him, by or on behalf of any destitute poor person usually resident, or casually within any parish or townland comprised in his district, and to report to the Board of Guardians, at their weekly meeting, all such applications made to him during the preceding week, together with the particulars which, on examination into the merits of each case, he shall have been enabled to collect.

3. In all cases of application made to him, by or on behalf of such destitute poor person, where there shall appear to him to be an urgent necessity for the immediate removal of such poor person to the workhouse, and in case there be room, to give an order for the admission, provisionally, of such poor person, together with every member of his or her family, who is resident with him or her, and destitute, and to report every such order given by him to the Guardians, at their next weekly meeting, for their decision thereon.

4. To provide, if necessary, for the conveyance of any destitute poor person who may be unable, through old age, or infirmity of body or mind, to walk to the workhouse, and for whose admission an order shall have been previously given, either provisionally, or by the Board of Guardians.

Given under the hands and seals of us, the Poor Law Commissioners, this day of , in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty .

FORM (A.)

Requisition for an Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the Union.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, being two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, do hereby require and direct you to summon an Extraordi-

nary Meeting of the Guardians of the said Union, to be holden at
 on the day of 183 , at
 o'clock in the noon, to take into consideration [set out
 the motion.]

Signed this day of

FORM (B.)

Notice of Ordinary Meeting to be held before any Workhouse in the Union shall have been declared by the Poor Law Commissioners to be fit for the reception of Destitute Poor.

Sir,

You are hereby informed, that the next Ordinary Meeting of the Board of Guardians will be held at on the day of
 at o'clock in the noon, which
 meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

Signed this day of

To A. B., Guardian of the Poor of Union. , Clerk to the Board of Guardians of Union.

FORM (C.)

Notice of First Weekly Meeting.

Sir,

You are hereby informed, that the first weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Union will take place at on
 the day of 183 , at
 o'clock in the noon, for the transaction of business; and that
 meetings of the said Board will henceforth be held at the same place, on
 in every week, at the same hour of in the forenoon.

Signed this day of

To A. B., Guardian of the Poor of Union. , Clerk to the Board of Guardians of Union.

FORM (D.)

Notice of an Adjourned Meeting of Guardians.

Sir,

This is to give you notice that an Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Union will be held at
 on the day of 183 , at
 o'clock in the noon, to take into consideration [set out the motion];
 which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

Signed this day of

To A. B., Guardian of the Poor of Union. , Clerk to the Board of Guardians of Union.

FORM (E.)

Notice of Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

Sir,

I am directed by C. D. and E. F., two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board

of Guardians of the said Union, at _____ on _____ the
 day of _____ 183 _____, at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, to take into
 consideration [set out the motion]; which meeting you are hereby requested
 to attend.

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor _____, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of
 of _____ the _____ Union.

FORM (F.)

Notice that the Guardians intend to make a Rate.

UNION.

I hereby give notice that a [New*] Valuation of all the Property situated
 within each of the Electoral Divisions of the above Union, and rateable to
 the relief of the Poor, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 56,
 has been completed, and that the Guardians of the said Union intend to
 make a rate for the relief of the Poor, according to such valuation; and I
 further give notice that the said [New*] Valuation is lodged, and will lie at
 _____ from _____ day the _____ instant
 to _____ day the _____ of _____ inclusive, and will be
 shown by me there on any day, except Sunday, between 10 o'clock in the
 forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed this _____

day of _____

_____, Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM (G.)

Notice that a Rate has been made.

UNION.—ELECTORAL DIVISION OF

I hereby give notice, that a rate of _____ in the Pound, for the
 relief of the Poor, has been duly made on the property situated in the above-
 mentioned Electoral Division, rateable under the provisions of the 1st and
 2nd Victoria, c. 56, and that the said rate was this day signed at a Board of
 Guardians of the said Union, by three of the said Guardians there assembled,
 and is now in my custody, and may be seen at _____ on any day,
 except Sundays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4
 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed this _____

day of _____

A. B., Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 6.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS to RETURNING OFFICERS relative to the Elec-
tion of Guardians.

SIR,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

The Commissioners having appointed you Returning officer at the
 approaching election of Guardians in the _____ Union,
 direct your attention to the following instructions, which, in conjunction
 with the order regulating the election proceedings, issued under their
 seal, and the assistance you will receive from the Assistant Com-
 missioner in charge of the Union, will be sufficient for your guidance.

* To be omitted on the first occasion.

1. As soon as you receive the order just adverted to, you will take measures for inserting the advertisement, Form (C.), in two newspapers circulating in the Union. It is left to your discretion to select those which will give the greatest publicity to the notice in question, but the Commissioners trust that you will exercise this discretion with judgment and impartiality. One insertion is all that is directed to be made, and you will not depart from this rule, without previously taking the advice of the Assistant Commissioner. The advertisement must appear at least one week before the nomination day.

2. The requisite number of notices of the nomination day, Form (E.), will be furnished to you, and you must immediately ascertain the number of places of public worship, and of any other places in which notices of public business are customarily posted within the Union; and it will be necessary to arrange with the chief constables of police, whose jurisdictions extend over any part of the Union, for the posting of these notices, at least one week before the nomination day: they need not, however, be advertised in the newspapers.

3. The preparation of the registry of the cess payers entitled to vote is next to be proceeded with. The barony collectors must be required by you, under the penalties to which a disobedience of the Commissioners' orders in this respect exposes them, to supply you with a list, or give you facilities for obtaining it, of all persons who were liable to pay county cess in such parts of their respective baronies as are comprised in the Union, and the amount for which each person was liable during the year ended 31st December, next before the election. In case of their neglect or refusal to furnish you with the lists, you will apply to the Assistant Commissioner for directions; or if time will not allow of this course, it will become your duty to obtain a summons against the party in default, from the petty sessions of the district in which he resides, and endeavour to enforce a compliance with the Commissioners' orders by due course of law. As, however, the barony collectors are bound to furnish the information without compensation, you are enjoined to show all reasonable consideration for their convenience, especially when you have cause to suppose that the discharge of their public duties has hindered them from complying with your request; and you will be as specific and correct as possible in informing them of the particulars you require, giving them also the earliest notice which circumstances will admit. Having obtained the names of the cess payers in each electoral division, the actual preparation of the registry may be deferred until after the last day of receiving nominations, since, except in very populous districts, the time between the nomination day and the day for distributing the voting papers will be sufficient for you to copy out the registries for the divisions in which contests occur, and thus the trouble of completing them for the electoral divisions in which there is no contest will be avoided.

4. The statements received from owners of property and from their proxies, Forms (A.) and (B. 1.) and (B. 2.), must be inserted by you in the registry supplied for the purpose, at the close of each day on which they are received.

5. In the preparation of the notices of nomination, and the registries of cess payers, owners and proxies, the employment of clerks will not be necessary, and, unless circumstances of peculiar difficulty, sufficient

in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner to warrant a departure from the ordinary rule should arise, these services are expected to be performed by yourself, or, at any rate, the remuneration you receive is to cover all expenses attendant upon them.

6. The nominations of candidates, Form (F.), are to be sent to you by those who propose them; you are to examine and number them, and to mark on them the day and time at which they came to your hands; and it will tend much to the despatch of business if you enter them on separate sheets according to the electoral divisions for which they are made, previously to the meeting on the nomination day.

7. On the nomination day, the Assistant Commissioner will attend the meeting, and assist you in all matters in which his knowledge of the law and of the purport of the Commissioners' orders may be supposed to be superior to your own, leaving it, however, to you to decide on all matters of fact, and to apply the law to them. The Commissioners' orders fully set forth your duties at this meeting, and they deem it expedient to enjoin strict attention and conformity to them, as the best means of securing regularity on future occasions.

8. No assistance by way of clerkage is requisite on the nomination day, or in the subsequent preparation of the voting papers. You will be supplied with the form of voting paper (H.), and, having inserted the names of the candidates and proposers, and all other particulars, you must provide a sufficient number of printed copies for the use of each division.

9. Your greatest attention and forethought will be required in making the arrangements for the distribution and collection of the voting papers. The time allowed for this purpose (a week) is amply sufficient, if you are only methodical in maturing your plans, and active in carrying them into execution. The Commissioners are of opinion, that no class of men can be found at once so competent and so eligible for the performance of this duty as those attached to the constabulary force. They have, therefore, requested and obtained from the Inspector-General, a promise of such assistance as the chief constables can render consistently with the discharge of the duties belonging to the service. The Commissioners have already experienced the value of this assistance, and on that account require you to employ men belonging to the constabulary force in preference to any others. It will be incumbent on you, however, to communicate at a very early period in the proceedings with the several chief constables, in order to ascertain from them what number of men it is likely they can conveniently spare on the days fixed for the distribution and collection of the voting papers; and immediately after the nomination day, when you are acquainted with the electoral divisions in which their services will be required, you must confer with the chief constables on the best method of availing yourself of the aid which it is in their power to give you. You are at liberty to pay each man 1s. per diem, and charge such payments in your account; this remuneration for services, unconnected with their usual duties, has been agreed upon by the Commissioners and the Inspector-General.

10. In the event of more men being required than the chief constables can supply, you must engage additional persons, selecting the most intelligent and trustworthy individuals for the purpose. As, however,

the duty they have to perform requires little beyond activity, fidelity, and a knowledge of the country, you ought not to employ those, who, from their station in life, will expect a high scale of remuneration. The task being a simple one, can be performed at a light expense, and the Commissioners have decided that 2*s.* 6*d.* a day should, under ordinary circumstances, be the maximum allowance to the distributors and collectors of voting papers.

11. The number of distributors to be employed will so much depend on the area of the electoral divisions, the number of cess payers, and the density of the population, that you are referred to the Assistant Commissioner for advice on this subject.

12. In your scrutiny of the voting papers, after they are collected, some assistance from clerks may be requisite, when the votes are very numerous; you are, however, at liberty only to employ them when you have reasonable ground to suppose that the four days allowed for completing the examination of them may prove insufficient for the purpose. The remuneration to clerks for each good day's work ought not to exceed 5*s.*

13. The return of the guardians is not directed to be advertised in the newspapers, but must be published precisely in the same way as the Form (E.).

14. From the foregoing directions, you will perceive that the expenses attendant on the election of guardians will principally fall under the following heads:—

1. Advertisements and Printing.
2. Distribution and Collection of Voting Papers.
3. Clerks, when indispensably necessary.
4. Your own remuneration, which will be named to you before you accept the appointment.

In addition to these you will be repaid any sum you may have properly expended for postage and stationery.

Any other charges, such as for horse and car-hire, travelling expenses, employment of special messengers, and others of the like kind, the Commissioners are resolved to discountenance; such charges will only be allowed when you have incurred them either by the direction of the Assistant Commissioner, or under peculiarly urgent circumstances, and when you have had no opportunity of obtaining the previous sanction either of the Commissioners or Assistant Commissioner. After you have made your return of the guardians elected, you will forward your account of expenses, with the fullest particulars, and with the vouchers for each item, to the Assistant Commissioner, in order that it may, when examined and allowed, be transmitted to the Board of Guardians.

15. In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to remind you of the responsibility which you incur by the acceptance of this office. Your duty is easily performed, if you only bring honesty of purpose, impartiality, and reasonable activity to the task. On the other hand, if you should be guilty of wilful carelessness, or disobedience of the Commissioners' orders, or if you should manifest any disposition to use your office, and the means it gives you, to influence improperly the return of any candidate, you will forfeit your title to any remuneration,

and expose yourself to the penalties prescribed in the 102nd section of the Act. These penalties may be enforced by any one, and it would be the imperative duty of the Commissioners to take proceedings against you, if complaints of wilful misconduct should be substantiated. All persons employed in any way by you, are equally bound to observe strict impartiality, and a conscientious obedience to the directions they receive, and it will, therefore, be incumbent on you to warn them of the penalties they will incur by an opposite course.

I have, &c.

To , Returning Officer
of the Union.

(Signed) W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM ON VALUATION AND RATING.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 25th March, 1839.

1. It is essential to the due observance of the provisions of the Irish Poor Law Act, and necessary for the satisfaction of the owners and occupiers of property liable to be rated for the relief of the poor, that the principle on which the valuation of such property is to be determined should be generally understood and correctly applied. The Poor Law Commissioners deem it expedient, therefore, to circulate the following observations, for the purpose of affording instruction to those on whom the duty of making valuations, and preparing assessments, may be devolved, as well as to promote a general acquaintance with the subject.

2. The descriptions of property subject to a poor rate are set forth in the 63rd section of the Act, and are as follow:—

1. Lands.
2. Buildings.
3. Opened mines.
4. Commons.
5. Rights of common.
6. Other profits out of land.
7. Rights of fishery.
8. Canals, navigation, or rights of navigation.
9. Rights of way, and other rights or easements over land, and tolls in respect of such rights, &c.
10. All other tolls.
11. Turf bogs or banks, when a rent is payable for the same.

The properties exempted from rate are as follow:—

1. Turf bogs or banks used exclusively for fuel or manure, when no rent is payable for the same.
2. Mines which have not been opened seven years previous to the making of the rate; and mines which have been *bonâ fide* abandoned, must have been *bonâ fide* re-opened for seven years before they can be rated.

3. Churches, chapels, and other buildings, exclusively dedicated to religious worship, or exclusively used for the education of the poor.
4. Burial-grounds and cemeteries.
5. Infirmarys, hospitals, charity schools, or other buildings exclusively used for charitable purposes.
6. Buildings, land, or hereditaments dedicated to or used for public purposes.

If any private profit or use shall be directly derived from any of these, the person deriving it is liable to be rated as an occupier, according to the annual value of such profit or use.

3. The property liable to be rated is thus clearly defined by the Act, and the method of charging it with a rate must now be considered. The Act declares that it must be a poundage rate, or a rate at a certain sum in the pound, on an estimate of the net annual value of the property; and it defines the meaning of "annual value" to be the rent at which such property, one year with another, in its actual state, might be reasonably expected to let from year to year, on the supposition that the annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in its actual state, and all rates, taxes, and public charges (except tithes), are to be paid by the tenant.

4. The "annual value" therefore, in cases where the rateable property is actually let at what may be considered a fair rent, is the net rent, or the amount which is received by, or which remains clear in the hands of, a landlord, after all the taxes, charges, and other expenses above enumerated, shall have been provided for. It is necessary, however, to observe, that the amount of the rent payable to a landlord is rarely conclusive as to the rateable value of the property. The net rent received by the landlord may, from various causes, exceed the "annual value," and it is frequently brought much below it by the payment of a fine, or by an improvement in the value of the property subsequent to the lease under which it is held, or to the last adjustment of the rent. There is, therefore, no safe criterion for valuers, except that which a careful adherence to the principle set forth in the Act affords; they should on all occasions keep it steadily in view, and their inquiry should always be, "What is the property reasonably worth to let from year to year, to a tenant who undertakes to pay all public taxes and charges, including such as are necessary to maintain it in its present condition?"

5. Simple as this principle is, the various descriptions of property, the conditions on which each is severally held, and the incidents by which their value is often affected, may render its application in many instances a matter of some difficulty, and the following observations will, therefore, be serviceable.

6. The rent from which, or with reference to which, the annual value is to be calculated, must be such as would be fairly obtainable year by year from indifferent persons, without regard to peculiar circumstances or temporary influences. It must also have reference to the existing condition of the property, and not to the condition in which, with other treatment, and under other circumstances, it ought to be, or to which it might have been brought.

7. The repairs, for which a deduction is to be made, must be such only as are necessary to maintain the property in the condition in which it exists at the time it is valued; not such as might be necessary to put it into a better or improved condition; and it is immaterial whether such repairs be actually made or not; for, if made, they are a diminution of the rent; if not, the neglect is an equivalent deterioration of the value of the property.

8. The expense of insurance, like repairs, whether incurred or not, is in fact to be estimated and allowed for; because the neglect to insure is a deterioration of the property to the extent of the extra risk which the owner incurs. But as some properties, such as lands, mines, canals, &c., are not subject to this risk, they are of course entitled to no allowance under this head.

9. Any other expenses necessary to maintain the property in the condition in which it is at the time of valuation must also be deducted. This will include such expenses as sewerage, drainage, fencing, embankments, &c., as they serve to keep up the letting value of the property. It is immaterial whether such charges be actually paid or not, if they be necessary; and it is also immaterial whether they be defrayed directly by the individual himself, or indirectly through some association or public body, such as Commissioners of Drainage, Sewers, &c.

10. "Rates, taxes, and public charges," will comprise all local and general rates, and include the amount of the poor-rate itself, estimated for the entire year.

11. If the tenant is to defray the foregoing charges, the rent which he pays to his landlord will be a "net rent," from which, consequently, no deductions will then be made; but if the landlord pays them, then the rent received by him is a "gross rent," and they must be deducted by the valuator; and whichever may be the arrangement between the parties, the result as regards the valuation will be the same, as is evident from the following example: Let it be assumed that the gross rent of a property is 100*l.*, and the repairs, taxes, &c., 30*l.*, it is immaterial whether the landlord receives 100*l.*, and pays these charges, or 70*l.*, the tenant paying them; in either case, the landlord only retains a net sum of 70*l.*, which is the "annual value" at which the property ought to be rated.

12. Tithes are not to be deducted, being in fact a portion of rent; and they are made subject to the rate, the occupier, or party liable to pay tithe, being entitled to deduct the whole poundage therefrom, when he makes his payments to the tithe-owner.

13. Many descriptions of buildings acquire an enhanced value from their situation, or from the peculiar purposes to which they are applied. This enhanced value is always to be taken into consideration; and in England, where the principle of rating, in such cases, has been frequently before the courts of law, it has been established, that the advantages in respect of situation, or the mode of its occupation, are to be taken into account in estimating the rateable value of a building, whenever these advantages would enable the owner to let it at a higher rent than it would otherwise fetch. So if one building would let for a higher sum than another of equal magnitude, because it is used as a mill or manufactory, and because it has fittings or machinery adapted to the trade

carried on in it, its improved value, arising partly from the machinery, is liable to be rated; care, however, must be taken in rating houses occupied for the purposes of trade, not to include the profits of the trade, or the value of the goodwill, which are strictly personal.

14. Commons are rateable according to the net rent obtainable by the owners for the pasturage of them, and for any other profits arising out of the land. Rights of common are often annexed to neighbouring lands, and the increased value of such lands from this cause is to be taken into account in estimating their rateable value.

15. A right of fishery, like any other kind of property, must be valued at what it is reasonably worth to let from year to year, after all deductions have been made on the score of the outgoings necessary to maintain its present value, some of which may probably be peculiar to this description of property.

16. The occupiers of property are liable to be rated in the district where the subject of their occupation lies; this rule applies as strictly to canals, navigations, water, and gas-pipes, and similar works, extended from one distant point to another, as to houses or land. Where, by this extension,⁵ they are, in fact, carried through, or situated in several electoral divisions, they will be rateable in each, according to the annual value of the part lying within it. In the case of a canal, it has been decided in England, that where it extends through several parishes, the proprietors are rateable in each, only as the occupiers of so much land covered with water, the net tolls arising being the actual value of the land so used. This rule will apply equally in Ireland, and it is thus immaterial where the tolls are collected; they are only rateable in the electoral division in which they are incurred by the party paying them, and earned by the proprietors who receive them; or, in other words, the rate in each electoral division, upon this description of property, must be limited to the annual value of the part lying within it.

17. Some practical difficulty may possibly be experienced in the application of this rule, in the case of canals and railroads, but it will be much diminished by the power given to the Guardians, through their agent, to inspect the accounts, which proprietors of tolls are required, by the 67th clause of the Act, to keep of their profits and expenses.

18. The principle of rating which is applied by the Act to houses and land, is equally to be observed in rating canals, navigations, rights of way, and tolls; and therefore all the deductions which are directed to be made from the gross annual value of the former are to be allowed in valuing the latter; and where canal or railway proprietors are also carriers, whether of goods or passengers, their profits in that capacity must be thrown out of the question in estimating the annual value of the property.

19. The descriptions of property exempted from rate are so fully defined by the Act as to require no explanation; but the proviso which is attached to the exemption of hereditaments, exclusively appropriated to public or charitable purposes, may need some elucidation. The Act, by this proviso, recognises and establishes as law in Ireland, the result of many decisions which the courts in England have pronounced on this particular question. These decisions have proceeded on the principle that those occupiers only who have a beneficial occupation,

that is, beneficial to themselves, are rateable; and hence, in the case of public or charitable institutions from which no profit is made, the proprietors are not rateable, but the persons who reside on the premises, with distinct residuary rights, either as the objects of the institution, or as its officers or assistants, are rateable whenever they have a beneficial occupation; that is, an occupation that would be worth a rent to another person, or to a common tenant.

20. The strictest attention must always be paid to that important provision of the law which requires that all property be rated at the full average annual value. On no account should any difference in this respect be permitted, and especially in the valuations of the several electoral divisions of the same Union; for although, as between the several properties in the same division, it may not be very material whether they be rated at the full annual value or not, yet as between the several divisions, justice requires that there should be a perfect uniformity of valuation, inasmuch as each division must bear a share of the expense of building the workhouse, and the other charges for the support of the establishment, in proportion to the aggregate sum at which the property within it is rated.

21. From a desire to avoid the expense of a new valuation, it has been recommended by some persons that the rent paid by the occupier to his immediate landlord should be assumed in all cases to be the real annual value of the property; but the Commissioners cannot sanction such a mode of rating, because it would not only produce inequalities affecting individual rate-payers in the same electoral division, but would also throw upon the occupiers of highly-rented properties an unfair share of the whole rate. It would also, as between landlord and tenant, work this striking injustice, that whenever an occupier was liable to pay a very high rent, that is, a rent beyond the fair value, he would only be entitled to deduct one-half of the rate so levied on him, while the law expressly provides, that under such circumstances he shall bear less than one-half of the rate, by enabling him to deduct half the poundage from every pound of his landlord's rent.

22. The following cases will illustrate the different results arising from rating a property according to its real value, and according to the rent actually paid by the tenant, where the latter exceeds the former. Suppose a tenant rents a farm at 200*l.* a year, the fair annual value of which, as compared with the average of rents paid in the district, is only 160*l.*, and a rate of 1*s.* in the pound is laid upon him; if the farm be rated according to the rent paid, the tenant and his landlord will each pay 5*l.*; but if it be rated at its real value of 160*l.*, the landlord will have to pay 5*l.*, and the tenant 3*l.* It is scarcely necessary to observe, that where the tenant pays an easy rent an opposite result is produced. The equalizing effect of the law can thus only be attained by estimating all property at its fair average annual letting value, and this the Act requires strictly to be done in every case. If any property be rated at more or at less than the annual value, a right of appeal is given in the former case to the rate-payer, whether owner or occupier, who suffers by the overcharge, and in the latter case every rate-payer may allege the undervaluing of the property as a ground of complaint against the rate.

23. In reference to the proceedings which it may be most advisable

to take preparatory to making a rate, the Commissioners will not at present lay down any precise rules. The law leaves every course open to the guardians, from the adoption of existing valuations to the appointment of professional valuers, to make entirely new assessments; and as the materials for valuation, and the expense necessary to be incurred, will vary materially in different parts of the country, the Commissioners deem it expedient to receive information from, and to communicate with, the Guardians of each Union, before they give any decided opinion as to the method to be adopted in each case.

24. The Commissioners are, however, extremely desirous that the valuation in each Union should be perfected at the least possible expense, and with the least possible delay; and they recommend the Guardians to endeavour to attain this object, through the instrumentality of a committee of such members of the Board as may from their habits and positions be best qualified to judge of the sufficiency of existing valuations, or to correct errors and supply omissions in them. The Commissioners believe that competent individuals for this purpose will be found in most, if not in all Boards. The Guardians must bear in mind, however, that their responsibility to the rate-payers and to the Commissioners, will require a strict adherence to the law, and that the Commissioners will not be at liberty to sanction a rate made on any principle varying from, or inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, even when a desire to save expense may be the only motive which has occasioned a departure from them.

25. The Commissioners consider that the assistance of professional or paid valuers will in many, if not in most cases, be necessary, not merely in the valuation of houses and other descriptions of property in towns, but also in rural districts, where they may be of essential service as arbitrators, and become the means of enabling the Guardians to maintain a steady uniformity of action, in the valuation of different properties spread over an extended area. As regards the employment of paid valuers, as well as assistance of every other kind, for the purpose of establishing a rate, the Commissioners will be prepared to give their advice and direction to the Guardians, as the circumstances of each Union may from time to time be laid down before them for consideration.

26. In the preparation of the Rate-Book, or Form of Assessment, the several matters set forth in the second Schedule to the Act must be attended to, as well as the correct valuation of the property. The name of the occupier of every distinct tenement, the description or kind of property rated, its name or situation, and its estimated extent, the gross value, and the several items deducted therefrom, reducing it to the net value of the property, are all required by the Act to be inserted in the rate-book.

27. The acreable contents of each townland being given on the Ordnance maps, they will afford the means of ascertaining the quantity of land occupied by each rate-payer with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of valuation, and thus render a particular survey unnecessary; and as the Ordnance survey will, in the course of a short period, be completed for the whole of Ireland, it is obviously desirable that no expense should be incurred for surveys in those counties in which the operations of the Ordnance surveyors are not yet concluded, if it can be

possibly avoided. Wherever the Ordnance survey is not completed, it is probable that from one or other of the following sources the means of estimating the quantities of land may be derived. 1st. The maps, by which leases are frequently accompanied; 2nd, other private surveys and maps; 3rd, the valuations made under the several Acts relating to tithes. And should all these fail, recourse may be had to the local knowledge of parties, or to the evidence which common reputation frequently supplies, of the quantity of land in any given inclosure or farm.

28. The rate-book should consist of as many distinct parts as there are electoral divisions in the Union, and the name of the same occupier should be repeated in the assessment of every electoral division into which his holding extends, because he, as well as the owner, will be entitled to vote at the election of Guardians in every division wherein the property on which they are required to pay rate is situated.

29. The Act directs that the whole rate shall, in the first instance, be paid by the occupier, who is entitled to deduct the landlord's share of the poundage from his rent. To lessen the trouble which may attend the calculation of the landlord's share, especially where the rent consists of a broken sum, it is expedient that the poundage should, wherever circumstances will allow of it, be fixed either at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, or $5d.$, or $10d.$ in the pound; because $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound being exactly half a farthing in the shilling, and $5d.$ a farthing, and $10d.$ a halfpenny in the shilling, the calculation of the amount of rate upon any given rent will be made with the utmost facility. If any one of these poundages, therefore, would raise an amount sufficiently near the sum required, it should be adopted in preference to a $3d.$, or $6d.$, or $1s.$ rate, as the latter would not so easily allow of a deduction to be made, on account of odd shillings of rent.

30. The particulars required by the Act to be inserted in the rate-book being numerous, it is not advisable to make any but indispensable additions to the columns in the form of rate, given in the Schedule; but it will be found very convenient to frame an abstract of the rate-book, containing only such portions of it as the collectors would have occasion to refer to while actually engaged in collecting the rate. This abstract might contain columns, in which the sums paid and in arrear could be shown, and the progress made by the collector at any period would thus be readily ascertained. The rate-book should remain in the custody of the proper officer of the Union, to be produced by him in case of an appeal against the rate, or for the inspection of any rate-payer wishing to refer to it.

By Order of the Board,

W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 8.

SECOND MEMORANDUM ON VALUATION AND RATING.

1. THE frequent references which have been recently made to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of valuation and rating, induce them to believe that their Circular of the 25th of March has not been

sufficiently minute and particular upon some points, and they now issue the following additional instructions, which, with those previously given, will, it is hoped, enable the Guardians to perform this very important part of their duty with facility.

2. The Commissioners desire, in the first place, to call the particular attention of the Guardians to the terms used by the Legislature, in describing the net annual value to be ascertained, and according to which each rate is to be levied. By section 64 of the Irish Poor Relief Act, it is directed :—

“That every such rate shall be a poundage-rate, made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments rated thereunto; that is to say, of the rent at which, one year with another, the same might, in their actual state, be reasonably expected to let from year to year; the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state, and all rates, taxes, and public charges, if any, except tithes, being paid by the tenant.”

3. The Legislature has also required, for the purpose of estimating the gross annual value, that the schedule of valuation shall specify the rates, taxes, and public charges, to which each tenement may be liable, and the probable annual cost of maintaining the tenement in its actual state when valued; and it is necessary that the proportion of these several charges which may be borne by the landlord and occupier respectively shall be distinguished; but whether borne by one or the other, or by both, the net annual value to be estimated for rating must be determined on the assumption that the charges are borne wholly by the tenant.

4. The valuation thus directed to be made should be proceeded with in the order of the electoral divisions; and it will be advisable to name every townland in which the property valued is situated, in the rural portion of each division, and each street or lane in towns; it will also be necessary, where electoral divisions have been divided into wards, to name these sub-divisions. The valuers will have to view each tenement in succession, name the occupier and owner, describe the tenement as well as its locality, specify the “estimated extent,” then estimate the net annual value, and finally set forth the several items at the head of the other columns in the rate-book.

5. The Commissioners believe that this valuation may, in almost every case, be made without incurring any great expense, by persons practically conversant with the letting-value of land and houses in each Union; and they will feel it to be their duty to withhold their sanction to the appointment of any persons who may not appear to them to be duly qualified for the performance of the duty.

6. In one Union, a committee of Guardians, with sub-committees for electoral divisions, are now actively employed in making a valuation, without as yet having occasion to put the Union to the expense of employing hired valuers. The law, however, does not require the Guardians so to make the entire valuation themselves, but enables them to employ competent persons to assist in making it, on terms to be sanctioned by the Commissioners. The law, nevertheless, makes the Guardians responsible for the valuation, and requires them to declare the particulars of each rate and valuation to be correct and true.

7. The Commissioners consider that the legal responsibility thus cast upon the guardians will, in general, be best discharged by a committee of guardians co-operating with persons to be employed as valuers; and they believe that this co-operation is also necessary for the very important object of ensuring uniformity and consistency in the valuations throughout each Union. The Union wardens may likewise be employed as auxiliaries in performance of this duty, as well as for the collection of information which will hereafter be requisite when relief is to be administered. Wardens, however, are not to be paid for their services, which are to be gratuitous, like those of the guardians; and it is important that persons should be appointed to the office who would regard it as one of local distinction, influence, and public utility, and not seek it for emolument.

8. When paid valuers are required, it appears to be generally advisable to advertise for tenders from competent persons willing to make a valuation, or assist in making it, at an acreable-rate for lands, and a poundage-rate on other property; or it may be in some cases advisable to require them to propose a poundage-rate on the whole. The Commissioners are prepared to entertain any recommendation which the Guardians may forward for their sanction, in order to the speedy completion of arrangements for valuing the rateable property in each Union; and they desire to impress on the Guardians that all the arrangements for the relief of the poor should be carried forward with as much rapidity as shall be consistent with their proper execution, so as to bring the law fully into operation at the earliest possible period.

9. A Schedule is appended, containing an explanation of the particulars required to be specified, which will, it is presumed, be found sufficient for the guidance of any valuers who may be employed.

By Order of the Board,

W. STANLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

VALUATOR'S SCHEDULE.

The particulars of the valuation to be made in pursuance of the Irish Poor Relief Act, are to be set forth in the annexed Form, page 130.—(See Second Schedule of the Act).

Column 1. The valuation is to proceed in the order of the electoral divisions of the Union, and the tenements of each townland, town, or Union ward, must be named in succession, under the name of such townland, town, or Union ward, and of the parish.

A number is to be assigned to each occupier's tenement; and each electoral division should have distinct numbers.

Column 2. If there be more than one occupier of a tenement (that is, of a whole tenement,) the name of each must be stated. If the tenement be in the occupancy of a joint-stock company, corporation, or commission, its proper title should be given.

Column 3. The column for owners should contain the name of the proprietor or owner to whom the occupier pays his rent.

The names of all landlords who may, in pursuance of section 84 of the Act, send in statements to entitle them to vote at elections of Guardians, will be more conveniently recorded in a separate registry.

Column 4. The words "description of property rated," at the head of Column 4, do not refer to quality or condition, but merely to the kind of property; as land and buildings, house and garden, store, canal, railway, &c.—(See list of rateable hereditaments in Circular of 25th March).

Column 5. When a well-known appellation cannot be given to each holding in Column 5, it will be necessary to give the denomination of the locality of which they are portions, and to describe the holdings by numbers successively under it, as houses are distinguished in a town or street.

Column 6. The words "estimated extent of land," at the head of Column 6, show, that to determine the quantity of land in each occupier's possession, a special survey is not necessarily requisite. They appear to refer to existing surveys, public or private, or to landlords' rent-rolls; but if no such means exist in any case, and the occupier should not assent to an estimate and computation, it may be necessary to make a survey.

Column 7. "The annual value" to be specified in Column 7, is to be the amount according to which the rate is by the Act required to be made, and is in the 64th section defined to be—

"An estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments rated thereunto; that is to say, of the rent at which, one year with another, the same might in their actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year; the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state, and all rates, taxes, and public charges, if any, except tithes, being paid by the tenant."

Thus, as the valuator is to determine the annual rent at which the property, in its actual state when valued, might be "reasonably expected to let," he should take the rent which would be given by a solvent tenant, making a fair and provident arrangement, and not the utmost rack-rent which a less provident person might be found to undertake, or which might be obtained by sub-dividing the land into small parcels for the purpose of acquiring an extravagant aggregate rental.

The net annual value of canals, navigations, railways, rights of way, easements over land, or tolls, being the property of any corporate body, company of proprietors, or joint-stock company, is to be computed on inspection of accounts of receipts and profits, to be kept by such corporation or company, in pursuance of the 67th section of the Act for the Relief of the Poor; and to which the guardians, or agent authorized under their seal, may have access in April and October in every year.

The annual charges are next to be specified, and whether these shall be borne by the landlord or the tenant; the net value directed to be estimated for rating must be determined on the assumption that they are all paid by the tenant, except tithes or minister's money.

The annual charges on canals, navigations, railways, rights of way, easements over land, or tolls, being the property of corporations or companies, are to be ascertained from the accounts to be kept in pursuance of the 67th section of the Act.

Columns 8 and 9. Whatever rates the landlord may pay, are to be included in Column 8; and although the tenant may be liable to all the rates and taxes, he will yet be entitled to deduct from each pound

of rent payable to the landlord, one-half the poundage-rate to be levied for the poor. It will therefore be necessary to assume, in making the first valuation, the amount of rate which is likely to be chargeable on each pound of the estimated net annual value; and then computing the deduction which the occupier would be entitled to make, the valuator is to place the amount of it in Column 8, and the remaining portion of the total charge in Column 9.

Columns 10 and 11. Whatever taxes or other public charges landlords may pay, are to be stated in Column 10; and those paid by occupiers in Column 11. The valuator, however, is not to include tithes or minister's money in either column.

Columns 12, 13, 14, 15. "The probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state," as they shall appear when valued, must now be estimated.

If the landlord be liable to repair and insure, the probable cost is to be set down in Column 12.

If the tenant have undertaken to repair and insure, the probable cost is to be in Column 13.

If the other expenses of maintaining the tenement in its actual state when valued are to be defrayed by the landlord, the probable amount of them is to be in Column 14.

If these other expenses are to be borne by the occupier, they are to be in Column 15.

Column 16. The foregoing annual charges, combined with the estimated net value in Column 7, will form the gross annual value to be stated in Column 16.

No. 9.

PAPERS as to the Providing of Workhouses in Ireland.

No. I.—*Particulars of the annexed Designs* (page 144) *for the Workhouses.* Ground Plans (B.) and (D.)

Show the design of a house for the accommodation of from 400 to 800 persons, and from 800 and upwards. The following is their general arrangement:—

The entrance front building, forming a distinct structure, is placed about 150 feet in advance of the main building, and consists of one floor (above the ground), on which the Board-room and clerk's office are placed; underneath these are the waiting hall, in which applicants for relief are received, and a room for a porter, who has charge of the paupers on their admission, for the purpose of seeing that they are washed, cleaned, and clothed in the workhouse dress, he is therefore placed near the probationary wards. Distinct wards are also provided for vagrants receiving temporary relief; this arrangement of the probationary and vagrant wards secures the vicinity of the body of the house from the risk of infection from persons previous to their being examined and declared free from disease. The letters to the several rooms connected with this building explain their appropriation as follows:—

- g.* Stairs to Board-room.
- h.* Porter's room.
- w. w.* Washing-room.
- f. f.* Fumigatory closets for purifying the clothes of the paupers, which are cleaned and afterwards deposited in a room in the roof over the Board-room, to be ready for such paupers as may quit the house.
- r.* Refractory ward.
- p.* Privies.

The main building is separated from the entrance front by a court-yard and garden, which divides the two front yards for the boys and girls; the centre of the main building contains the master's house, which is placed immediately among all classes, and from which ready access is had to any of the rooms; the kitchen offices are close under the master and matron's inspection, as well as the several stores.

The wash-house and kitchen offices are placed in a situation distinct from the paupers in the yards, and none but those immediately employed in them have access thereto; on each side the master's house are placed the rooms for children, who have separate staircases, used also by the master and matron; the extreme wings contain on the ground floor rooms for the old and infirm people, and some accommodation also for the able-bodied, which class, however, being employed (the women in the wash-house, &c., and the men at a mill, in breaking stones, or other useful occupation), the same extent of day room is not requisite; the chapel and dining hall answers three purposes, inasmuch as it also serves, by means of a double partition, for day rooms for able-bodied men and women, should occasion require it. The situation of this building as a dining hall is, from its central position, best suited for all classes, and is most convenient as regards the serving the food from the kitchen; the two rooms for boys and girls will also serve the purpose of a chapel, if required.

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|---|--------------------------|
| <i>e.</i> Partition in the dining hall. | <i>m.</i> Drying closet. |
| <i>s.</i> Stores. | <i>p.</i> Privies. |
| <i>o.</i> Stone bench seats in the yards. | <i>l.</i> Stairs. |
| <i>i.</i> Scullery. | |

The infirmary is placed at the back of the building, occupying a position distinct from the wards of the house, and sufficiently convenient for the supply of food from the kitchen offices without entailing the necessity of a separate establishment:

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a.</i> The surgery. | <i>d.</i> Dead house. |
| <i>b.</i> For a nurse. | |

Wards are placed on each end of the infirmary building for idiots, epileptics, and lunatics, in which cells are provided for those for whom occasional restraint is unavoidable, or whose habits render distinct accommodation necessary.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>k.</i> Inspector or keeper's room. | <i>c.</i> Cells or small rooms. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

No. II.—*Ventilation of the Building.*

The arrangement of the building is made with true regard to ventilation. At each end, in the centre of the building, a large hall,

containing a superficial area of 426 feet, is carried up to the roof of the house, on which is constructed a large ventilator, containing windows hung on centres, and moveable with a line, to admit any circulation or change of air required. The several rooms throughout are arranged to open at once unto the landing of the stone stairs, which are carried up in this space. The several doors have semicircular arches above them to be opened as occasion may require; and which, without producing any strong current, would always effect an extensive ventilation during the occupation of the rooms. The usual manner for ventilating the common sleeping rooms, is by placing the windows on each side of the room, which are very useful, but chiefly so after the paupers have left the apartment. The windows throughout are constructed with the upper part hinged, and to fall inside, which allows them to be opened during rainy weather.

Cast-iron air-gratings are to be inserted in small flues formed in the walls, and fixed a few inches above the floors, for obtaining, when required, an admission of external air.

In the infirmary a calculation has been made for providing accommodation for such proportion of the inmates as will allow 800 cubic feet of air to each individual; except in the case of any epidemic disease occasioning an increase in the number of patients, when the house can be in part used for such purpose.

In the infirmary constant occupation would require a continual change of air in the manner best calculated to avoid strong draughts or currents. The rooms will all open into an airy staircase, with a large framed ventilator in the roof; and over the door of each room it is intended to construct a frame, filled with small wire, with regulating lids; and in addition to the iron-gratings, to carry up by the side, or between the flues of chimneys, smoothly-constructed air-flues, which, during the use of the fires, will, I expect, become much rarefied, and occasion considerable circulation of the air.

No. III.—*Bird's Eye Views.*

The Bird's-eye views (A.) and (C.) show the buildings and yards of the two annexed Plans. The style in which the buildings are designed admit of execution best suited to the nature of the materials with which the country generally abounds. The carboniferous, or mountain limestone, has an irregular fracture suited for the mode of execution generally known as rubble masonry, with which the walls are proposed to be constructed; and which, in point of strength and durability, is equally suited for the building with dressed stone or ashlar work, and would have a more characteristic appearance. The necessarily conspicuous situation which many of the buildings must occupy, suggest the above style as the least obtrusive; while its gabled roofs and elevated chimney-shafts give it a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The windows are constructed with mullions and transom heads, and diamond-shaped lights.

The appearance of the buildings may be much improved by a few trees planted in the garden ground which surrounds them, and on the whole may be made rather ornamental than otherwise to the neighbourhood.

The discipline of the establishment requires that the yards should be

surrounded by walls, but not so high as to give a prison-like appearance; and the garden ground surrounding the building will, in most cases, be sufficiently enclosed by a neat hedge fence.

No. IV.—*Explanation of the Course pursued for the Election of the Union Workhouses in Ireland.*

In order to supply the necessary information as to the extent of ground required for the several buildings, as well as the selection of sites, the annexed Form (A.) has been prepared, which contains a Table of the extent of ground for houses of different sizes, and other requisite information.

To prevent delay, an advertisement for building sites, according to the annexed Form (B.), is inserted in the local papers, or posted in the town, before, or at least immediately after the declaration of the Union.

The several offers of land for sites, and the terms, tenure, and other particulars relating thereto, are reported upon by the Assistant Commissioners, and the sites surveyed by the architect; the plans are then immediately prepared, and, when approved, are signed and sealed by the Poor Law Commissioners. The working drawings are forthwith prepared for that part of the building which it is intended to erect in the first instance, usually about four-fifths of the extent approved by the Commissioners, the plans being so arranged as to allow of the addition being made without either interfering with the part already executed, or occasioning any sacrifice of the previous outlay.

Form (C.) is framed for the purpose of collecting local information as to the materials required for the erection of the workhouse, and is arranged for the use of the architect, who by this means obtains the opinion of respectable and experienced persons of the neighbourhood.

Form (D.) is an advertisement for tenders, inserted in papers of general circulation.

The working drawings, and the specification, are deposited with the clerk of the Guardians, for the inspection of contractors, accompanied by the annexed Form (E).

Form (F.) shows the articles of agreement to be entered into between the Poor Law Commissioners and the contractor whose tender for the several works contained in the plans and specification has been accepted; but where it is found necessary to make separate contracts for a section of the work only, the Form of contract (G.) is substituted, and the specification is so arranged as to admit of separate divisions of the works; but in all cases a contract in one amount is preferred.

The buildings are carried on under the immediate superintendence and inspection of a clerk of the works, appointed with strict regard to his qualifications; and he is required to pay very close attention to the proper construction of every part of the work; to make a daily register of the number of men employed on the building, and to forward a report, according to the annexed Form (H.), every fortnight, to the office of the Poor Law Commissioners. The clerk of the works acts solely under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, or their architect, and his duties are fully defined in printed instructions.

The specification has been prepared to supply the fullest information on the manner of executing the works, and is so printed as to suit its

general application. It contains general clauses, conveying all necessary information upon the terms of the contract to be entered into, which, by the articles of agreement, are made the conditions of the contract.

The several payments are to be made to the contractor, upon the certificate of the architect to the Poor Law Commissioners, in sums not less than one-eighth the amount of his contract, and at the rate of 85 per cent. on the value of the work performed; the remaining sum of 15 per cent. on the amount of contract to be left unpaid for two months after the building shall have been completed, to be then paid on the architect's certificate, subject to abatement should any defects appear in the work. The building to be completed by a specified time, under a penalty of 10% per week for an amount of contract under 1,000*l.*, and gradually rising to the sum of 40% per week for an amount above 5,000*l.*, the contractor being allowed an extension of time beyond the date of his contract for a cessation of the works, if at any time suspended by an order in writing from the architect, through the inclemency of the weather, or otherwise. The specification includes a provision to secure the contractor against delay arising from unlawful combination among the workmen,—who are to receive their wages in money at regular stated periods.

GEORGE WILKINSON, *Architect.*

(A)

Particulars of Building Sites required for the new Union Workhouses for Ireland.

The required shape or size of the ground will be best understood by reference to the following Table.

Independent of the space which should be provided for two additional side yards (in case they should at any time be required), it is desirable that the boundary of the field should not in any part be less than about 20 feet from the walls of the building or yards. The space beyond that required for the yards will be appropriated to roads, garden-ground, &c., as shown on the plan; with this arrangement, the hedges of the field will frequently form sufficient boundaries, and the irregularity of the outline be of little consequence, provided the form of the field will afford a site for the building of the proportions set forth in the following Table:—

FOR A HOUSE TO CONTAIN	Depth in Feet.	Width in Feet.	(a) Contents of a square Plot of these dimensions.		
			Statute.		
			A.	R.	P.
300 persons, including the space of 20 feet beyond the walls . . . }	370	360	3	0	9
400 ditto ditto . . .	390	370	3	1	10
500 ditto ditto . . .	402	376	3	1	35
600 ditto ditto . . .	414	382	3	2	21
700 ditto ditto . . .	426	388	3	3	7
800 ditto ditto . . .	439	396	3	3	39
900 ditto ditto . . .	451	402	4	0	26
1,000 ditto ditto . . .	463	408	4	1	14
1,200 ditto ditto . . .	483	420	4	2	25
1,500 ditto ditto . . .	500	440	5	0	8

The extent of ground here shown being little more than what would be occupied by the building, it is suggested that if about half as much again as is contained in the Column (a) were to be added, the excess beyond that covered by the buildings and yards would not be more than would be found advantageous to occupy with the house as garden-ground.

In the selection of building sites, it is indispensable that the ground should be above the reach of common floods. It will possess advantages in being level; in possessing sound substrata for foundations; easy access to water, by sinking a well or otherwise; proximity to and facility of communication with quarries, when the house is to be built with stone, as well as to the sources from whence other building materials are to be procured. It should also be good convertible ground for spade husbandry.

The tenure should be the fee, or at least a lease for a very long period.

(B.)

THE POOR LAW.

Land wanted.

Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners are desirous of obtaining a site for the workhouse of the above Union, the situation to be in the immediate vicinity of the town. The extent required is about statute acres, and should be of such a form as to admit of a plot being staked out, feet long, by wide. It is indispensable that the land should be

above the reach of common floods. It will possess advantages in being level: in having a sound substratum; access to water (by sinking or otherwise); in its proximity to quarries, and to the sources whence other building materials can be supplied. It should also be fitted for spade husbandry. The tenure must be fee, or a lease for a very long period.

Persons under strict settlement, or otherwise incapacitated, are empowered to sell to the Poor Law Commissioners.—(1st & 2nd Victoria, c. 56, s. 38.

All communications on the above subject, stating price, tenure, &c., should be made on or before the day of 1839, addressed to "The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin."

(C.)

IRELAND.

Report made by

on the

Particulars of Local Materials, Prices, Terms, &c.

Information obtained at

relative to the

Union Workhouse.

From

18

Names of Quarries and Distance.	Particulars of each Quarry in the description of Stone, whether of a hard, soft, or damp nature, and penetrated by driving Rains; what Public or other Buildings erected with it; and if easily Quarried; if obtained in large Blocks, and fit for Quoins, Sills, Window-stools, Steps, &c.; and if commonly used for such purposes.	Cost per Ton at Quarry.	Cost per Ton, delivered at Town or Building.	No. of Loads Horse and Cart can bring per day from Quarry to Town or Building.	The Quantity contained in each Load.

Name of stone fit for dressing, and where obtained.	What freestone or other stone can be had for dressing, steps, landings to stairs, window-stools, &c., and particulars of carriage, prices, and what stone is generally used for such purposes in the neighbourhood.
Flagging, and place and distance obtained from.	Whether hard, soft, or durable; or subject to damp; what kind of workmanship generally used on it, or if the natural face of it is good enough; whether to be had of large dimensions, and the average sizes.
Paving, and where obtained.	Whether with pebbles from river, or quarry stones; particulars of carriage, prices, &c.
Lime, where obtained.	What quality, and whether the sort generally used; how many bushels to a barrel, price delivered, &c.
Sand.	Whether pit, river, or sea-sand is generally used, or if either can be obtained; any fine-sifted gravel for mortar and stone-walling; cost of carriage, delivery, &c.; contents of load.
Rough cast or dashing.	Whether commonly used, the price per yard, &c.
Mortar.	The proportions generally used; whether any and what probable quantity of smiths' ashes can be obtained.
Slating.	What slates generally used, and what covering, for ridges, &c.; the different prices of slates delivered at wharf; cost delivered in town or at building.
Bricks.	The different sorts, sizes, qualities, prices, supply, carriage, &c.; whether hard quality; whether they absorb much damp.

Timber.	What sort generally used in buildings; any supply in yards or neighbourhood, &c.																			
Day prices.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Per day.</th><th>Per day.</th></tr><tr><td>Mason</td><td></td><td>Common Carpenter .</td></tr><tr><td>Labourer</td><td></td><td>Quarryman (exclusive</td></tr><tr><td>Boy</td><td></td><td>of Powder, &c.) . }</td></tr><tr><td>Slater</td><td></td><td>Horse and Cart, with }</td></tr><tr><td>Carpenter & Joiner</td><td></td><td>Guide or Driver . }</td></tr></table>	Per day.		Per day.	Mason		Common Carpenter .	Labourer		Quarryman (exclusive	Boy		of Powder, &c.) . }	Slater		Horse and Cart, with }	Carpenter & Joiner		Guide or Driver . }	
Per day.		Per day.																		
Mason		Common Carpenter .																		
Labourer		Quarryman (exclusive																		
Boy		of Powder, &c.) . }																		
Slater		Horse and Cart, with }																		
Carpenter & Joiner		Guide or Driver . }																		
Supply of labour and general remarks.	Whether any considerable number of hands of the above mechanics and labourers can be obtained; also whether many horses and carts can be brought to work.																			

In the above particulars the name of the person who supplies information should be stated; it is also necessary to be particular in the measures, weights, &c.; and in distances, whether statute or Irish plantation measure.
(Signed)

(D.)
TO BUILDERS.

Union Workhouse.

Builders and others are invited to deliver tenders for the execution of the several works required to be performed in the erection of a workhouse proposed to be built at

The plans and specifications may be seen, on application to _____ on and after the _____ instant. Sealed tenders must be forwarded under cover, directed to "The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin. Tender for Workhouse;" and must be received on or before the _____ day of _____ 1839.

The tenders must be made agreeably to the printed particulars lodged with the plans and specifications, to which parties are referred for all further information, relating to the proposed contract.

The lowest tender will not be necessarily accepted.

(E.)
IRELAND.

Particulars relating to Building Contract.

For the _____ Union Workhouse.

LIST of the DRAWINGS prepared for the contract of the above Workhouse.

The above plans and specifications are not to be removed by any person estimating, from the place in which they are deposited, but may be used for the purpose of taking off the dimensions, in order to obtain the quantities of the several works, or for the purpose of making any copies or tracings of the same.

One tender for the whole of the works would be preferred, but persons are at liberty to submit tenders or proposals for the several works which belong to either of the sections set forth in the specification.

The works will be required to be commenced forthwith, and executed by the time and according to the conditions mentioned in the specifications, and agreeably to the intention and meaning of the terms describing the several works; and therefore parties are recommended, previous to making tenders, to satisfy themselves of the meaning of every part of the specification; and may, for this purpose, apply to Mr. Wilkinson, architect, (directed under cover to "The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin,") from whom any further information relating to the said plans and specifications may be obtained.

Union.

or such other architect as aforesaid. And also shall and will find and provide such good, proper, and sufficient materials of all kinds whatsoever, as shall be proper and sufficient for erecting the said workhouse and buildings; such of the said materials as are mentioned in the said specification, or said drawings aforesaid, to be of the qualities and descriptions therein mentioned, and shall and will completely finish the said works. And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that if the said ~~parties~~ his executors or administrators, shall in any manner neglect or be guilty of any delay whatsoever in building and completely finishing the said workhouse, buildings, and works as aforesaid, or shall in any manner whatever deviate from or not comply with the aforesaid specification and drawings, or any or either of them, and the said

or such other architect as aforesaid, shall certify the same by writing under his hand, and the said Commissioners for the time being shall cause notice, in writing, of such neglect or delay to be given or left at the place of abode of him the said his executors or administrators, or on the premises, and the said

his executors or administrators, should not, according to the direction of the said or such other architect as aforesaid, complete the said buildings and works, according to the said specification and drawings, within the space of days after such notice given or left as aforesaid, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the time being, through their architect, or otherwise, to purchase proper and sufficient materials, and also to employ a sufficient number of surveyors, agents, and workmen to complete the said works; and also that the said Commissioners for the time being shall and may deduct or retain to themselves the cost of such materials, and all such sum and sums of money as they shall pay to such surveyors, agents, and workmen for the completion of such works, and all expenses which the said Commissioners for the time being shall incur or be liable to, in consequence of such default on the part of the said his executors or administrators, out of the money which shall be due to the said

his executors or administrators, under this agreement, so far as such money shall be sufficient; and that if the same shall not be sufficient, then that he the said

his executors or administrators, will, on demand, pay to the said Commissioners for the time being the amount of such deficiency. And also that the said

his executors or administrators, shall not, nor will in any manner do, or cause or procure to be done, any act, matter or thing whatsoever, to prevent, hinder, or molest the said Commissioners for the time being, or any persons or persons employed by them, from completing and finishing the said workhouse, buildings, and works, in manner aforesaid, or in using the materials which shall be on the premises, and provided by either of the said parties for the doing thereof. And the said Commissioners do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said his executors and administrators, that he the said

his executors and administrators, well and truly performing all the covenants and agreements on his part herein contained, they the said Commissioners, or their successors, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said

his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of of lawful money of Great Britain, at the several times, and in the manner and according to the several conditions in the said specification in that behalf contained. And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that in case the said Commissioners for the time being should direct any more work, of the nature or kind in the said section, No. , described, to be done in or about the said workhouse, buildings, or works, than is contained in the section aforesaid, then and in such case, the said Commissioners for the time being shall pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said

his executors or administrators, so much money as such extra work, and the materials used therein, shall cost or amount unto, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and that if it should be thought proper by the said Commissioners for the time being, to diminish or omit any part of the work mentioned in the said section, No. , of the specification, then and in such case, the said

his executors or administrators, shall deduct and allow out of the said sum of so much money as the work so to be diminished or omitted shall amount unto, upon a reasonable valuation, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and all allowances or deductions for such extra or omitted works respectively, shall be ascertained and settled by the architect for the time being of the said Commissioners,

agreeably to the conditions in the said specification contained relating to the valuation of such extra or omitted work.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners }
have hereunto set their seal.

And the said }
has hereunto set his hand seal.

Witness,

(G.)—*Building Contract* (Form No. 2).

Union.

To include the _____ as set forth in the Section
No. _____ of the Specification of Works.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the _____ day of
in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-
between the Poor Law Commissioners, of the one part, and
of _____ Builder, of the other part.

The said _____ doth hereby for himself, his heirs,
executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the
said Commissioners for the time being, that he the said

his executors or administrators, shall or will, for the considerations
hereinafter mentioned, within the space or time set forth in a certain speci-
fication, verified by the signature of the said
thereto, as the specification referred to in these presents, erect, build, or
perform, and completely execute and finish upon the premises, at

such parts or portions of a workhouse intended to be
erected thereon, as are set forth or contained in the section of works marked
No. _____, of the said specification, and subject to the general clauses and

conditions contained therein, so far as the same relate to the execution of the
works described in the said section, No. _____, and according to the

several plans, sections, and elevations, set forth or shown in certain drawings,
lettered respectively _____ and verified by the signature of the

said _____ thereto, as the drawings referred to in these
presents, so far as the same relate to the works described in the said section,
No. _____, the same to be done and completed within the time in the said

specification stipulated, and in a good, workmanlike, and substantial man-
ner, to the satisfaction of _____ the architect of the said

Commissioners, or any other architect whom the said Commissioners for the
time being shall, for that purpose, by some writing under their seal, appoint:
such satisfaction to be testified by a writing or certificate under the hand of
the said _____ or such other architect as aforesaid.

And also shall and will find and provide such good, proper, and sufficient
materials of all kinds whatsoever, as shall be proper and sufficient for
executing or constructing the works aforesaid; such of the said materials
as are mentioned in the specification aforesaid, to be of the qualities and
descriptions therein mentioned, and shall and will completely finish the said
works. And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that if the

said _____ his executors or administrators, shall in any
manner neglect or be guilty of any delay whatsoever in executing and com-
pletely finishing the said works as aforesaid, or shall in any manner whatever
deviate from or not comply with the aforesaid specification and drawings, or
any or either of them, and the said _____ or such other

architect as aforesaid, shall certify the same by writing under his hand, and
the Commissioners for the time being shall cause notice in writing of such
neglect or delay to be given or left at the place of abode of him the said

his executors or administrators, or on the
premises, and the said _____ his executors or adminis-
trators, should not, according to the direction of the said

or such other architect as aforesaid, complete the said buildings and works, according to the said specification and drawings, within the space of _____ days after such notice given or left as aforesaid, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the time being, through their architect, or otherwise, to purchase proper and sufficient materials, and also to employ a sufficient number of surveyors, agents, and workmen, to finish and complete the said works; and also that the said Commissioners for the time being shall and may deduct or retain to themselves the cost of such materials, and all such sum and sums of money as they shall pay to such surveyors, agents, and workmen for the completion of such works, and all expenses which the said Commissioners for the time being shall incur or be liable to, in consequence of such default on the part of the said _____ his executors or administrators, out of the money which shall be due to the said _____ his executors or administrators, under this agreement, so far as such money shall be sufficient, and that if the same shall not be sufficient, then that he the said _____ his executors and administrators will, on demand, pay to the said Commissioners for the time being, the amount of such deficiency. And also that the said _____ his executors or administrators, shall not nor will in any manner do, or cause or procure to be done, any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, to prevent, hinder, or molest the said Commissioners for the time being, or any person or persons employed by them, from completing and finishing the said workhouse, buildings, and works, in manner aforesaid, or in using the materials which shall be on the premises, and provided by either of the said parties for the doing thereof. And the said Commissioners do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said _____ his executors and administrators, that he the said _____ his executors and administrators, well and truly performing all the covenants and agreements on his part herein contained, they the said Commissioners, or their successors, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said _____ his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of _____ of lawful money of Great Britain, at the several times, and in the manner and according to the several conditions in the said specification in that behalf contained. And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that in case the said Commissioners for the time being, should direct any more work, of the nature or kind in the said section No. _____, described, to be done in or about the said workhouse, buildings, or works, than is contained in the section aforesaid, then, and in such case, the said Commissioners for the time being shall pay, or cause to be paid unto the said _____ his executors or administrators, so much money as such extra work and the materials used therein shall cost or amount unto, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and that if it should be thought proper by the said Commissioners for the time being, to diminish or omit any part of the work mentioned in the said section No. _____, of the specification, then, and in such case, the said _____ his executors or administrators, shall deduct and allow out of the said sum of _____ so much money as the work so to be diminished or omitted shall amount unto, upon a reasonable valuation, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and all allowances or deductions for such extra or omitted works respectively, shall be ascertained and settled by the architect for the time being of the said Commissioners, agreeably to the conditions in the said specification contained relating to the valuation of such extra or omitted work.

In witness whereof the said Commissioners }
have hereunto set their seal. }

And the said _____ }
has hereunto set his hand and seal. }

Witness,

(H).—*Clerk of the Works' Return, Ireland.*

UNION WORKHOUSE.

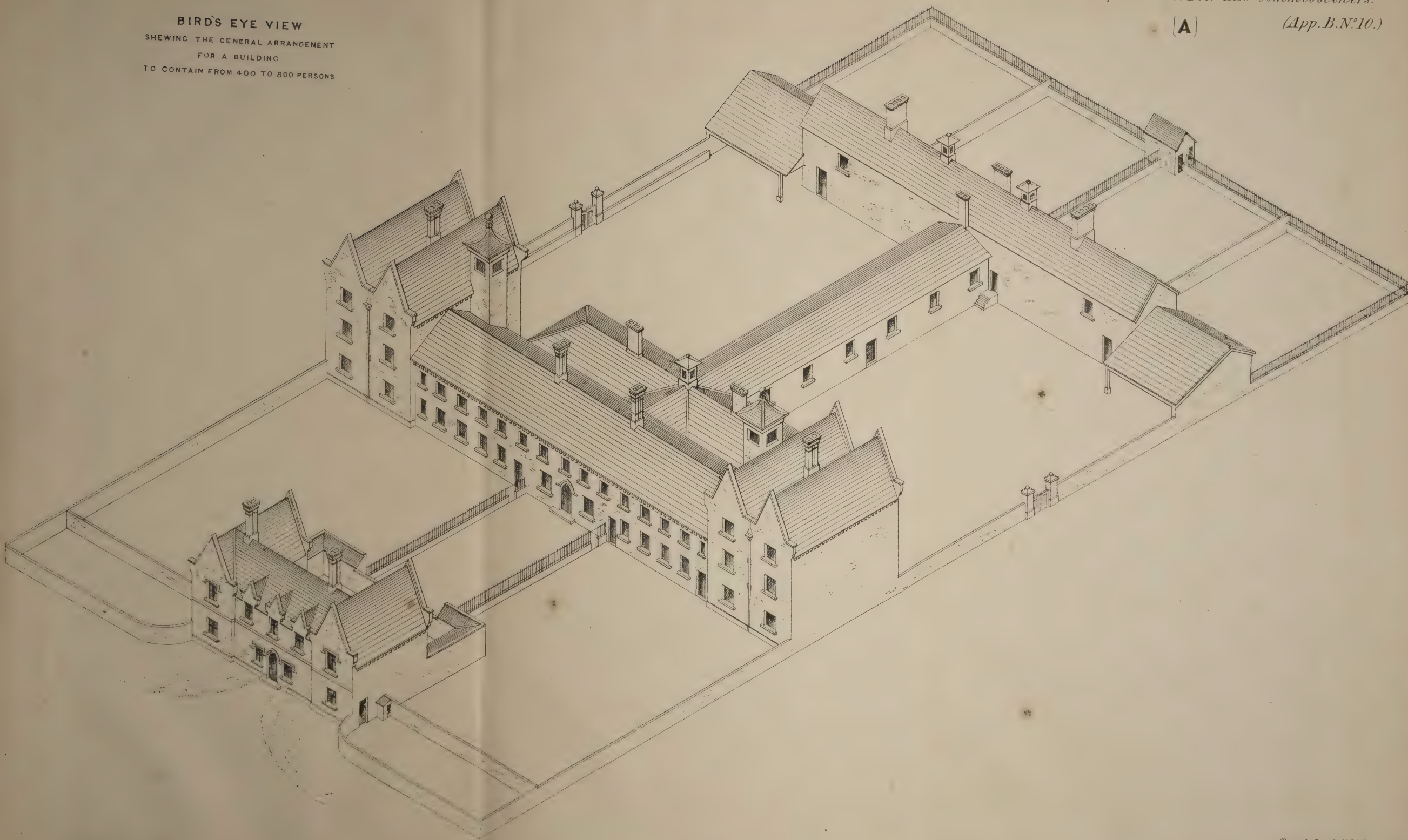
STATEMENT of the Number of Artificers, Labourers, &c., employed during the two Weeks ending

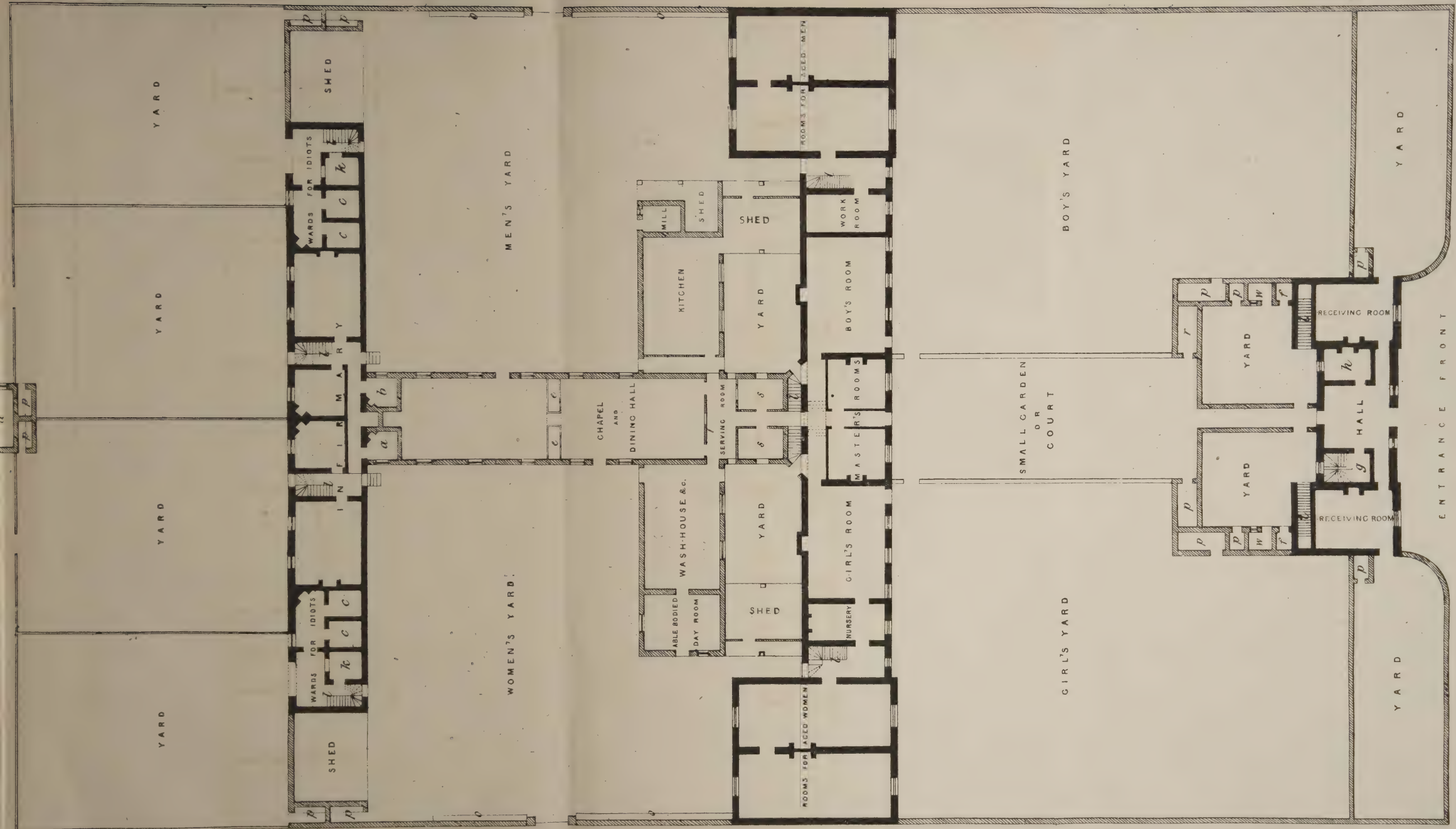
18 .

	Section No. 1. Mason, Bricklayer, &c.						Section No. 2. Carpenter, &c.				Section No. 3. Slater, Plasterer, &c.					Section No. 4. Plumber, Painter, and Glazier.				Section No. 5. Smith.			Section No. 6. Pavier or Flagger.				GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
	Mason.	Bricklayer.	Labourer.	Boy.	Digger or Leveler of Ground.	Horse and Cart.	Carpenter.	Joiner.	Labourer.	Slater.	Labourer.	Plasterer and Whitewasher.	Labourer.	Boy.	Plumber.	Labourer.	Glazier.	Painter.	Smith.	Labourer.	Pavier or Flagger.	Labourer.	Boy.				
Monday . . .																									(Signed) Clerk of the Works.		
Tuesday . . .																											
Wednesday . . .																											
Thursday . . .																											
Friday . . .																											
Saturday . . .																											
Total . . .																											
Monday . . .																									(Signed) Clerk of the Works.		
Tuesday . . .																											
Wednesday . . .																											
Thursday . . .																											
Friday . . .																											
Saturday . . .																											
Total . . .																											

In the column of General Observations it is required that the Clerk of the Works should note the progressive state of the Works, and the state of the weather during the two weeks; cause of any delay; what work is preparing at the house or yards; to note at what date the floor-boards, &c., are cut out for seasoning, and to remark if due care is not given in providing for the materials hereafter to be required.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW
SHEWING THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
FOR A BUILDING
TO CONTAIN FROM 400 TO 800 PERSONS





GROUND PLAN
FOR 400 TO 600 PERSONS

[B]

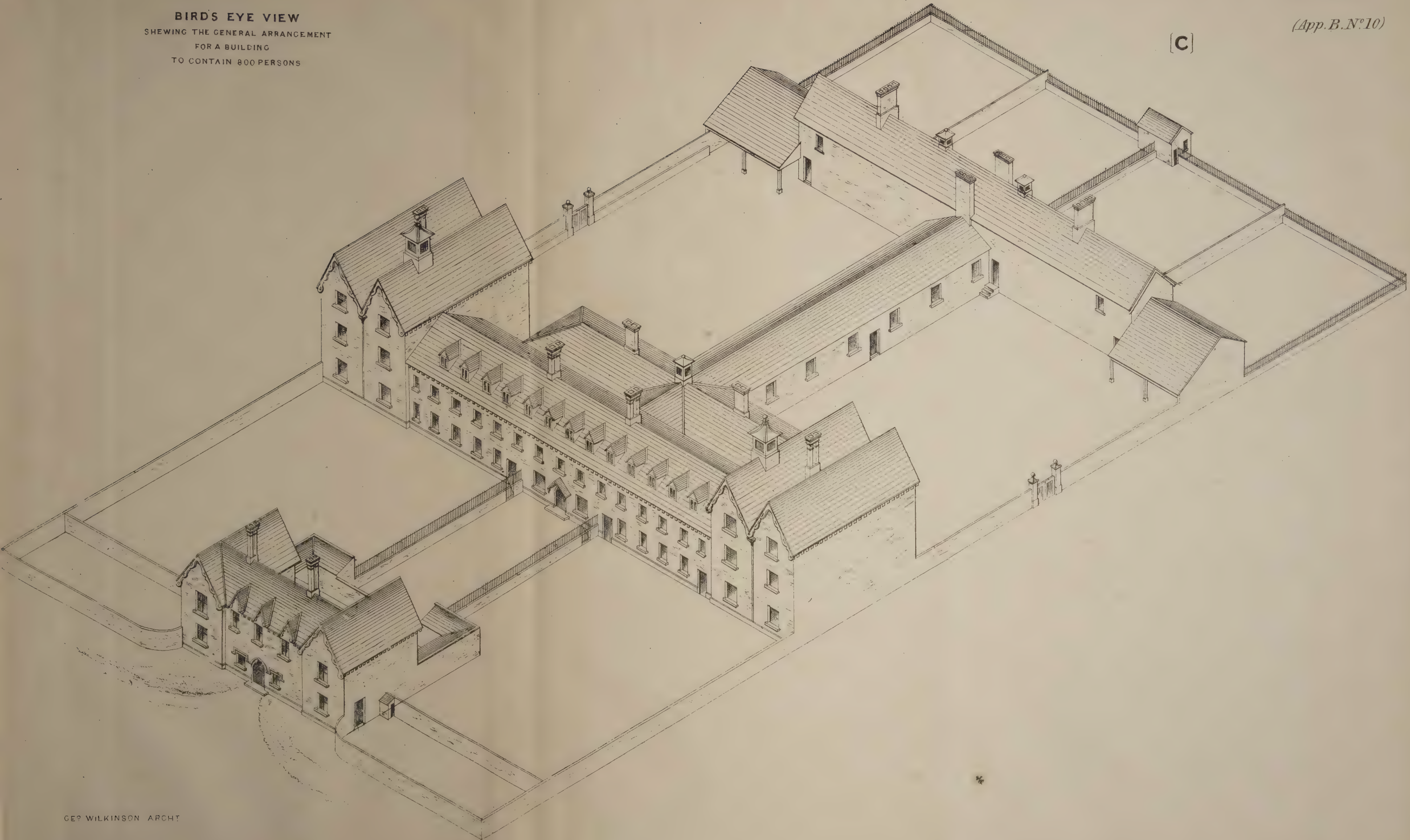
GEORGE WILKINSON ARCHT.

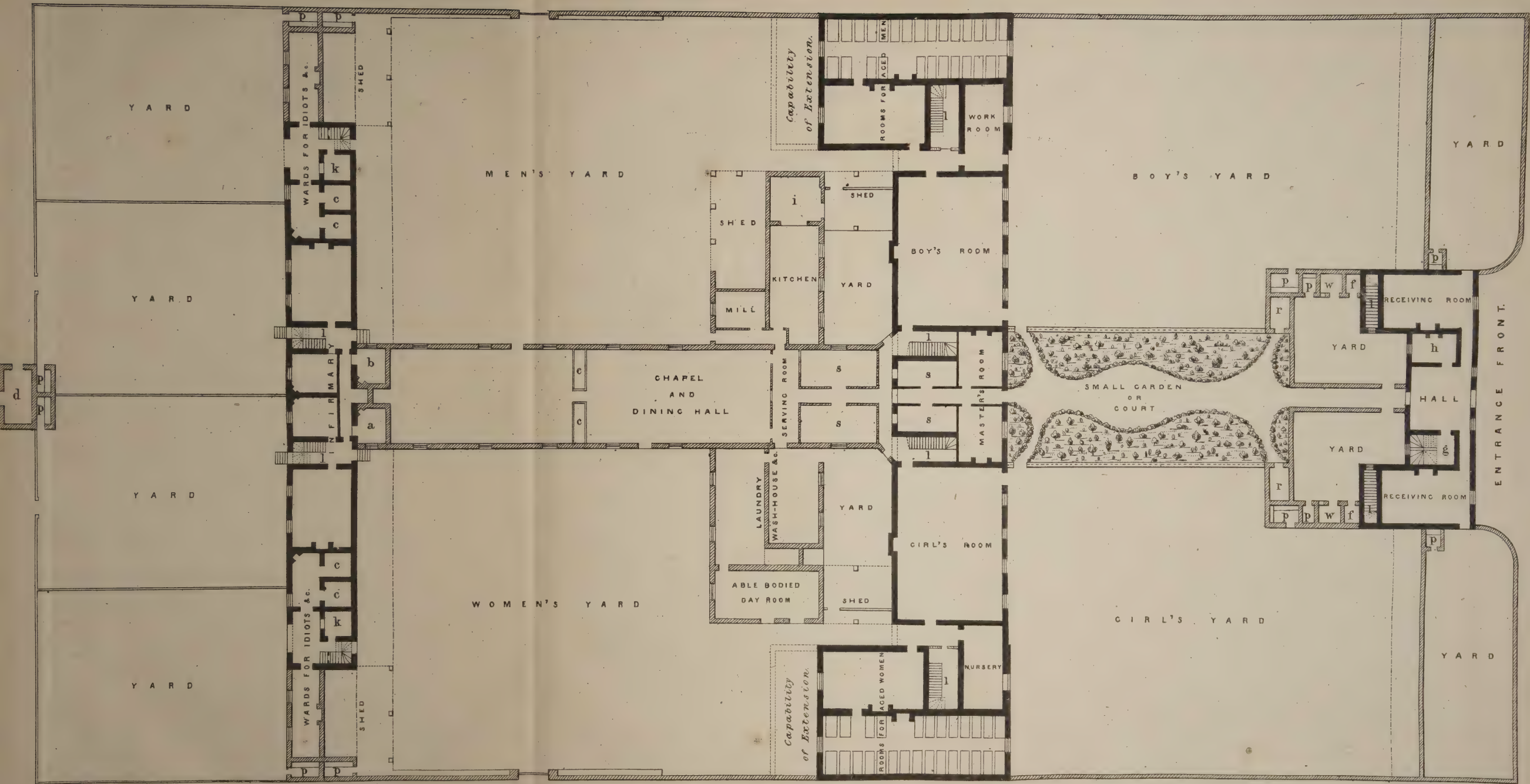




BIRDS EYE VIEW
SHEWING THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
FOR A BUILDING
TO CONTAIN 800 PERSONS

[C]





G R O U N D P L A N

F O R 8 0 0 P E R S O N S .



APPENDIX (C.)

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE BOARD.

No. 1.

THE TRAINING OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—Second Report.—By JAMES PHILLIPS KAY, Esq., M.D., Assistant Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

London, 1st May, 1839.

SINCE the publication of your last Annual Report, having been directed to undertake the superintendence of the Metropolitan District, I have, in connexion with other duties, been specially charged with the improvement of the establishments for the training of pauper children in London and its vicinity.

Other engagements required so much of my time until the month of August, that up to that period I was able to do little more than make myself acquainted with the condition of the schools in the contractors' establishments and workhouses.

In the contractors' establishments considerable property had been invested, and though the arrangements were in all respects imperfect, and especially so in every thing that related to the religious, moral, and industrial training of the children, yet in the present defective state of the law, it appeared inexpedient (notwithstanding the evils inseparable from the system of "farming out the poor") to require that these establishments should be abruptly broken up; and it seemed reasonable that, as considerable personal interests were at stake, the proprietors should be afforded a period of probation, during which, by the advice and assistance of the Commissioners, they might be enabled to render their establishments more satisfactory in all that related to the training and management of the children.

The schools in the workhouses were almost universally found equally imperfect, if not, in some instances, worse than those in the contractors' establishments.

In some workhouses, the children were not separated from the adults; they were instructed by paupers; no industrial instruction was given them; their moral training was altogether neglected.

In others, efficient teachers had not been procured, proper books and apparatus were wanting; the arrangement of the routine and organization of the school exhibited a complete ignorance of method, and universally the industrial instruction was meagre and purposeless.

The interference of other duties has necessarily rendered the proceedings for the re-organization of the schools for the training of pauper children slow, and their success is still very incomplete. The state of the law is at present so imperfect, as to place the only means available for the improvement of some schools entirely beyond the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners and Boards of Guardians. In other cases the Boards of Guardians are deterred from making final arrangements concerning their schools, because the whole of their workhouse arrangements are unsatisfactory, and they therefore consider it inexpedient to

incur any considerable outlay in the erection of a children's establishment, before the claims of conflicting interests are so adjusted as to enable them to decide what may be the best arrangements for the adult paupers.

Many of the rural boards have used great exertions to procure efficient schoolmasters, and though I have seconded these exertions earnestly, they have in almost every case failed, in consequence of the small amount of remuneration offered by the Boards of Guardians for the services of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress in their very small workhouse schools. No satisfactory arrangements can be made for the rural unions until power is obtained to create district schools, by the combination of unions for that purpose, and the creation of a board of management for the regulation of each school.

Notwithstanding these and other impediments, some satisfactory results have been obtained in London and its vicinity in the improvement,—

1. Of schools in workhouses.
2. Of separate children's establishments belonging to unions or parishes.
3. By the creation of separate children's establishments for unions, and their right regulation.
4. By the improvement of certain of the contractors' establishments.

The enumeration of what has been done in each individual case would lead to a useless repetition, as the arrangements have several features in common. It appears rather expedient to select an example in which the chief of these features are assembled, and a description of which may convey an accurate view of the principles by which improvements have everywhere been regulated. The establishment which conveys the most complete example of what has been sought to be obtained is the school of industry under the management of Mr. Aubin at Norwood.

On visiting this establishment, I found one-half of the children instructed on the plan of the National schools; the other on the system of the British and Foreign School Society; the method of mutual instruction therefore prevailed.

The means adopted for the religious instruction of the children were inadequate, and were not in conformity with the provisions of the law; the moral training of the children was in every respect extremely defective.

The industrial instruction of the boys was confined to the sorting of bristles and senna, and the making of hooks and eyes; occupations of the most cheerless description, incapable of exercising the ingenuity of the children, useless in preparing them for any future duties, and pernicious because they disgusted them with labour. The girls were taught to sort bristles, to thread the hooks and eyes upon cards, and were instructed in needlework; they also were partially employed in making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

The recreation of the children was not encouraged by any systematic arrangements.

The schools contained only a meagre supply of the implements of instruction used in the National, and British and Foreign Schools.

In these arrangements Mr. Aubin was guided less by his own judgment than by an estimate of what he conceived would be satisfactory to the various boards of guardians.

Impressed with the belief that the boards of guardians had been prevented, by the number and urgency of the duties devolving upon them since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, from undertaking a minute inspection and careful revision of these arrangements, I visited the various boards, and described the improvements suggested by the experience of the Poor Law Commissioners, for their concurrence.

Mr. Aubin's establishment contained about 1,100 children of all ages under 15, and received from so many parishes and unions as to render the concurrence of all the boards of guardians in any improvements impossible through any other agency than that of the Commissioners. The approbation of the plans suggested was however expressed by almost every board at the moment it was sought, and these improvements have since obtained their most cordial encouragement.

The appointment of a chaplain appeared a matter of primary importance. By the Poor Law Amendment Act, provision is made for the instruction of all children belonging to the Established Church, by the appointment of a chaplain, who is licensed by the diocesan. By the 19th section of the Act, the religious instruction of the children who are inmates of workhouses, and whose parents do not belong to the Established Church, is committed to the licensed minister of the persuasion to which the parent or natural guardian of the child belongs, in every case in which a wish to that effect is expressed.

The number of children assembled at Norwood, and a neighbouring contractor's establishment, appeared to render it desirable that a chaplain should be selected, whose duty should consist in performing Divine service on Sunday—in regulating the routine and matter of religious instruction on that day, and in superintending the special religious instruction of all children whose parents or natural guardians did not object to their receiving such instruction during the week. A considerable period necessarily elapsed before the arrangements preliminary to such an appointment could be effected; but they at length satisfactorily issued in the election of the Rev. Joseph Brown, then of Mill-hill.

The letter which you have addressed to the chaplain evinces your anxious desire that the children committed to his care should receive such religious instruction and training as may, under the blessing of Providence, exert a practical influence on their conduct in after life.

The chaplain's duties are performed in conformity with the terms of your letter; and the publication of that letter, together with the remarks on this subject, submitted in the Report of last year, render any further allusion to the religious instruction of the children here unnecessary. I may, however, convey to you the assurance, that not only the general regulations, but the habitual practice of the school, give due prominence to such instruction.

Your experience in the religious and moral training of large establishments of children, led you to prefer a modification of the simultaneous method of instruction, combined with what is technically termed the synthetical, as contrasted with the unmodified plan of mutual instruction and analytical teaching prevalent in this country. No agency existed in England by which the simultaneous method could be communicated to teachers. The expectation of personally communicating the knowledge of such a method (by such casual visits to the schools

as your assistants could make), could not be seriously entertained; and it therefore appeared at an early period expedient that an examination of those schools in which this method was practised should occur, with a view to determine from what source a supply of teachers, even partially acquainted with it, could be obtained.

The simultaneous method was believed to be chiefly practised in Scotland; and the visit which my colleague (Mr. Tufnell) and I had made to Scotland in the previous year, enabled you to procure suitable teachers from the Normal school at Glasgow.

The teachers procured from this source have invariably been distinguished by their sense of the moral and religious responsibilities of their office, and by their correct moral conduct. Their attainments and skill have necessarily varied; but amongst those introduced into the workhouse schools of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, some of these young men have distinguished themselves, not less by their zeal, than by the respectability of their attainments and their knowledge of method.

To facilitate the adoption of the simultaneous method, the boys' school was divided into five classes, of from 40 to 50 children each; the girls' school into four classes, each containing 40, besides other classes employed in the workshops. In each class the children are arranged in four grades of desks, each grade containing 10 or 11 children. Each grade rises four inches above the preceding, so that the last desk is a foot higher than the first. The desks are each 15 inches wide; and each desk, with the space for the form and passage behind it, occupies about three feet. The four grades, therefore, occupy 12 feet, and six feet, at least, ought to be left in the front of the desks for the teacher; but the limited extent of the rooms at Norwood did not afford us more than four feet in any case. Each class is separated from those adjacent by curtains, which fall from the ceiling, and which are drawn up by ropes adjusted as in a Venetian blind. These curtains subdue the noise arising from the teaching of large numbers in the same room: they likewise prevent the distraction of the attention of the children by surrounding objects, and enable the teacher to concentrate the energies of the class on the matter of instruction he has to convey to them; but solid wooden partitions sliding into the adjacent walls are preferable to curtains, when so prepared as to be moved with ease, and effectually to exclude sound. *Separate apartments, arranged on a plan facilitating inspection from a central room, afford, however, the best means of instructing classes of 50 on the simultaneous method.* The means at command at Norwood compelled the adoption of curtains of green baize, which have been found very useful.

Each school is also furnished with a gallery similar to those commonly used in infant schools, in which 100 children may be assembled for simultaneous instruction in matters requiring less technical proficiency than those which form the subjects of instruction in classes. The gallery is also employed for religious instruction, for serious moral admonition on any occurrence in the school, and also for instruction in singing.

For each class monitors have been selected, who are chiefly employed in superintending the mechanical daily routine; that is, in assisting the teacher in assembling the class in order, in procuring and preserving silence and attention, in distributing the books, slates, pens, &c., in

superintending lessons in which moral training forms no element, such as writing and ciphering. From these monitors have already been selected those most distinguished by zeal, skill, attainments, and gentleness of disposition, who are to be apprenticed, and reared as teachers. The organization of each class will not be complete until it has at least one monitor and a pupil teacher; and when the pupil teachers have acquired considerable skill, and the arrangements for the instruction of the monitors are complete, it is believed that 100 children may with such assistance be instructed by one master, alternately, in two classes of 50, and in the gallery. Such an arrangement, however, supposes that one of these classes shall be employed in writing, ciphering, composition, or drawing, while the other is receiving instruction from the master in reading geography, and other matters of general knowledge. The monitors and pupil teachers sleep in a room apart from the rest of the children; they have also recreation in a separate garden, and in the evening receive instruction in a room situate there, where they also read and prepare the lessons for their classes on the succeeding day.

The pupil teachers are distinguished by a uniform dress, and wear upon their arms the number of the class to which they are at the time attached.

In consequence of the solicitation of friends, and of some boards of guardians, you have admitted a few candidate teachers to receive such instruction in the theory and art of teaching as can be acquired by observation only, for three months at Norwood; but I submit it is expedient to adopt a rule that in future none shall be admitted for a shorter period than six or twelve months, and that all be recommended to remain a longer period; and that every candidate teacher should be required to produce the strongest testimonials of his religious and moral character, of the respectability of his attainments, and of his preference for the vocation of a teacher. The candidate teachers pay 11s. 6d. per week for board, lodging, and washing.

Some children of schoolmasters, and some of the most intelligent boys in workhouse schools, have been sent to Norwood either by private individuals or by boards of guardians; and have, in consequence of strong testimonials of character, attainments, and fondness for the duties of a teacher, been admitted into the class of pupil teachers. In such cases it is required that each child shall be furnished with the uniform of the pupil teachers, at the expense of his patrons; and that 5s. per week shall be paid for his board and lodging; and it is now necessary to require that they shall be apprenticed for a term of five years, after a certain period of probation, so as to secure their being so reared as to enable them rightly to discharge the duties of a teacher.

The indenture of apprenticeship stipulates that the moral conduct and character of the pupil shall continue to be such as to afford the superintendent teacher a confident expectation of his success. Each child will undergo a formal half-yearly examination, at each of which successive periods he will be required to prove his qualification to complete his apprenticeship by his attainments in the several branches of instruction and school discipline. The subjects of examination will be so graduated as to test his proficiency and talent rising in each successive half-year towards the examination required from candidate teachers, after a certain residence in the school.

In a large school containing teachers, candidate teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors, and in which the simultaneous method is resorted to, the following internal organization is adopted, and will soon be in operation at Norwood, in conformity with your directions; but it is perhaps desirable to remark, that small schools require an organization totally differing from the arrangement described, as desirable in the particular case selected. Each class contains 50 children, and is furnished with at least one pupil teacher and a monitor. Two classes of 50 children each have, besides their pupil teachers and monitors, one teacher and one candidate teacher attached to them; the teacher instructs each class alternately, or both classes together in the gallery; the candidate teacher listens to the instruction given in the gallery; or, when he has attained sufficient proficiency, occasionally assists the teacher in giving these lessons. The candidate teacher also instructs one of the classes at the desks alternately with the teacher, so that they are both always receiving instruction either from the teacher or candidate teacher. Candidate teachers are not entrusted with the instruction of the children until they have been some time in the school; and they are then first attached to those classes which require the smallest amount of skill, and the most slender attainments, and afterwards to those where greater proficiency is requisite. The means for instructing the candidate teachers at Norwood will require to be enlarged and improved, as soon as it is apparent that the demand for teachers trained in this school renders such measures expedient.

The synthetical method supposes that the teacher leads the children from the known to the unknown by such gradual steps as to require no effort of analysis on their part, but to render the knowledge of general facts the consequence of an acquaintance with the elements from which they spring. When this method is employed in combination with the simultaneous, the acquisition of knowledge is invested with its natural attractions, and the efforts of the children second those of a teacher of a mild and persuasive character so earnestly, as to remove the necessity for the adoption of the too prevalent practice of coercion. The moral discipline of the school is thus dependent, in a great degree, on the method of instruction; and when it is proposed that religion shall mingle with the whole tissue of internal discipline, the regulation of that discipline, so as by paternal kindness and wisdom to inspire confidence and regard, becomes one of the most important objects of solicitude. To hope to rear the children in the practice of mutual forbearance and goodwill, and in respect and love of their instructor, while the teaching is such as to require the memory to be loaded with what is not understood, is vain; because the teacher, by such a method, strips knowledge of its attractions, and encounters the necessity of enforcing application by the fear of punishment and the hope of reward. Inferior motives being appealed to, the moral discipline of the school is reduced to a lower standard, and good conduct rather results from the vigilance of the superintendence, than from that right regulation of the motives to action, which removes the necessity for much vigilance on the part of the teacher. On the contrary, when the children are so taught that learning is among their chief pleasures, harmony subsists between them and their teacher, whose mind being generally in contact with theirs, becomes not merely the source of knowledge,

but of right moral and religious sentiments and motives ; so that, in the intercourse of the daily routine, they grow up around him as members of one family.

The mind of the teacher being generally in contact with that of every child under his care, supplying him with knowledge, and teaching him to think, the child's character is moulded according to his will. A process of assimilation in habits of thought, in knowledge, and manner, is constantly in operation, proving the truth of the axiom which prevails in the schools of Germany and Prussia, that "as is the teacher, so is the school." A spectator is surprised to find that the simultaneous answers instantaneously given to questions which have never been asked before are generally made, not merely correctly, but in the same words, by the whole class ; so that a well-practised class appears almost to have one mind, and has certainly realized much individuality of action.

Under this method nothing is learned by rote, and the attention and attainments of the children are tested, not merely by requiring answers from individuals during a simultaneous lesson, and at its close, but by occasional interrogative lessons at the desks, in which the children are required to make written replies ; and the lessons on objects especially are tested by requiring the children to write on their slates what they remember of the lesson, which, besides affording a proof of their attention and memory, is an excellent exercise in writing, spelling, grammar, and the art of composition. The first and second classes at Norwood already write out on the slate with ease and accuracy the chief elements of the lessons which they have received in the gallery, and other classes are undergoing constant practice in the same art.

The matter of instruction is so selected as to bear a constant relation to the future social duties of the children. From the earliest period an effort is made to connect each acquisition with a sense of its practical utility. In the infant school the children are taught to recognize the characteristic differences of the letters by drawing and writing them, either before or at the same time as they learn their powers and names. They more easily distinguish the characteristic differences of these forms when they attempt to imitate them, which is a source of constant but calm amusement. When entrusted with a piece of chalk and slate for this purpose, they learn to draw straight and curved lines of various kinds, in order to enable them to recognize and imitate the characteristic features of the letters. While thus making the first step in linear drawing, they learn the Roman and the written alphabet, and have already begun to write. Writing and drawing may thus in a school be regarded only as modifications of the same art, and while the children are taught to imitate and combine letters with skill and rapidity, they may easily be led to imitate the forms of simple objects, such as houses, implements, animals, &c. That most difficult step, the knowledge of the Roman and the written character, is thus changed from a matter of mere dogmatism, in which the memory alone is employed, to an exercise calling various other faculties into activity, and sustained by the sense of utility which the process inspires. In learning to combine letters into words, the children use a toy resembling those employed in some of the Dutch and Belgic schools, by which letters are formed into words suggested by the teacher. These words are

chiefly the names of objects capable of illustration by a picture, which is presented at the same moment as the printed characters to the eye of the child. The analysis of the signs of sound being thus in the earliest stage connected with the visible representation of the object named, the children never have a sense of the combination being arbitrary and useless, but at once understand its convenience.

A similar process is followed in all the successive stages of instruction. The writing and drawing are in course of introduction by means of the infant school, to all the junior classes of the school for older children. The children are not allowed to read any combinations of letters which are not real words, and are instructed in the meaning of every word, and exercised in attention to the sense of the sentences of which the words form a part. The lesson-books are so selected as to afford useful information, and as the children advance in the school they are entrusted with books adapted to the state of their attainments. The "Reading Disentangled," of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, is followed by Mr. Wood's First and Second Books of Lessons, used in the Edinburgh Sessional school, by the Class Reading-book and History of England of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and by other books of a similar character. As the children rise in classes in the school they receive lessons on objects, by which they are made familiar with the metals, earths, wood, and various animal substances used in industry and commerce; they are taught whence and how they are obtained; in what state; by what processes they are prepared for use in other branches of industry, and ultimately, for purposes of domestic or social utility. They are made acquainted with the seats of various manufactures; the nature of the labour required in the various processes; the wages and condition of the artisans employed in such manufactures, and the causes of their comparative well-being. Such lessons afford good opportunities of impressing the children with a sense of the duties of their future station in life, and the teacher does not fail to draw their attention to the consequences of prudence and industry as contrasted with the results of improvidence and vice. A series of maps are in preparation, showing the districts in which each branch of industry flourishes in England, so that their acquaintance with geography chiefly consists of a knowledge of the distribution of labour. The books read by the children also describe various handicrafts; and in the girls' school, reading-books are employed treating of the duties of domestic servants, in their various situations in life, as maids of all work, dairy-maids, ladies' maids, nurses, &c.

Ciphering and mental arithmetic hold their due place in the matter of instruction, and the greater part of the hints respecting the method, matter, and means of instruction contained in the Report on the Training of Pauper Children, published in your last Annual Report, have been practically realized. I have therefore contented myself in this place with a very slight sketch of those improvements which it then appeared unnecessary to announce, but which are now in course of adoption.

The Scriptures are read daily in the school, and a period is set apart for special religious instruction, in which the Catechism is taught to children belonging to the Established Church, either by the chaplain personally, or in strict conformity with his directions, and other children,

if required, receive special religious instruction from their religious teachers apart.

The children on the day they are employed in the workshops receive a lesson in the Bible, besides attending the morning and evening prayers.

Very much yet remains to be attained, both in the matter and the method of instruction, which, as it is not yet commenced, it is undesirable to anticipate here. Some plans which are now in course of adoption may, however, be noticed, though *the whole establishment must be regarded as only in the first stage of improvement, the development of which can be attained only by cautious perseverance.* Those improvements, therefore, which have not yet been introduced, either on account of the limited means at our command, or in consequence of the short period over which our exertions have extended, are unnoticed in this brief report.

The children are beginning to keep accounts of the results of their labour, as an exercise illustrating the utility of their knowledge of writing and ciphering, and accustoming them to the practical application of those arts. They will acquire further facility in keeping such accounts, by being practised by the teacher in writing and summing up accounts of the expenses of a labourer's household, and of the application of his wages under various circumstances and in various situations.

The girls are accustomed to make inventories of clothes, to write out receipts for frugal cookery, to make out bills of articles sold from small shops, and to keep accounts of domestic expenditure. The attention of the oldest classes in the school is steadily directed to the dangers, advantages, duties, and responsibilities of the station they are about to occupy; they are carefully warned against the causes of failure, and instructed how prudence and industry may best secure them from being overborne by the accidents of life.

Singing is already taught with considerable success. Divine service on the Sunday is thus conducted with much greater solemnity and propriety, and weariness and langour are constantly dispelled from the workshops and school by cheerful moral songs, which give an encouraging view of the duties and cares of a labourer's life. The children sing in three parts, are instructed in the notation of music, so as to enable them to retain and extend their acquaintance with vocal music in after life. Two of the best singers are musical monitors, and are constantly employed in instructing the classes in succession in the elements of notation.

One half only of the period assigned to instruction is devoted to the lessons in the school; the other half of this period is employed in the acquisition of skill in handicrafts in the workshops. At present, the children are engaged six hours daily, alternately in the workshops and in the school: thus the boys employed in the workshops on Monday are instructed in the school on Tuesday, and are succeeded in the workshops on the Tuesday by boys who were in the school on Monday. Classes of 50 tailors, of 40 shoemakers, of 3 or 4 blacksmiths, of 8 tinmen, of 2 or 3 ostlers, of 4 or 5 carpenters, and of about 30 mariners, are constantly receiving instruction, the members of each class being changed on alternate days. Boys under eight years of age are taught

straw-platting; and basket-making is about to be added to the rest of the employments; and a field has been hired for out-door labour. This field will be divided into separate plots, which will be cultivated chiefly during the hours of recreation by the most deserving boys, under the instruction of a competent master. The clothes, shoes, tinware, and iron-work of the establishment are made and mended by the boys; the horses are groomed; and important assistance is rendered to the carpenters. A mast has been erected in the exercise-ground, by a pensioner sent for the purpose by Lieutenant Rivers, of Greenwich Hospital, on which the mariners' class is daily exercised in seamen's duties; as well as in the naval and military drill, by a seaman-gunner obtained from the "Excellent" at Portsmouth, and in the management of four six-pounders, which are manœuvred on the deck. They are thus thoroughly prepared for the merchant service. Gymnastic apparatus has also been erected in the exercise-ground, where the boys are daily trained in exercises calculated to develop their physical strength and activity, and to introduce regularity into the movements of so large a body of children, to secure prompt obedience to the directions of the teacher, and to maintain personal cleanliness and propriety.

The moral training pervades every hour of the day, from the period when the children are marched from their bedrooms to the washhouse in the morning, to that when they march back to their bedrooms at night. By the constant presence of some teacher as a companion during the hours of recreation, they are taught to amuse themselves without mutual encroachment; they are trained in the practice of mutual forbearance and kindness; they are taught to respect property not their own, to avoid faults of language and manner, to treat their superiors with respectful confidence; they learn to show the affection they bear their teachers without fear of rebuke, to approach strangers with a simplicity of manner to which servility and audacity are alike foreign; they are trained in the practice of their religious duties, in a reverential observance of the Sunday, and in deference to the instructions of their authorized religious teachers. Propriety of demeanour in their bedrooms and at meals is a matter of special anxiety.

The girls are employed in the household duties, namely, in scouring the floors, making the beds, and waiting upon the teachers; in washing, ironing, and mangling the clothes of the establishment; in knitting, and in sewing and marking linen. The special instruction of their school renders them acquainted with the duties of a maid of all work, a dairy-maid, a lady's-maid, a nurse, and with the household economy of a labourer's family. Their attention is directed to the duties and rewards of females generally in humble situations of life; they are warned of the destruction that lurks in the path of apparently venial errors; the caution and perseverance requisite to secure their permanent well-being.

The instruction of the girls in household work will it is hoped in future be systematically conducted, so as to secure habits of neatness, order, and skilful management. The care of young children it is intended shall not be regarded only as a casual duty, but as a source of important instruction. The management of the sick is to be so conducted, under the superintendence of careful nurses, as to become a prominent part of the education of the girls.

A kitchen has recently been prepared, in which the older girls are

instructed in plain cooking, such as would be required for a family of the middle classes, and in such frugal cookery as would enable the wife of a labourer to apply his earnings in the most economical manner to secure the comfort of his household.

A plain dinner is thus cooked by the girls for 15 teachers and candidate teachers, whose breakfast and tea are likewise served, and attended by the girls in this department.

A frugal meal, consisting of cheaper but wholesome materials, such as could be afforded by a workman, is also daily prepared for the labourers, and pupil teachers, by the girls instructed in the kitchen. They thus become practically acquainted with many receipts of frugal dishes, which are made the subjects of special instruction in the classes in the girls' school, where they are practised in writing out these receipts, with the prices of the various ingredients, from memory.

Mr. Aubin has six cows on his farm. These cows are henceforth to be milked by the girls; and a dairy is about to be erected in his yard, in which they will be familiarized with duties almost equally useful to a domestic and to a farm servant.

None of these improvements can be permanently engrafted on contractors' establishments, unless their practical utility to the contractor as well as to the children is demonstrable; and their introduction under such circumstances is therefore necessarily slow, especially as their success is also dependent on the establishment of a higher moral standard, in the internal discipline of such establishments, than that which has hitherto prevailed.

The girls, equally with the boys, are employed, during half the time allotted to instruction, in the foregoing domestic occupations, and it is intended that the matter of instruction communicated in the school shall be such as may be best adapted to prepare them to fulfil all the practical duties of their station in life.

The schools are provided with a library which, for the present, consists chiefly of the books published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and other similar publications. The books are eagerly perused by the most advanced children.

A small cabinet of natural objects has been provided, to aid the teacher in giving object lessons.

The apparatus of the school is meagre, being limited to what is absolutely indispensable.

These improvements have been more or less in progress during the last eight months, but a large body of the children (400) were, to a recent period, instructed on the plan of the National School Society.

The effects of the industrial and moral training are stated by the teachers to be apparent in the improved habits of the children. As they are chiefly orphans, deserted, illegitimate, or the offspring of persons undergoing punishment of crime, they are, in fact, children of the dregs of the pauper population of London, and have consequently been, for the most part, reared in scenes of misery, vice, and villany. Their physical conformation and physiognomy betray that they have inherited from their parents physical and moral constitutions requiring the most vigorous and careful training to render them useful members of society. They arrive at the school in various stages of squalor and disease; some are the incurable victims of scrofula; others are constantly liable to a

recurrence of its symptoms; almost all exhibit the consequences of the vicious habits, neglect, and misery of their parents. Visitors invariably remark the prevalence of a singular formation of their heads; that the boys have almost universally coarse features, and that the girls are almost all plain. These remarks are very just now; but eight months ago, these ugly features were seldom irradiated by a gleam of intellectual expression; and to the physical coarseness were added traces of suspicion, obstinacy, and gloom.

The children now at least display in their features evidence of happiness; they have confidence in the kindness of all by whom they are surrounded; their days pass in a cheerful succession of instruction, recreation, work, and domestic and religious duties, in which it is not found necessary to employ coercion to ensure order. Punishment, in its ordinary sense, has been banished the school, and such slight distinctions as are necessary to mark the teacher's disapproval of what is wrong are found efficacious.

Petty thieving, which was the daily and almost universal vice of the school, is at an end, excepting among boys recently introduced from such haunts of crime as Saffron-hill and St. Giles's. Nothing is now lost by any boy which is not soon found, and voluntarily restored to him through the medium of the teacher; whereas any toy or piece of money was irrecoverable formerly, when once lost sight of.

Strangers are approached with confidence and respect; a rule of mutual forbearance and goodwill is established among the children; their conversation is correct, and their demeanour more decent. Personal cleanliness has become a habit requiring little vigilance to secure its prevalence.

The habit of speaking the truth is constantly tested by the teachers, and it is believed that much progress has been made in establishing fidelity in this respect.

By persevering attention alone can higher moral results be secured, and the labours of the chaplain are now devoted with great assiduity to the religious improvement of the children.

The industrial training of the children has already had the effect of reducing the age at which they are received into service, and of rendering premiums and apprenticeship unnecessary; not however in consequence of their skill in a particular handicraft, but because the children have acquired industrious habits. Such habits ensure their going to service at 13 years of age, with no other outfit or premium than a suit of clothes; whereas, formerly, boys often remained in the school until 14 or 15, though great exertions were made to apprentice them, and though the temptation of a premium of 10*l.* was commonly offered with them.

The pernicious consequences of the apprenticeship system in the management of pauper children have been described in your second Annual Report, and it is therefore unnecessary further to allude to the advantages flowing from the gradual eradication of this fruitful evil.

A boy at 13 years of age, if trained at Norwood from the age of nine, would (besides the results of his religious and moral training, and of his instruction in knowledge suited to his station in life) be able to make and mend his own shoes and clothes; he would be acquainted with the rigging of a vessel; with a seaman's duties generally; be practised in the naval drill and gunnery, and in gymnastic exercises; and would

therefore be well qualified to go to sea, either in the merchant service or in that of Her Majesty's navy.

Other boys would be able to make tin-ware, would be very useful assistants to blacksmiths, or to groom's; and, ere long, it is intended to have a class of gardeners.

A girl would, at the age of 13, know how to knit, to sew, to scour floors, make beds, and clean plain furniture, and she would have been accustomed to wash or iron clothes for six hours on alternate days. It is important that we should add to these qualifications some knowledge of cooking, nursing the sick, and of the management of a dairy.

The habit of cheerfully prosecuting their daily labour, of whatever kind, would certainly have been acquired by every child at the age of 13. To ensure complete success in this respect, the industrial training is to commence in the infant school, where straw-plaiting, knitting, and sewing will soon be taught.

By setting the children early to work as a part of the moral training of the school, you have announced that you do not intend that the children shall be prepared for some particular handicraft or service, and you do not expect that such instruction is in any case to supersede the necessity for further training when accidentally the employment of the school may have prepared the child for his employment in after life. You desire only that the education of this class of labourers should have a direct relation to their condition in life, and you expect that they may be taught the use of various tools, by which they may be enabled to increase the comfort of their households in after life, without an expenditure of their earnings, or obtain better wages by superior usefulness. That a sailor should have learned at school to make his shoes and mend his clothes, or a labourer know how to cultivate his garden, may be taken as illustrations of the future application of such knowledge, but the instruction of the girls in household work, in frugal cookery, and in domestic management, appears not only essential as a part of moral training, but necessary as filling a lamentable void in the education of young females among the poorer classes. The junction in the early associations of the child of an improvement of the intelligence and of a growth in knowledge with the acquisition of manual skill and of habits of industry, secures the future man from an erroneous view of the duties and rewards of his condition in life, and of the true sources of his happiness.

The children are therefore trained in a succession of employments. Thus a boy having learned to plat straw and knit under nine years of age, may learn to make and mend his clothes before he is 11, and to make and mend his shoes before he is 13, and meanwhile he may acquire a knowledge of the naval drill, of a seaman's duties, &c.

All pauper servants and assistants whatsoever should be banished from children's establishments, and no person should be employed in the household whose character and habits are not in every respect unexceptionable. It is of primary importance to secure assistants of cheerful temper, and with habits of kindness to children, and above all, wholly free from those feelings of dependence which are the usual characteristics of paupers.

As soon as the school is organized, and the children have been trained into docility, degrading punishments are to the last degree prejudicial

to their moral improvement; all corporeal punishment should at an early period fall into disuse, and the necessity of resorting to punishment of any kind frequently is to be regarded as a proof of the incompetency of the teacher.

In contractors' establishments the removal of these inferior assistants is generally resisted, on account of the expense attending the aid of well-qualified and respectable servants. Without this change it is impossible to introduce into houses in which confusion has existed, such habits of punctuality, cleanliness, and order, as characterize barrack discipline. The eye of a barrack-master must detect innumerable faults arising from the slovenliness which has prevailed in the internal management, and to remove which all expedients are vain without an entire change of servants.

To procure a punctual observance of the hours allotted to rising and going to bed; to prayers, meals, exercises, and school; to secure exact discipline in the movements of the children at these several periods; to preserve uninterrupted decorum in attitude, expression, and manner during the meals and religious services; and to accomplish this without interfering with the operation of those kindly feelings which ought to characterize all the relations of children and their teachers, must be the subject of a continued effort, which is, I hope, in some houses, now crowned with partial success, and which may, by perseverance, in the course of a few months, be established as the habit natural to the inclinations of all connected with the training of children in the improved schools.

My experience leads me to say, that the defects apparently inseparable from contractors' establishments, are such as to render their extension in the highest degree impolitic; and to induce me to add, that a right regulation of such houses can generally be secured only by incessant and painful vigilance.

The plan of founding district schools for the training of pauper children on the plan submitted to your approval last year, derives much support from the success which has attended the partial introduction of that plan into Mr. Aubin's school of industry at Norwood, and other district schools for pauper children in the neighbourhood of London.

These improvements have been introduced with a success and to an extent scarcely inferior to that to which Mr. Aubin's school has attained in the Limehouse school of industry of the Stepney Union. The Board of Guardians of the Stepney Union have spared neither personal exertions nor legitimate expense in the improvement of their children's establishment. They have adopted similar arrangements in their schools and workshops; in the instruction, discipline, and exercises of the children; they have erected a mast with a complete suit of sails, and their chairman, Geo. Fred. Young, Esq., who takes the most lively interest in the school, has provided a competent superintendent for the instruction of the mariner's class in seamen's duties. The mariners sleep in hammocks, and are now so practised on the mast and in the daily performance of the routine of ship duty, that they are preferred by captains of vessels, and easily get good berths at sea.

The Board of Guardians of the Greenwich Union have created a district school at Deptford, which is to be managed on the same principles.

The Board of Guardians of the Edmonton Union are engaged in the alteration of their children's establishment at Enfield, for the adoption of similar arrangements.

The Board of Guardians of the West London Union have manifested much anxiety respecting the management of their schools, which in many important respects are well conducted.

Improvements are in course of adoption by the Boards of Guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham, and of the Kensington Unions.

The Board of the parish of Bermondsey await the granting of further facilities by the Legislature for the complete adoption of the whole of these arrangements.

The Board of Guardians of the parish of Lambeth are about to apply themselves with vigour to the immediate re-organization of the industrial, moral, and religious training of their pauper children at Norwood.

The local Unions of Surrey are generally desirous to avail themselves at the earliest period of the facilities they expect to be afforded by the Legislature for the creation of district schools.

Mr. Drouett's establishment at Tooting has also undergone some improvement.

Without the aid of Parliament, district schools cannot be established ; and, in the expectation that such aid would speedily be given, many of the Boards of Guardians in Middlesex and Surrey have postponed the adoption of improved arrangements for the training of their pauper children, because they are anxious to avail themselves of whatever powers are confided to them by the Legislature to establish schools under the united management of unions, combined for the purpose of creating a district school. I believe that you have also received from my colleagues, and from unions in the country, the strongest assurances that unless district schools are created, the training of pauper children must still remain grossly defective, and their contamination from association with adult paupers continue a subject of anxiety to all those who have hoped that the amended law would afford the means of preventing the propagation of the hereditary taint of pauperism.

If 100 district schools for the training of pauper children were established in England and Wales, the 50,000 children who are now inmates of workhouses would be separated from the chance of a polluting association with the adult inmates ; they would not be daily taught the lesson of dependence of which the whole apparatus of a workhouse is the symbol ; the school management would be unincumbered with the obstructions that it now encounters from the interference of the workhouse routine ; and the whole of the moral relations of the district school would assume a character of hopefulness and enterprise better fitted to prepare the children for conflict with the perils and difficulties of a struggle for independence, than anything which their present situation affords. No workhouse school as yet affords an example of industrial, moral, and religious training, the success of which can be compared with that which has already attended only six months' exertions in an establishment containing 1,000 children, though those efforts have been obstructed by all the imperfections incident to a contractor's establishment. By assembling a greater number of children in one school, efficient superintendence of the several depart-

ments of industry, physical training, and secular and religious instruction, as well as of household management, is reconciled with a due regard to economy. The efficient regulation of small schools is possible, if economical considerations are entirely overlooked; but in the administration of a public trust, which involves not merely the careful use of the means derived from the rate-payers by a compulsory levy, but the recognition of obligations, and the discharge of responsibilities constantly involving the future well-being of 50,000 children, and incidentally affecting the prosperity and happiness of an exceedingly larger portion of the poorer classes, it is gratifying to find that the weightier trust can be most faithfully preserved by means which secure the most economical management of the public funds.

In the training of pauper children, the difficulties arising from differences in religious belief are happily scarcely even incidentally found to operate; and the means adopted for affording them religious instruction apparently obtain universal acquiescence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES PHILLIPS KAY.

No. 2.

REPORT on the PREVALENCE of FEVER in Twenty Metropolitan Unions or Parishes, during the Year ended the 20th March, 1838. By SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D., Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

*London, 36, New Broad-street,
29th April, 1839.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR attention during the last year having been directed to the general prevalence of fever in London, and more especially in certain of the Metropolitan Unions, Drs. Arnott and Kay, and myself, were appointed to make inquiries of the medical officers of the London Unions concerning the "prevalence of certain physical causes of fever in the metropolis," as well as personally to inspect some of the districts which were known to us, from the records of the London Fever Hospital, to be the constant seats of fever. The results of our inquiries, and of our personal inspections, were communicated to you, and published in the Supplement to your last Report.—(See Supplement, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the Fourth Report, 1838.) Though we were at that time able to obtain the exact number of fever cases which had occurred during one year, in each of the three districts which we personally inspected, yet we had no means of ascertaining the number of fever cases in the other Metropolitan Unions, and consequently the actual amount of fever among persons who had received parochial relief in London was still unknown. As it seemed desirable to ascertain what that amount really was, and as the knowledge of this appeared likely to afford better means than had hitherto been obtained of forming an opinion as to the extent to which fever had been prevalent among the whole population of the metropolis, a circular was addressed to the medical officers of the Metropolitan Unions, requesting them to make a return of the number of paupers attacked with fever in their several districts

during the year ended the 25th of March, 1838. They were requested to arrange the cases of fever under four classes, namely, intermittent fever, synochus, typhus, and scarlatina; to distinguish between the males and females, and between the out and in-door patients; and to state the number attacked, cured, and dead, under these four forms of fever, between the ages of 0 and 5, 5 and 10, 10 and 20, 20 and 30, 30 and 40, 40 and 50, 50 and 60, 60 and 70, 70 and 80, 80 and 90, and 90 years and upwards.

Although scarlatina is usually arranged by medical authors under another class of diseases, namely, that termed the exanthemata, or the febrile rashes, yet I have included it under continued fever, because from a long study of the phenomena of the disease during life, and an extended examination after death of the morbid changes produced by it in the internal organs, I am satisfied that it differs in no essential character from continued fever.

The answers to the several inquiries contained in the circular addressed to the medical officers of the Metropolitan Unions appear to have been made with care; and from these returns I am enabled to present the following general results and statements.

The population of 20 Metropolitan Unions, together with the number of paupers in each; the number of paupers in each Union attacked with fever; the proportion attacked under each form of fever; and the proportion under each form attacked, cured, and dead, are presented in one view in the following Table:—

Martin, St. (Fields). Number of Paupers	23,732 ..	2,142	8	7	1	55	53	2	92	76	16	10	9	1	165	145	20
Olaves, St. Number of Paupers	20,021 ..	1,949	1	1	..	162	159	3	85	62	23	16	8	8	264	230	34
Poplar Number of Paupers	25,066 ..	6,039	80	80	..	125	125	..	258	243	15	57	57	..	520	505	15
Rotherhithe Number of Paupers	12,875 ..	1,745	3	3	..	224	214	10	99	94	5	30	26	4	356	337	19
Saviours, St. . . . Number of Paupers	31,711 ..	1,856	3	3	..	68	64	4	211	168	43	12	6	6	294	241	53
Stepney Number of Paupers	72,446 ..	8,596	17	17	..	694	647	47	469	371	98	168	152	16	1,348	1,187	161
Strand Number of Paupers	42,720 ..	1,692	9	7	2	149	146	3	62	55	7	11	7	4	231	215	16
Wandsworth and Clapham Number of Paupers	33,090 ..	2,553	31	31	..	123	121	2	51	41	10	29	29	..	234	222	12
West Ham Number of Paupers	24,770 ..	3,041	17	17	..	197	193	4	96	81	15	16	15	1	326	306	20
Whitechapel Number of Paupers	64,141 ..	5,856	68	67	1	745	725	20	1,505	1,327	178	87	52	15	2,405	2,191	214
Total Population .	851,229	..	402	377	25	7,017	6,673	344	5,692	4,856	836	861	785	76	13,972	12,691	1,281
Total Number of In- and Out-door Pau- pers . . . . .	..	77,186															

From this Table it appears, that the total number of persons in the metropolitan district who received parochial relief, including in-door and out-door relief, during the year ended the 25th March, 1838, was 77,186. Of this number, 13,972 were the subjects of fever.

Of these there were,—

Attacked with Intermittent Fever . . .	402
Synochus	7,017
Typhus	5,692
Scarlatina	861
Total	<u>13,972</u>

From the preceding Table it also appears, that the prevalence of fever in the several districts bore still less relation to the number of paupers than the number of paupers to the general population. Thus, in Bermondsey, the number of paupers being 3,000, the number of fever cases was 593; while in Bethnal-green, the number of paupers being 3,632, the number of fever cases was 1,209. In St. George in the East, the number of paupers being 6,869, nearly double that of Bethnal-green, the number of fever cases (627) scarcely exceeds one-half. Greenwich, compared with Bethnal-green, afforded nearly double the number of paupers (6,607), but considerably less than one-half the fever cases (522). In Hackney and Holborn, the number of paupers being nearly the same, the number of fever cases in Holborn was nearly double. In Lambeth the number of paupers are more than double those of Bethnal-green; but the fever cases in Lambeth exceed those in Bethnal-green only by 409. In St. Martin's in the Fields, the number of paupers being only one-third less than those of Bethnal-green, the fever cases are nearly one-eighth less. In Stepney, as compared with Bethnal-green, the pauper population is in the proportion of 8,596 to 3,632; while the fever cases are in the proportion of 1,348 to 1,209; showing that the comparative number of fever cases in Stepney is only one-half that of the neighbouring union of Bethnal-green. In Whitechapel, out of a pauper population of 5,856, 2,404 were the subjects of fever, nearly one-half; but in St. George the Martyr, the number of paupers being 1,467, the fever cases were 1,276; that is, the whole of the persons in this union who received parochial relief, with the exception of 191, were the subjects of fever. On the other hand, in Camberwell, the number of paupers being 1,158, only 309 less than those of St. George the Martyr, the fever cases were no more than 238; but in Wandsworth and Clapham, and in the Strand, while the number of paupers in both unions exceeded those of St. George the Martyr, the fever cases were in Wandsworth and Clapham 234, and in the Strand 231.

These comparisons afford striking illustrations of the fact already established by the records of the Fever Hospital, that the main sources of fever in London are certain districts, of which the principal are, Whitechapel, Lambeth, Stepney, St. George the Martyr, Bethnal-green, Holborn, and St. George in the East. Out of the total number of fever cases in the metropolitan unions (13,972), these parishes alone afforded 9,228 cases.

The causes of the constant and extensive prevalence of fever in these

districts have been shown in the reports already alluded to, contained in the supplements to your Fourth Report. The description there given, of the condition of certain localities in these districts, is appalling; but it is utterly impossible for any description to convey to the mind an adequate conception of the filthy and poisonous state of these places. It can be understood only by an actual inspection of them.

With regard to the four primary forms of fever, that termed intermittent, commonly known under the name of ague, is characterized by the periodical return and disappearance of the febrile paroxysms. This form of disease, which in past ages was everywhere so prevalent (though always peculiarly prevalent in certain situations) as to have constituted perhaps the predominant species of fever, is now so rare a disease, that, out of 77,186 persons belonging to the class the most likely to be attacked by it, there occurred only 402 cases of it; and its proportion to the other forms of fever was as 402 to 13,972. On the other hand, another form of fever, which in past ages was also exceedingly prevalent and mortal, namely, that termed remittent, which differs from ague in the periodical remission, instead of the periodical disappearance of the febrile paroxysms (and which is still very prevalent in many other countries), now so seldom occurs in London, that not a single case of it is mentioned.

The form of fever which the present returns show to have been most extensively prevalent in London during the last year, and which is known from the records of the London Fever Hospital to have been so for a long series of years, is that termed synochus. This disease is called continued fever, in contradistinction to intermittent and remittent, because the febrile symptoms neither intermit nor remit, but continue without ceasing from the beginning to the end of their course; and it is further denominated common continued fever, because it is the ordinary fever of the country. It is distinguished from typhus by the milder character of the symptoms; and by the severer, or, as they are often called, the typhoid symptoms, occurring, if they occur at all, which they often do in bad cases, only in the later stage of the disease. In general, also, in this form of fever, the internal organs, the brain, the lungs, and the intestines, the organs which chiefly suffer in fever, are much less diseased than they are in typhus. By the present returns it appears, that of the total number of fever cases that occurred in the metropolitan unions (13,972), there were of synochus 7,017, that is, more than one-half.

Next in prevalence to synochus is the much more formidable malady called typhus, which is characterized by the early and great depression both of the physical and mental powers, dependent, as is now ascertained, on the more early and much more intense disease of the brain, the lungs, and the intestines. Of this, the severest form of fever known in this country, there occurred in all 5,692 cases.

The last form of fever, that called scarlatina, characterized by the scarlet rash, which, in the early stage of the disease, covers the whole body, is far less constant, both in its comparative prevalence and in its severity, than the two last species. During the last year scarlatina has been comparatively infrequent; for there occurred in all only 861 cases of it, not much exceeding double the number of agues.

In regard to the mortality of fever during the year ended the 20th of

March 1838, it appears from the preceding Table, that out of 13,972 attacks there were 1,281 deaths; consequently, the average mortality was somewhat more than 1 in 11. Considering the unusual severity during this year of the great majority even of the cases of synochus, and the very large proportion of typhus, this cannot be regarded as a high rate of mortality. In the London Fever Hospital, in the most favourable seasons, the rate of mortality is seldom as low as this; but during the last year the mortality in this hospital has been unusually great. Out of the total number of admissions into the hospital during the year 1838, namely, 1,044, there were 260 deaths; an average mortality of 1 in 4, or 7 in 29. But it must be borne in mind that, in general, only the worst cases that occur in the metropolis, and in many of the metropolitan unions, are sent to this hospital, and that even these are seldom sent until the patients are in the last stage of the disease. Thus, in the Report of the London Fever Hospital for 1839, just published, it is stated, that out of the total number who died during last year, 112 lived only one week after their admission; that in some instances the patient expired before a bed was prepared; and that in five instances, when the vehicle in which the patient had been removed from his dwelling arrived at the gate of the hospital, life was found to be extinct. Fortunately, in the metropolitan unions, the cases of fever are commonly placed under medical care in the early period of the disease; and the advantage of prompt attention to the sick is shown in a striking manner by the comparatively large proportion of the cured to the dead.

As might be expected from the difference in their natures, the mortality is widely different in the different species of fever. Thus, in intermittent fever, out of 402 attacks, there were 25 deaths, or 1 in 16. This form of fever prevailed chiefly in the following Unions:—

Name of Union.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Poplar	80	..
Whitechapel	68	1
Kensington	51	14
Camberwell	31	..
Wandsworth and Clapham .	31	..
Holborn	26	6

In synochus, out of 7,017 attacks, there were 344 deaths—less than 1 in 20. This species of fever was the most prevalent and mortal in the following Unions:—

Name of Union.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Lambeth	918	74
Bethnal-green	876	60
Whitechapel	745	20
St. George the Martyr . . .	784	21
Stepney	694	47
Bermondsey	463	12

In typhus, out of 5,692 attacks, there were 836 deaths; consequently this species of fever was three-fold more mortal than synochus. This form of the disease prevailed chiefly in the following Unions; viz.—

Name of Union.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Whitechapel	1,505	178
St. George in the East . . .	535	45
Lambeth	503	63
Stepney	469	98
Bethnal Green	303	69
Poplar	258	15
Greenwich	261	60
Holborn	224	15
St. George the Martyr. . . .	463	52

In scarlatina, out of 861 attacks, there were 76 deaths, or 1 in 11, a very high rate of mortality for scarlet fever, which is, in ordinary seasons, much less fatal than synochus. Occasionally, however, it is more fatal even than typhus, and approaches nearer to the nature of plague than any other disease with which we are acquainted. Though not very prevalent in London during the last year, scarlet fever was more than commonly severe, which is testified as well by these returns as by the records of the London Fever Hospital. This form of fever prevailed chiefly in the following Unions; viz.—

Name of Union.	Attacked.	Dead.
Lambeth	222	14
Stepney	168	16
Whitechapel	87	15
Poplar	57	..
Kensington	47	2
Hackney	42	2
Camberwell	32	..
Rotherhithe	30	4

These returns place in a striking point of view the fact, on which the attention cannot be too steadily fixed, that all the districts which are signalized as those in which fever is most constantly and extensively prevalent are invariably those in which the worst species predominates, in which the severest cases occur, and in which, whatever be the species, the mortality is the greatest; thus, out of the 5,692 cases of typhus, the total number that occurred in all the Unions, seven Unions only yielded 4,002 cases, viz.—

Name of Union.	Typhus.
Whitechapel	1,505
Lambeth	503
Stepney	469
St. George the Martyr	463
Bethnal Green.	303
Holborn	224
St. George in the East	535
Total	4,002

While, on the other hand, in the following eight Unions, viz., Camberwell, Hackney, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Olave's, Rotherhithe, Strand, Wandsworth and Clapham, and West Ham, there occurred of typhus fever, in all, only 648 cases. In like manner, out of the total number of cases of scarlatina (861), there occurred in three unions only, viz., Lambeth, Stepney, and Whitechapel, upwards of one-half (477), and out of the total number of deaths produced by this disease (76), 45 took place in these three places.

I have shown elsewhere,* from a large experience, that fever is more prevalent among females than males, but less fatal in the former than the latter, and that this disease occurs far more frequently at certain ages than at others. The results of the present returns afford a confirmation of these observations. Thus, of the total number attacked with fever, there were males 6,215, females 7,757; but of these there were cured, males 5,614, females 7,077; so in synochus, out of 7,017, the total number attacked, there were, males 2,979, females 4,038, but of these there were cured, males 2,850, females 3,823. In typhus, out of the total number attacked, 5,692, there were, males 2,641, females 3,051; but of these there were cured, males 2,206, females 2,650.

The following Table exhibits a general summary of the total number attacked, under the different species of fever, from the first year of life to 90 years of age and upwards. It is clear that these returns have been made for the earlier periods of life, that is, from the 1st year to 10, on the principle of including under the general term fever, all the diseases of infancy and childhood attended with feverish symptoms. Idiopathic fever, that is, primary and essential fever, in contradistinction to fever coming on in the course of some other disease, and thence called secondary or symptomatic, is a very rare disease in infancy and childhood; and when it does occur at these periods of life, it is less fatal than at more advanced ages; indeed, it has been demonstrated that the mortality of fever increases with a steady and rapid progression as age advances. Reckoning from the age of 10, this Table shows, in conformity with previous observations, that the ages at which fever chiefly prevails are from 20 to 50; thus, from the age of 20 to 90 and upwards, there occurred, in all, 10,593 cases; but out of these there occurred, within the ages of 20 and 50, 8,199. To enter into further details respecting the curious and highly interesting results afforded by this Table would be out of place here.

* Treatise on Fever.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS attacked with FEVER in Twenty Metropolitan Unions or Parishes during the Year ended 25th March, 1838, distinguishing the Ages as specified beneath.

Between the Ages specified.	INTERMITTENT FEVER.							SYNOCHUS.						
	Males.		Females.		Total.			Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Attacked.	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Attacked.
Years.														
0—5	9	..	14	1	23	1	24	532	32	497	29	1,029	61	1,090
5—10	18	..	29	2	47	2	49	451	10	473	17	924	27	951
10—20	35	..	33	..	68	..	68	481	8	674	23	1,155	31	1,186
20—30	30	..	26	..	56	..	56	413	16	603	19	1,016	35	1,051
30—40	26	..	31	1	57	1	58	332	19	554	26	886	45	931
40—50	31	1	18	..	49	1	50	273	13	378	26	651	39	690
50—60	14	2	23	8	42	10	52	134	10	246	21	380	31	411
60—70	11	2	10	4	21	6	27	105	12	172	23	277	35	312
70—80	5	..	3	1	8	1	9	91	6	139	23	230	29	259
80—90	2	..	3	3	5	3	8	35	3	74	6	109	9	118
90 and upwards }	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	13	2	16	2	18
Totals .	181	5	196	20	377	25	402	2,850	129	3,823	215	6,673	344	7,017

Between the Ages specified.	TYPHUS.							SCARLATINA.						
	Males.		Females.		Total.			Males.		Females.		Total.		
Years.														
0—5	130	19	119	28	249	47	296	138	11	151	18	289	29	318
5—10	200	26	180	12	380	38	418	115	8	98	12	213	20	233
10—20	453	38	500	44	953	82	1,035	67	2	77	5	144	7	151
20—30	509	47	529	41	1,038	88	1,126	36	2	37	2	73	4	77
30—40	328	61	524	47	852	108	960	7	2	21	2	28	4	32
40—50	267	73	278	80	545	153	698	12	2	16	..	28	2	30
50—60	143	51	226	53	369	104	473	1	..	4	..	5	..	5
60—70	96	61	138	52	234	113	347	1	2	..	1	1	3	4
70—80	43	42	111	34	154	76	230	..	3	4	3	4	6	10
80—90	37	16	44	9	81	25	106	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
90 and upwards }	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .	2,206	435	2,650	401	4,856	836	5,692	377	32	408	44	785	76	861

Between the Ages specified.	TOTALS.						
	Males.		Females.		TOTAL.		
	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Cured.	Dead.	Attacked.
Years.							
0—5	809	62	781	76	1,590	138	1,72
5—10	784	44	780	43	1,564	87	1,651
10—20	1,036	48	1,284	72	2,320	120	2,440
20—30	988	65	1,195	62	2,183	127	2,310
30—40	693	82	1,130	76	1,823	153	1,981
40—50	583	89	690	106	1,273	195	1,468
50—60	292	63	504	82	796	145	941
60—70	213	77	320	80	533	157	690
70—80	139	51	257	61	396	112	508
80—90	74	19	121	19	195	38	233
90 and upwards }	3	1	15	3	18	4	22
Totals .	5,614	601	7,077	680	12,691	1,281	13,972

There is no disease which brings so much affliction into a poor man's family as fever. From the ages which the preceding Table shows to be peculiarly predisposed to this malady, it is obvious that it most commonly attacks the heads of the family, those upon whose daily labour the subsistence of the family depends. The present returns afford melancholy evidence of the pauperizing influence of this prevalent and fatal disease. They show that out of the total number of persons in London who received parochial relief during the last year, more than one-fifth were the subjects of fever. In Bethnal-green the proportion was one-third, in Whitechapel it was nearly one-half, and in St. George the Martyr it was 1,276 out of 1,467. Placing out of consideration the suffering of the individual attacked with fever, which is one of the most painful maladies to which the human being is subject, placing out of view also the distress brought upon all the members of the family of the sick, it is plain that this disease is one of the main causes of pressure upon the poor-rates. That pressure must continue, and the same large sums of money must be expended year after year for the support of families afflicted with fever, as long as those dreadful sources of fever which encompass the habitations of the poor are allowed to remain. They would not be allowed to remain if their nature were really understood, and if the ease with which the most urgent of them might be removed were known.

While systematic efforts, on a large scale, have been made to widen the streets, to remove obstructions to the circulation of free currents of air, to extend and perfect the drainage and sewerage, and to prevent the accumulation of putrefying vegetable and animal substances in the places in which the wealthier classes reside, nothing whatever has been done to improve the condition of the districts inhabited by the poor. These neglected places are out of view, and are not thought of; their condition is known only to the parish officers and the medical men whose duties oblige them to visit the inhabitants to relieve their necessities, and to attend their sick; and even these services are not to be performed without danger. Such is the filthy, close, and crowded state of the houses, and the poisonous condition of the localities in which the greater part of the houses are situated, from the total want of drainage, and the masses of putrefying matters of all sorts which are allowed to remain and accumulate indefinitely, that during the last year, in several of the parishes, both relieving officers and medical men lost their lives in consequence of the brief stay in these places which they were obliged to make in the performance of their duties. Yet in these pestilential places the industrious poor are obliged to take up their abode; they have no choice; they must live in what houses they can get nearest the places where they find employment. By no prudence or forethought on their part can they avoid the dreadful evils of this class to which they are thus exposed. No returns can show the amount of suffering which they have had to endure from causes of this kind during the last year; but the present returns indicate some of the final results of that suffering; they show that out of 77,000 persons 14,000 have been attacked with fever, one-fifth part of the whole; and that out of the 14,000 attacked nearly 1,300 have died. The public, meantime, have suffered to a far greater extent than they are aware of, from this appalling amount of wretchedness, sickness, and mortality. Independently of the large amount of money which they have had to

pay in the support of the sick, and of the families of the sick, pauperized in consequence of the heads of those families having become unable to pursue their occupations, they have suffered still more seriously from the spread of fever to their own habitations and families. It is notorious that this disease has been very prevalent during the last year among the industrious classes who have never received parochial relief, and that it has found its way even into the dwellings of the rich, where it has proved extremely mortal. Generated in Bethnal-green, in Whitechapel, in St. George the Martyr, in Lambeth, in Holborn, &c., it has spread to the better streets in the immediate neighbourhood of these and similar places, and thence to still wider and more airy streets at a greater distance, and ultimately to the most remote streets and the great squares. There can be no security against the constant recurrence of this calamity, but the adoption of measures adequate to diminish very materially, if not entirely to prevent, the generation of the febrile poison in every district. This might be done to a large extent by an amendment of the Building Act; by carrying into the districts of the poor improvements similar to those already completed, or now in progress, in the places inhabited by the wealthier classes; by removing as far as practicable the obstacles to a free circulation of air in the closest and most densely-populated neighbourhoods; by the construction of underground sewers, with effectual surface-drainage into them, and by the immediate removal of refuse animal and vegetable matters by an efficient body of scavengers. The expenditure necessary to the adoption and maintenance of these measures of prevention would ultimately amount to less than the cost of the disease now constantly engendered. The most pestilential of these places, when once put into a wholesome condition, could be maintained in that state at a comparatively small expense; whereas, as long as they are allowed to remain in their present condition, the results must continue the same; it follows, that the prevention of the evil, rather than the mitigation of the consequences of it, is not only the most beneficent but the most economical course.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

No. 3.

REPORT from EDWARD SENIOR, Esq., Assistant-Commissioner, enclosing a Memorial from Rate-payers desiring to be included in the Burton-upon-Trent Union.

GENTLEMEN,

I ENCLOSE a Memorial from the Rate-payers of the Parish of Osleston and Thurstaston, praying to be united to the Burton-upon-Trent Union, as well as a communication from the Clerk to the Union to myself.

I have to suggest that the Overseers and Churchwardens be informed that their request will be complied with; and that the Assistant-Com-

missioner in charge of the District has been desired to take the necessary steps for effecting that purpose.

*

*

*

*

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD SENIOR,

The Poor Law Commissioners,

Assistant Commissioner.

Enclosure 1.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

The humble Memorial of the Inhabitants, Occupiers, and Owners of Property in the Township of Osleston and Thurstaston, in the County of Derby, in Vestry assembled, this 27th day of April 1839, pursuant to notice duly given,

Showeth,

THAT the township of Osleston and Thurstaston is in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill, which is in the Burton-upon-Trent Union, and that the said township of Osleston and Thurstaston was originally intended by the District Assistant Commissioner to have been united, with its parent parish or township, with the Burton-upon-Trent Union, but that your Memorialists having at that time formed a very unfavourable opinion of the New Poor Law, as a pretext for keeping out of any Union as long as possible, earnestly requested the Assistant Commissioner to unite our said township to the proposed Ashbourne Union, pretending that to be far more desirable and convenient.

The Burton-upon-Trent Union has been in operation nearly two years, and the beneficial effects of the amended system have presented themselves in so marked a manner, both in the conduct of the paupers in the neighbouring parishes of the said Union, and also in the very great reduction of expenditure, that it has entirely removed from the minds of your Memorialists those deep-rooted prejudices which were first fixed by ill-founded reports, depreciating the merits of the system, and which were for a time irremovable for want of a more perfect knowledge of its real character and tendency. But now your Memorialists are fully convinced of the great superiority of the new system over the old, and are most anxious to avail themselves of its advantages.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray your Honourable Board to take immediate steps for uniting the said township of Osleston and Thurstaston with the Burton-upon-Trent Union.

William Walker, Chairman.

Francis Pakeman,
Robert Eaton, } Churchwardens.

Thomas Hewitt.

James Woodroff.

William Bull.

Joseph Hunt.

John Parker, Overseer of the Poor.

Richard Shaw, Surgeon of the Township.

Thomas Shaw.

William Woodward.

Frederic Beer.

Signed in the presence of

William Coxon,

Clerk to the Burton-upon-Trent Union.

Enclosure 2.

Application of the Inhabitants of *Osleston* and *Thurvaston* to be united to the *Burton-upon-Trent* Union.

SIR, *Burton-upon-Trent, April 29, 1839.*

UPON the formation of the *Burton-upon-Trent* Union, the township of *Osleston* and *Thurvaston* was intended to have been united with the present parishes; but the inhabitants, who had then a great aversion to the new system, requested Mr. Stevens to allow them to remain to be united with the proposed "*Ashbourne Union*," a mere subterfuge to avoid being united as long as possible. After this Union had been established some time, great inconvenience was found to arise from this place not being united, as *Sutton-on-the-Hill*, in which parish *Osleston* and *Thurvaston* is situated for ecclesiastical purposes, is in the *Burton-upon-Trent* Union; consequently the same churchwardens act for each place, and paupers belonging to each place, in some instances, reside in the other; and in dispensing medical relief, as well as other relief, great inconvenience has arisen from this township not being in union. The vicar also complains of the trouble he is put to by his parishioners being in two districts for registration, and also of the gross mismanagement of the poor at *Osleston* and *Thurvaston*. After the *Burton-upon-Trent* Union had been in operation some time, a part of the inhabitants (and amongst them some of the most influential) began to regret their opposition to the union, and actually petitioned Mr. Stevens to get the township united, and he (Mr. Stevens) sent me a form on the 10th of November last, to be signed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the guardians, for their consent to the admission of the said township, which was signed by at least 40 guardians, and returned on the 30th of November. Some time afterwards, I saw Mr. Stevens, and he said he had been applied to by other inhabitants (who were still opposed), who reminded him of a pledge he had given when the parishioners gave their consent to the dissolution of the *Gilbert Incorporation* at *Brassington*, *Derbyshire*, "that they should be united to *Ashbourne*." But he said he would see them again, and reason with them on the propriety of preferring *Burton Union*, which was now in full operation and working well, to *Ashbourne*, with all the disadvantages of the first commencement. Mr. Stevens was then about leaving the district, and no more was thought of the matter until last Thursday but one, when three principal owners and occupiers in the township, and who had before been the most determined opponents, came to the board and earnestly requested the guardians to admit them into union, and to assist them in getting the matter effected as early as possible. The guardians informed them there was no objection on their part, and directed them to confer with me on the subject. I advised the churchwardens and overseers to call a meeting of the inhabitants and owners, by affixing proper notice on the church doors, and to discuss the matter in vestry, and if it was then deemed expedient, to memorialize the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject. I attended the meeting, which consisted (as I was informed) of all the most influential owners and occupiers in the township, and the result was a unanimous and very anxious desire to become united as soon as possible. I have herewith sent you a copy of the minutes, together with the memorial.

It appears they have a paid or assistant overseer, who has a great objection to the union, and who has done all in his power to bring into disrepute the new law, and that the business is carried on in a most extraordinary manner. I was informed that a meeting was called to examine the accounts and appoint new overseers prior to Lady-day last, and that upon very reasonable grounds the meeting refused to sign the book; but that he afterwards went round amongst the rate-payers and got three signa-

tures, and that two of the persons who signed were very small rate-payers. He then took the book before the magistrates, and verified the accounts on oath. Moreover, this person informs the inhabitants that he will hold office in spite of them; stating, that he made an agreement with the parish three years ago to hold all offices until the parish was incorporated with some Union. I asked the inhabitants the difference of distance of Osleston and Thurvaston from Ashbourne and Burton-upon-Trent; and it appears, taking the centre of the township, which is very wide and straggling, there is little or no difference. I take the liberty of referring you to Mr. Stevens on this subject. I sent him the guardians' consent to the admission of this township on the 30th of November last.

If you should have to visit Osleston and Thurvaston, I will most willingly meet you anywhere you may appoint, if my service will be of any use.

I have, &c.

Edward Senior, Esq., (Signed) *Wm. Coxon,*
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, &c. Clerk to the Board.

N. B.—You will observe, from the copy of the minutes, that I was requested to forward the memorial to you, and to solicit you to send it to the Commissioners, and to request you to use your influence in promoting the application.

APPENDIX (D.)

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Number of UNIONS formed, with the Agency of each ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER; the Number of PARISHES UNITED; the POPULATION; and the Average Amount of POOR RATES.

NAMES OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	Up to the 1st May 1839.					Total Amount of Average Rates included.
	COUNTY.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes United.	Population.		
Mr. Mott . . .	Suffolk . . .	41	213	629	1,653,444	£. 899,627
"	Wilts . . .		25			
"	Gloucester . . .		35			
"	Middlesex . . .		193			
"	Surrey . . .		138			
"	Somerset . . .		1			
"	Kent . . .		11			
"	Essex . . .	11	1			
"	Hertford . . .		1			
"	<i>Boards of Guardians</i>					
Mr. Power . . .	Hertford . . .	62	68	1,248	1,965,128	595,030
"	Essex . . .		422			
"	Cambridge . . .		97			
"	Huntingdon . . .		28			
"	Suffolk . . .		7			
"	Norfolk . . .		5			
"	York, W. R. . .		233			
"	Lancaster . . .	1	368			
"	York, E. R. . .		9			
"	Chester . . .		10			
"	<i>Board of Guardians</i>					
Mr. Gilbert . . .	Bucks . . .	37	190	866	880,156	410,790
"	Berks . . .		4			
"	Oxford . . .		4			
"	Herts . . .		1			
"	Surrey . . .		2			
"	Devon . . .		441			
"	Dorset . . .		6			
"	Cornwall . . .	2	216			
"	<i>Boards of Guardians</i>					
Mr. Gulson . . .	Berks . . .	45	150	1,571	926,567	416,208
"	Oxford . . .		189			
"	Hants . . .		1			
"	Bucks . . .		10			
"	Gloucester . . .		140			
"	Warwick . . .		24			
"	Wilts . . .		8			
"	Northampton . . .		3			
"	Worcester . . .		30			
"	Nottingham . . .		251			
"	Lincoln . . .		597			
"	Leicester . . .		2			
"	Derby . . .	1	52			
"	York, W. R. . .		113			
"	<i>Board of Guardians</i>					

NAMES OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	Up to the 1st May 1839.					Total Amount of Average Rates included.			
	COUNTY.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes United.	Population.					
Mr. Weale . . .	Gloucester . . .	36	194	844	807,589	£. 333,338			
”	Worcester . . .		159						
”	Hereford . . .		2						
”	Somerset . . .		459						
”	Dorset . . .		3						
”	Wilts . . .		3						
”	Devon . . .		7						
”	Salop . . .		10						
”	Stafford . . .	6	578	443,872	317,935				
”	Warwick . . .	1							
Colonel A'Court .	Hants . . .	38				280	578	443,872	317,935
”	Wilts . . .					294			
”	Somerset . . .					1			
”	Berks . . .					1			
”	Dorset . . .					2			
Mr. Earle . . .	Northampton . .	33				297	681	618,755	276,207
”	Oxford . . .		2						
”	Bucks . . .		3						
”	Bedford . . .		3						
”	Huntingdon . . .		30						
”	Lincoln . . .		1						
”	Warwick . . .		205						
”	Stafford . . .		111						
”	Derby . . .		1						
”	Leicester . . .		5						
”	Gloucester . . .		4						
”	Worcester . . .		11						
”	Salop . . .		3						
”	Hereford . . .		5						
Dr. Kay . . .	Suffolk . . .	14	222	574	290,994	255,504			
”	Essex . . .		24						
”	Norfolk . . .		326						
”	Cambridge <i>Board of Guardians</i>		1						
Sir J. Walsham .	Dorset . . .	30	43	960	586,014	190,672			
”	Somerset . . .		2						
”	Northumberland .		533						
”	Durham . . .		268						
”	York, N. R. . .		44						
”	Cumberland . . .	70							
Mr. Adey . . .	Hertford . . .	17	71	296	246,357	173,528			
”	Bedford . . .		129						
”	Bucks . . .		13						
”	Huntingdon . . .		73						
”	Cambridge . . .		7						
”	Middlesex . . .	3							

NAMES OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	Up to the 1st May 1839.					Total Amount of Average Rates included.
	COUNTY.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes United.	Population.		
Mr. Hall . . .	Berks	18	45	516	328,097	188,538
"	Oxford		79			
"	Wilts		9			
"	Bucks		2			
"	Huntingdon		1			
"	Leicester		255			
"	Northampton		25			
"	Warwick		7			
"	Nottingham		35			
"	Rutland	1	47			
"	Derby		10			
"	Board of Guardians					
Mr. Hawley . . .	Sussex	13	146	147	132,401	141,531
"	Surrey		1			
Mr. Clive . . .	Monmouth	18	143	541	412,876	128,030
"	Hereford		7			
"	Gloucester		10			
"	Glamorgan		159			
"	Brecknock		7			
"	Carmarthen		72			
"	Pembroke		131			
"	Cardigan		12			
Mr. Neave . . .	Chester	14	466	594	337,424	112,154
"	Flint		30			
"	Denbigh		82			
"	Carnarvon		16			
Mr. Day . . .	Salop	24	214	475	368,522	138,261
"	Stafford		12			
"	Worcester		3			
"	Hereford		9			
"	Monmouth		1			
"	Montgomery		47			
"	Denbigh		15			
"	Cardigan		1			
"	Merioneth		35			
"	Flint		9			
"	Anglesey		74			
"	Chester		1			
"	Carnarvon		54			
Sir E. Head, Bart.	Hereford	21	237	517	245,820	101,876
"	Gloucester		3			
"	Worcester		14			
"	Radnor		61			
"	Brecknock		84			
"	Salop		10			
"	Monmouth		2			
"	Cardigan		84			
"	Pembroke		17			
"	Carmarthen		5			

NAMES OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	Up to the 1st May 1839.					
	COUNTY.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes United.		Population.	Total Amount of Average Rates included.
Mr. Tufnell . . .	Dorset	14	230	289	159,635	88,328
„ . . .	Somerset		7			
„ . . .	Kent		52			
Mr. Revans . . .	York, N. R. . . .	23	462	855	315,099	119,508
„ . . .	York, E. R. . . .		337			
„ . . .	City of York . . .		31			
„ . . .	{Ainsty of the City of York}		7			
„ . . .	York, W. R. . . .		18			
Mr. Voules . . .	Westmorland . . .	10	109	265	186,981	57,556
„ . . .	Lancaster		27			
„ . . .	Cumberland . . .		128			
„ . . .	Board of Guardians		1			
Colonel Wade .	Cambridge	1	9	12	6,019	4,010
„ . . .	Essex		1			
„ . . .	Norfolk		1			
„ . . .	Board of Guardians		1			
Sir F. B. Head, (resigned 22nd Nov. 1835.)	Kent	24	..	346	281,016	270,522
Mr. Pilkington, (resigned 22nd Feb. 1836.)	Sussex	12	125	272	159,275	134,012
„ . . .	Hants		2			
„ . . .	Lincoln		115			
„ . . .	Northampton . . .		14			
„ . . .	Rutland		9			
„ . . .	Huntingdon		1			
„ . . .	Leicester		6			
Sir E. Parry, (resigned 15th Feb. 1836.)	Norfolk	10	269	281	123,261	104,262
„ . . .	Suffolk		12			
Mr. Stevens, (resigned 31st March, 1839.)	Leicester	14	7	284	276,043	72,576
„ . . .	Berks		3			
„ . . .	Gloucester		1			
„ . . .	Derby		187			
„ . . .	Nottingham		6			
„ . . .	Stafford		80			
	Total	587	13,641	13,641	11,751,345	5,530,003

No. 2.

LIST of UNIONS declared, PARISHES included therein, POPULATION, AVERAGE POOR'S RATE, and NUMBER of GUARDIANS.—(In continuation of List in the Fourth Annual Report, App. (C.) No. 7.)

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Parishes United.	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elected Guardians.	Parishes United.	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elected Guardians.
COCKERMOUTH UNION:		£.				£.	
1 Cockermouth . . .	4,536	828	4	Brought forward	23,930	5,620	45
2 Bassenthwaite . . .	549	224	1	39 Sunderland . . .	77	16	1
3 Bewaldeth & Snit- tleghath . . .	172	18	1	40 Setmurthy . . .	182	40	1
4 Blinderake & Red- main . . .	323	35	1	41 Stainburn . . .	174	62	1
5 Bothel and Thrup- land . . .	405	143	1	42 Tallantire . . .	237	9	1
6 Bridekirk . . .	111	13	1	43 Underskiddaw . . .	477	96	1
7 Broughton, Great . . .	523	157	1	44 Whinfell . . .	122	41	1
8 Broughton, Little . . .	297	69	1	45 Winscales . . .	100	34	1
9 Blindbothel . . .	106	9	1	46 Workington . . .	6,415	1,435	5
10 Barrowdale . . .	356	106	1	47 Wythop . . .	121	81	1
11 Brackenthwaite . . .	130	55	1	Totals . . .	31,835	7,434	58
12 Brigham . . .	503	74	1	Declared to take place from and after 1st December 1838.			
13 Buttermere . . .	89	53	1	WHITEHAVEN UNION:			
14 Camerton . . .	101	41	1	1 Whitehaven . . .	11,393	2,207	6
15 Clifton, Great . . .	286	25	1	2 Arcledon . . .	475	137	1
16 Clifton, Little . . .	221	40	1	3 Bees, St. . . .	517	70	1
17 Coldale or Portin- scales, including Newlands . . .	366	213	1	4 Bridget's, St. . . .	574	135	1
18 Dearham . . .	736	172	1	5 Cleator . . .	487	169	1
19 Dovenby . . .	247	53	1	6 Distington . . .	960	214	1
20 Dean . . .	866	341	1	7 Egremont . . .	1,741	429	2
21 Ellenborough and Unerigg . . .	713	300	1	8 Ennerdale and Kinniside . . .	419	79	1
22 Eaglesfield . . .	411	62	1	9 Gosforth . . .	935	256	1
23 Embleton . . .	442	52	1	10 Haile . . .	272	15	1
24 Flimby . . .	404	90	1	11 Harrington . . .	1,758	352	2
25 Gilerux . . .	332	83	1	12 Hensingham . . .	936	202	1
26 Greysouthern . . .	555	141	1	13 John's, St. Becker- met . . .	397	65	1
27 Isell Old Park . . .	108	50	1	14 Lamplugh . . .	624	115	1
28 Keswick . . .	2,159	268	2	15 Lowside Quarter . . .	229	89	1
29 Lorton . . .	388	127	1	16 Moresby . . .	424	157	1
30 Loweswater . . .	454	147	1	17 Nether Wasdale . . .	185	43	1
31 Maryport, Kirkby Cross . . .	4,243	834	4	18 Parton . . .	559	104	1
32 Mosser . . .	94	39	1	19 Prestonby . . .	180	25	1
33 Oughterside and Allonby . . .	381	103	1	20 Preston Quarter . . .	4,323	757	3
34 Papcastle . . .	461	100	1	21 Rottington . . .	45	..	1
35 Plumbland . . .	524	103	1	22 Sandwith . . .	328	113	1
36 Ribton . . .	26	15	1	23 Whiddicar . . .	55	42	1
37 Seaton . . .	745	178	1	Totals . . .	27,816	5,775	32
38 St. John's, Wyth- burn . . .	567	259	1	Declared to take place from and after 5th December 1838.			
Carried forward . . .	23,930	5,620	45				

COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING.

Parishes United.	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elected Guardians.	Parishes United.	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elected Guardians.
BEDALE UNION:		£.		Brought forward	4,310	£. 1,530	13
1 Ainderby Myers, } with Holtby* . . }	90	64	1	13 Kirby Fleetham* . .	625	126	1
2 Aiskew*	586	229	2	14 Langthorne* . . .	136	33	1
3 Bedale*	1,266	412	1	15 Masham	1,276	343	2
4 Burniston	344	91	1	16 Rand Grange* . .	..	35	1
5 Crakehall*	580	121	1	17 Scruton*	438	120	1
6 Exilby, Leeming, } and Newton . . }	633	239	1	18 Snape	656	351	1
7 Firby* . . . . .	..	95	1	19 Swainby, with Al- lerthorpe . . . }	27	41	1
8 Gatenby	69	24	1	20 Swinton, with Water Marsk . }	207	80	1
9 Hackforth*	142	48	1	21 Theakstone	82	19	1
10 Ilton, with Pot . .	233	74	1	22 Thornton Watlas* .	185	152	1
11 Killerby*	62	22	1	23 Well	406	95	1
12 Kirklington, with Upsland }	305	111	1	Totals	8,348	2,925	25
Carried forward .	4,310	1,530	13	Declared to take place from and after the 28th March 1839.			

* These parishes were included in the Northallerton Union previous to their incorporation with the Bedale Union.

No. 3.

LIST of the 443 UNIONS included in the Tables in pages 17 and 18.

BEDFORD. Amphill. Bedford. Leighton Buzzard. Woburn.	DEVON. Axminster. Barnstaple. Bideford. Crediton. Holsworthy. Kingsbridge. Newton Abbot. Okehampton. Plympton, St. Mary. Tavistock. Thomas, St. Tiverton. Torrington. Totness.	GLOUCESTER—continued. Dursley. Newent. Stow-on-the-Wold. Stroud. Tetbury. Tewkesbury. Thornbury. Westbury-on-Severn. Wheatenhurst.
BERKS. Abingdon. Bradfield. Easthampstead. Farringdon. Hungerford. Newbury.* Wallingford. Wantage. Windsor. Wokingham.	DORSET. Beaminster. Blandford. Bridport. Dorchester. Shaftesbury. Sherborne. Wareham and Purbeck. Weymouth.	HEREFORD. Bromyard. Hereford. Kington. Ledbury. Leominster. Ross. Weobly.
BUCKINGHAM. Amersham. Aylesbury. Buckingham. Eton. Newport Pagnell. Winslow.	DURHAM. Auckland. Chester-le-Street. Darlington. Durham. Easington. Gateshead. Houghton-le-Spring. Lanchester. Sedgefield. Stockton. Sunderland. Teesdale. Weardale.	HERTFORD. Alban's, St. Barnet. Berkhamstead. Bishop's Stortford. Buntingford. Hatfield. Hemel Hempstead. Hertford. Hitchin. Ware. Watford. Welwyn.
CAMBRIDGE. Cambridge. Chesterton. Ely. Linton. Newmarket. *Whittlesea.	ESSEX. Braintree.* Chelmsford. Colchester. Dunmow. Epping. Halstead. Lexden and Winstree. Maldon. Ongar. Orsett. Rochford. Romford. Saffron Walden. Tendring. West Ham. Witham.	HUNTINGDON. Huntingdon. St. Ives. St. Neot's.
CHESTER. Altrincham. Congleton. Macclesfield. Northwich. Wirrall.	GLOUCESTER. Clifton.	KENT. Ashford, East. " West. Bromley. Cranbrook. Dartford. Dover. Elham. Eastry. Faversham. Greenwich. Hollingbourn. Hoo. Lewisham. Maidstone. Malling. Medway. Milton. North Aylesford. Romney Marsh. Sevenoaks. Sheppey.
CORNWALL. Austell, St. Camelford. Columb, St. Major. Falmouth. German's, St. Helston. Penzance. Redruth. Stratton. Truro.		
CUMBERLAND. Penrith. Wigton.		
DERBY. Belper. Derby. Shardlow.		

* Board of Guardians.

KENT—continued.

Tenterden.
Thanet, Isle of.
Tonbridge.

LANCASTER.

Ulverstone.

LEICESTER.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Blaby.
Hinckley.
Leicester.
Lutterworth.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLN.

Boston.
Bourn.
Caistor.
Gainsborough.
Grantham.
Holbeach.
Lincoln.
Louth.
Sleaford.
Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stamford.

MIDDLESEX.

Brentford.
Edmonton.
Hackney.
Hendon.
Holborn.
Kensington.
Staines.
Strand.
Uxbridge.

MONMOUTH.

Chepstow.
Monmouth.
Newport.
Pontypool.

NORFOLK.

Aylsham.
Blofield.
Depwade.
Docking.
Downham.
Erpingham.
Faith, St.
Guiltcross.
Henstead.
King's Lynn.
Loddon and Clavering.
Mitford and Launditch.
Swaffham.

NORFOLK—continued.

Thetford.
Walsingham.
Wayland.

NORTHAMPTON.

Brackley.
Brixworth.
Daventry.
Hardingstone.
Kettering.
Northampton.
Oundle.
Potterspury.
Thrapston.
Towcester.
Wellingborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Berwick.
Castle Ward.
Glendale.
Haltwhistle.
Hexham.
Morpeth.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Rothbury.
Tynemouth.

NOTTINGHAM.

Basford.
Bingham.
East Retford.
Mansfield.
Newark.
Nottingham.
Radford.
Southwell.
Worksop.

OXFORD.

Banbury.
Chipping Norton.
Headington.
Henley.
Thame.
Witney.
Woodstock.

RUTLAND.

Oakham.
Uppingham.

SALOP.

Atcham.
Bridgnorth.
Church Stretton.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clun.
Ellesmere.

SALOP—continued.

Ludlow.
Market Drayton.
Newport.
Shifnal.
Wellington.
Wem.

SOMERSET.

Axbridge.
Bath.
Bridgewater.
Chard.
Clutton.
Frome.
Keynsham.
Langport.
Shepton Mallet.
Taunton.
Wellington.
Wells.
Williton.
Wincanton.
Yeovil.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Alresford.
Andover.
Alton.
Basingstoke.
Catherington.
Droxford.
Fordingbridge.
Foreham.
Hartley Wintney.
Havant.
Hursley.
Kingsclere.
Lymington.
New Forest.
Petersfield.
Portsea Island.
Ringwood.
Romsey.
South Stoneham.
Whitchurch.

STAFFORD.

Burton-on-Trent.
Lichfield.
Penkridge.
Stafford.
Tamworth.
Uttoxeter.
Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK.

Bosmere and Claydon.
Blything.
Cosford.
Hartismere.
Hoxne.
Ipswich.

SUFFOLK—*continued.*

Mildenhall.
Plomesgate.
Risbridge.
Stow.
Sudbury.
Thingoe.
Wangford.
Woodbridge.

SURREY.

*Camberwell.
Chertsey.
Croydon.
Epsom.
Guildford.
Hambleton.
Kingston.
St. Olave.
Reigate.
Richmond.
Wandsworth & Clapham

SUSSEX.

Battle.
Chailey.
Cuckfield.
Eastbourne.
East Grinstead.
Hailsham.
Hastings.
Horsham.
Lewes.
Midhurst.
Newhaven.
Petworth.
Rye.
Steyning.
Thakeham.
Ticehurst.
Uckfield.
Westbourne.
West Fife.
Westhampnett.

WARWICK.

Alcester.
Aston.
Atherstone.
Foleshill.
Meriden.
Rugby.
Solihull.
Southam.
Stratford-on-Avon.
Warwick.

WESTMORLAND.

East Ward.
Kendal.
West Ward.

WILTS.

Alderbury.
Amesbury.
Bradford.
Calne.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Devizes.
Highworth and Swindon.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Melksham.
Mere.
Pewsey.
Tisbury.
Warminster.
Wilton.

WORCESTER.

Bromsgrove.
Evesham.
Droitwich.
Dudley.
King's Norton.
Martley.
Persnore.
Shipston-on-Stour.
Stourbridge.
Upton-on-Severn.
Worcester.

YORK, East Riding.

Beverley.
Bridlington.
Driffeld.
Howden.
Patrington.
Pocklington.
Skirlaugh.
York.

YORK, North Riding.

Easingwoud.
Guisborough.
Helmsley.
Leyburn.
Malton.
Northallerton.
Richmond.
Scarborough.
Stokesley.
Thirsk.
Whitby.

YORK, West Riding.

Doncaster.
Eccleshall Bierlow.
Sheffield.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Anglesey.

BRECON.

Brecknock.
Builth.
Crickhowell.
Hay.

CARDIGAN.

Aberayron.
Aberystwith.
Cardigan.
Lampeter.
Tregaron.

CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

CARNARVON.

Bangor and Beaumaris.
Carnarvon.
Pwllheli.

DENBIGH.

Llanrwst.
Ruthin.
Wrexham.

FLINT.

Asaph, St.
Holywell.

GLAMORGAN.

Cardiff.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Neath.
Swansea.

MERIONETH.

Bala.
Corwen.
Dolgelley.
Festiniog.

MONTGOMERY.

Llanfyllin.
Machynlleth.
Newtown and Llanidloes.

PEMBROKE.

Narberth.
Pembroke.

RADNOR.

Knighton.
Presteigne.
Radnor.

No. 4.

LISTS of UNIONS for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be provided or adapted, with the Sums authorized to be expended, &c.—(Continued from the Fourth Annual Report, App. (C.) No. 3.)

I. TO BE BUILT OR PURCHASED.

UNION.	Counties in which situate.	Number of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be Expended.			Additional Amount ordered to be Expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be Built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aberystwith . . .	Cardigan . . . . .	..	3,300	0	0	..	..	..
Axminster	Devon and Dorset . . .	..	..	..	..	2,700	0	0
Banbury	Oxford and Northampton	..	..	..	..	2,100	0	0
Bodmin	Cornwall	250	6,450	0	0	..	..	..
Bromsgrove	Worcester, Warwick, Staf- ford, and Salop . . . .	..	..	..	..	600	0	0
Burton-upon-Trent .	Stafford and Derby . . .	..	..	..	..	2,545	0	0
Cardigan	Cardigan . . . . .	..	3,286	7	7	..	..	..
Carlisle	Cumberland	300	5,100	0	0	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,500	0	0
Carnarvon	Carnarvon and Anglesey .	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Chepstow	Monmouth and Gloucester	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Clutton	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Cockermouth	Cumberland	250	3,000	0	0	..	..	..
Crediton	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Dorking	Surrey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	225	0	0
Downham	Norfolk and Cambridge .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Dover	Kent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	305	6	3
Driffeld	York . . . . .	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
Dunmow	Essex . . . . .	..	8,000	0	0	..	..	..
East Retford	Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	770	0	0
Eastry	Kent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	170	14	6
Ely	Cambridge . . . . .	..	..	..	..	820	0	0
Epsom	Surrey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Faversham	Kent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Festiniog	Merioneth and Carnarvon	150	3,200	0	0	..	..	..
Godstone	Surrey . . . . .	..	3,850	0	0	..	..	..
Guildford	Ditto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4,775	0	0
Guiltecross	Norfolk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	77	19	2
Hailsham	Sussex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Halifax	York	400	7,400	0	0	..	..	..
Haltwhistle	Northumberland . . . .	..	..	..	..	700	0	0
Hardingstone	Northampton	140	3,750	0	0	..	..	..
Hayfield	Derby and Chester . . .	150	2,000	0	0	..	..	..
Hendon	Middlesex	300	5,030	0	0	..	..	..
Hinckley	Leicester and Warwick .	300	4,450	0	0	..	..	..
Honiton	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	178	0	0
Horsham	Sussex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,170	0	0
Howden	York	150	2,570	0	0	..	..	..
Hoxne	Suffolk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	450	0	0
Ipswich	Ditto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,591	17	5
Kettering	Northampton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,200	0	0
Kidderminster	Worcester, Stafford, & Salop	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Kington	Hereford and Radnor . .	..	..	..	..	350	0	0
Knighton	Radnor, Hereford, & Salop	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Lanchester	Durham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	600	0	0

UNION.	Counties in which situate,	Number of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be Expended.			Additional Amount ordered to be Expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be Built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Langport	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	573	12	2
Ledbury	Hereford and Worcester .	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Louth	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
Ludlow	Salop and Hereford . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Lutterworth . . .	Leicester and Warwick .	200	4,000	0	0	..	..	..
Maidstone	Kent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	280	0	0
Maldon	Essex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,808	4	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Stafford	300	..	..	..	4,300	0	0
Newmarket	Cambridge and Suffolk .	..	..	..	..	800	0	0
Newport	Monmouth and Glamorgan	..	..	..	..	1,300	0	0
Newton Abbot . . .	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,740	0	0
Ormskirk	Lancaster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,525	0	0
Oundle	Northampton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	850	0	0
Poole	Dorset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Shaftesbury	Ditto . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Shardlow	Derby, Leicester, Notting- ham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	300	0	0
Skipton	York	200	4,000	0	0	..	..	..
Skirlaugh	Ditto	130	4,105	0	0	..	..	..
South Molton	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
South Shields . . .	Durham	205	2,506	0	0	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,700	0	0
Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwick, Gloucester, and Worcester . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,064	0	0
Stoke-upon-Trent . .	Stafford . . . . .	..	*2,300	0	0	..	..	..
Tavistock	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,500	0	0
Taunton	Somerset and Devon . . .	..	..	..	..	1,200	2	0
Teesdale	Durham and York . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Tendring	Essex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6,453	0	0
Thirsk	York . . . . .	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Thomas, St.	Devon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4,100	0	0
Tonbridge	Kent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	786	11	4
Uttoxeter	Derby and Stafford . . .	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Walsall	Stafford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Wandsworth & Clap- ham	Surrey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Ware	Herts	300	7,350	0	0	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick, and county of the city of Coventry . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Wellington	Somerset and Devon . . .	..	..	..	..	360	0	0
Wells	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,250	0	0
Wem	Salop . . . . .	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
West Derby	Lancaster	300	7,000	0	0	..	..	..
Weymouth	Dorset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	580	0	0
Windsor	Berks and Surrey	300	7,900	0	0	..	..	..
Witham	Essex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	700	0	0
Woolstanton and Burslem	Stafford	400	†8,100	0	0	..	..	..
Worksop	Nottingham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14	0	0
Yeovil	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,600	0	0

* The previous order (Third Annual Report), authorizing the Expenditure of £1,763, has been rescinded.

† The previous order (Fourth Annual Report, authorizing the Expenditure of £6,200, has been rescinded.

II. TO BE ALTERED OR ENLARGED.

NAME OF UNION.	Counties in which situate.	Amount authorized to be Expended.	Amount authorized to be Expended in addition to that previously ordered.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cuckfield	Sussex . . . . .	..	250 0 0
East London	Middlesex . . . . .	..	630 0 0
Havant	Southampton . . . . .	..	102 8 5
Helston	Cornwall	42 10 4	..
Horsham	Sussex . . . . .	..	42 10 4
Kensington	Middlesex	136 0 0	..
Morpeth	Northumberland and Durham . . . . .	..	500 0 0
Prescot	Lancaster . . . . .	..	100 0 0
Romney Marsh	Kent . . . . .	..	60 0 0
Sevenoaks	Ditto . . . . .	..	174 0 0
Sheppey	Ditto . . . . .	..	130 0 0
Shifnal	Salop and Stafford	800 0 0	..
Stourbridge	Worcester, Stafford, and Salop . . . . .	..	1,000 0 0
Stow	Suffolk . . . . .	..	437 0 0
Strand	Middlesex . . . . .	..	1,500 0 0
Tisbury	Wilts . . . . .	..	650 0 0
Westbourne	Sussex . . . . .	..	90 0 0
Westbury & Whorwelsdown	Wilts . . . . .	..	200 0 0

III. A RETURN showing the progress which has been made in providing adequate Work-house Accommodation for the several Unions formed under the Poor-Law Amendment Act.

(*) Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.

(†) Incorporations.

Names of Unions which have New Workhouses completed and in operation.

Aberayron.	Bingham.	Cambridge.
Abingdon.	Bishop's Stortford.	Caxton and Arrington.
Alban's, St.	Blaby.	Cerne.
Alcester.	Blean.	Chard.
Alderbury.	Blofield.	Chelmsford.
Alresford.	Boston.	Chepstow.
Amesbury.	Bourn.	Chertsey.
Ampthill.	Brackley.	Chesterton.
Andover.	Bradfield.	Chipping Norton.
Ashford, East.	Bradford, Wilts.	Christchurch.
Ashford, West.	Braintree.	Church Stretton.
Axbridge.	Brentford.	Cirencester.
Axminster.	Bridge.	Clun.
Banbury.	Bridgend and Cowbridge.	Clutton.
Barnet.	Bridgwater.	Colchester.
Barnstable.	Bridport.	Cookham.
Basingstoke.	Brixworth.	Crediton.
Bath.	Bromsgrove.	Cricklade and Wootton
Beaminster.	Broomyard.	Bassett.
Bedminster.	Buckingham.	Daventry.
Bicester.	Buntingford.	Depwade.
Biggleswade.	Burton-on-Trent.	Derby.

Devizes.
 Docking.
 Dorchester.
 Dore.
 Dover.
 Downham.
 Driffield.
 Droitwich.
 Droxford.
 Durham.
 Easingwoud.
 East Retford.
 Eastry.
 Elham.
 Ely.
 Epping.
 Eton.
 Evesham.
 Fareham.
 Faversham.
 Freebridge Lynn.
 Frome.
 Glanford Brigg.
 Gloucester.
 Grantham.
 Guildford.
 Guilteross.
 Hailsham.
 Hastings.
 Haverford, West.
 Hay.
 Headington.
 Hemel Hempstead.
 Henstead.
 Hereford.
 Hitchin.
 Holbeach.
 Hollingbourne.
 Honiton.
 Hoo.
 Horncastle.
 Horsham.
 Hoxne.
 Huntingdon.
 Ipswich.
 Ives, St.
 Kettering.
 Keynsham.
 Kidderminster.
 Kingsbridge.
 Kingston-on-Thames.
 Kington.
 Knighton.
 *Lambeth.
 Llandilo Fawr.
 Llanelly.
 Langport.
 Ledbury.
 Leicester.
 Leighton Buzzard.
 Leominster.
 Lexden and Winstree.
 Lincoln.

Linton.
 Loughborough.
 Louth.
 Ludlow.
 Luton.
 Lymington.
 Maidstone.
 Malling.
 Malmesbury.
 Malton.
 Mansfield.
 Market Bosworth.
 Market Harborough.
 Marlborough.
 Martley.
 Melksham.
 Melton Mowbray.
 Milton.
 Morpeth.
 Neath.
 Newbury.
 New Forest.
 Newhaven.
 Newmarket.
 Newport, Monmouthshire.
 Newport Pagnell.
 Newton Abbot.
 Northampton.
 North Aylesford.
 Northleach.
 Northwich.
 Oakham.
 Okehampton.
 Orsett.
 Oundle.
 Patrington.
 Pembroke.
 Pershore.
 Peterborough.
 Petersfield.
 Pewsey.
 Pickering.
 Plomesgate.
 Pont-y-Pool.
 Poole.
 Radford.
 Rochford.
 Ross.
 Royston.
 Saffron Walden.
 Sherborne.
 Shipston-on-Stour.
 Sleaford.
 Solihull.
 Southam.
 South Molton.
 South Shields.
 Spalding.
 Spilsby.
 Stafford.
 Stamford.
 Steyning.
 Stockbridge.

Stow-on-the-Wold.]
 Stratford-on-Avon.
 Stroud.
 Sturminster.
 Sudbury.
 Swaffham.
 Taunton.
 Tavistock.
 Teesdale.
 Tenbury.
 Thame.
 Thanet, Isle of.
 Thetford.
 Thingoe.
 Thirsk.
 Thomas, St.
 Thornbury.
 Thorne.
 Thrapstone.
 Ticehurst.
 Tiverton.
 Tonbridge.
 Torrington.
 Totness.
 Towcester.
 Uckfield.
 Ulverstone.
 Uppingham.
 Upton-on-Severn.
 Wallingford.
 Walsall.
 Walsingham.
 Wandsworth & Clapham.
 Wantage.
 Wareham and Purbeck.
 Warminster.
 Warwick.
 Watford.
 Wayland.
 Wellingborough.
 Wellington, Somerset-shire.
 Wells.
 Weobly.
 West Fife.
 Westhampnett.
 Weymouth.
 Williton.
 Wilton.
 Wincanton.
 Winchcombe.
 Winchester, New.
 Winslow.
 Wirrall.
 Wisbeach.
 Witham.
 Witney.
 Woburn.
 Woodstock.
 Worksop.
 Wrexham.
 Yeovil.

Names of Unions which have Old Workhouses in operation.

Alnwick.	Garstang.	Romsey.
*Alston with Garrigill.	*George, St., in the East.	Rothbury.
Alton.	*George, St., Southwark.	*Rotherhithe.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Gravesend and Milton.	Rugby.
Aston.	Hackney.	Rye.
Atcham.	Hambledon.	†Samford.
Atherstone.	Hardingstone.	Scarborough.
Auckland.	Hartismere.	Sculcoates.
Aylesbury.	Hartley Wintney.	Sedgefield.
Aylsham.	Haslingden.	Seisdon.
Basford.	Hatfield.	Settle.
Bedford.	Havant.	Sevenoaks & Penshurst.
Berkhamstead.	Henley.	Shardlow.
*Bermondsey.	Hertford.	Sheffield.
Berwick.	Highworth and Swindon.	Sheppey.
Beverley.	Hungerford.	Shepton Mallet.
Blackburn.	Hursley.	Shiffnall.
Blandford.	Keighley.	South Stoneham.
Blything.	Kendal.	Southwell.
Bosmere and Claydon.	Kingsclere.	Stepney.
Brampton.	King's Lynn.	Stockport.
Bridgnorth.	King's Norton.	Stockton.
Burnley.	Leigh.	*Stoke-upon-Trent.
Caistor.	Lewes.	Stone.
Calne.	Lewisham.	Stourbridge.
*Camberwell.	Leyburn.	Stow Market.
Carmarthen.	Loddon and Clavering.	Strand.
Castle Ward.	London, East.	Sunderland.
Catherington.	Longtown.	Swansea.
Chailey.	Macclesfield.	Tamworth.
Cheadle.	Madeley.	Tenterden.
Chester-le-Street.	Maldon.	Tetbury.
Chippingham.	Martin, St., in the Fields.	Tewkesbury.
Chorley.	Medway.	Thakeham.
Cleobury Mortimer.	Meriden.	Tisbury.
Clifton.	Midhurst.	†Tunstead and Happing.
Clitheroe.	Mildenhall.	Tynemouth.
Congleton.	Mitford and Launditch.	Uxbridge.
Cosford.	Monmouth.	Wakefield.
Crickhowell.	†Mutford & Lothingland.	Wangford.
Croydon.	Nantwich.	Warrington.
Cuckfield.	Newark.	Wellington (Salop).
Darlington.	Newent.	Welwyn.
Dartford.	Newport (Salop).	Wem.
Drayton-Market.	Nottingham.	Westbourne.
Eastbourne.	Ongar.	Westbury-on-Severn.
East Grinstead.	Pateley-bridge.	Westbury and Whorwels-
*East Stonehouse.	Penkrigde.	down.
East Ward.	Petworth.	Wheatenhurst.
Ellesmere.	Portsea Island.	Whitchurch (Hants).
Epsom.	Potterspury.	Whitehaven.
Erpingham.	Prescot.	Whittlesey.
Faith, St.	Preston.	Wigan.
Faringdon.	Reading.	Wimborne and Cranborne.
†Flegg, East and West.	Reigate.	Wokingham.
Foleshill.	Richmond (Surrey).	Woodbridge.
Fordingbridge.	Ringwood.	Worcester.
†Forehoe.	Risbridge.	Wycombe.
Gainsborough.	Romney Marsh.	

Names of Unions which have New Workhouses Building.

Abergavenny.	Festiniog.	Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Aberystwith.	Germans, St.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Altrincham.	Glendale.	Newtown and Llanidloes.
Amersham.	Godstone.	North Witchford.
Asaph, St.	Goole.	Penrith.
Austell, St.	Greenwich.	Penzance.
Bakewell.	Guisborough.	Pwllheli.
Bala.	Halifax.	Redruth.
Barrow-on-Soar.	Halsted.	Romford.
Belford.	Hexham.	Rotherham.
Bellingham.	Hinckley.	Ruthin.
Belper.	Holywell.	Selby.
Bideford.	Lanchester.	Shaftesbury.
Brecknock.	Launceston.	Skirlaugh.
Cardiff.	Leek.	Tending.
Cardigan.	Lichfield.	Utttoxeter.
Chesterfield.	Liskeard.	Wigton.
Chipping Sodbury.	Llandovery.	Windsor.
Columb, St. Major.	Llanfyllin.	Wolverhampton.
Corwen.	Lutterworth.	Wolstanton and Burslem.
Doncaster.	Mere.	*Yarmouth, Great.
Dunmow.	Narberth.	
Dursley.	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.	

Names of Unions which have Old Workhouses in the course of Alteration.

Bolton.	Holborn.	Salford.
Dewsbury.	Houghton-le-Spring.	Saviour, St.
Helston.	Nuneaton.	Weardale.

Names of Unions which have consented to build a Workhouse, or alter existing Workhouses, but have not yet commenced.

Bangor and Beaumaris.	Edmonton.	Plympton, St. Mary.
Billericay.	Fylde, The.	Poplar.
Bodmin.	Gateshead.	Rhayader.
Bridlington.	Haltwhistle.	Richmond, Yorks.
Carnarvon.	Hayfield.	Skipton.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Helmsley.	Tregaron.
Cheltenham.	Hendon.	Ware.
Chorlton.	Howden.	West Derby.
Cockermouth.	Llanrwst.	West Ham.
Cranbrook.	London, West.	West Ward.
Dorking.	Merthyr Tydvil.	Whitby.
Easington.	Olave, St.	
Ecclesall Bierlow.	Ormskirk.	

Names of Unions which for the present decline to concur in providing an adequate Workhouse.

Anglesey.	Dulverton.	Presteigne.
Battle.	Easthampstead.	Runcorn.
*Bethnal-green.	Falmouth.	Staines.
Billesdon.	Glossop.	Stokesley.
Bootle.	Holsworthy.	Stratton.
Bradford, Yorks.	Huddersfield.	Todmorden.
Bromley.	Kensington.	Truro.
Builth.	Lampeter.	West Bromwich.
Camelford.	London (city).	Whitechapel.
Carlisle.	Machynlleth.	Wortley.
Conway.	Neot's, St.	York.
Dolgelly.	Northallerton.	
Dudley.	Pocklington.	

SUMMARY.

Number of Unions which have new Workhouses completed and in operation	252
Number of Unions which have old Workhouses in operation	175
Number of Unions which have new Workhouses building	67
Number of Unions which have old Workhouses in course of alteration.	9
Number of Unions which have consented to build a Workhouse, or alter existing Workhouses, but have not yet commenced	37
Number of Unions which for the present decline to concur in providing an adequate Workhouse	37
	<hr/>
	577
Boughton, Great—Contract with the Chester House of Industry to receive their Paupers	1
Ashton-under-Lyne. } Bury } Oldham } Rochdale. }	Not yet in operation 4
Bedale, only recently formed	
Total Number of Unions, Boards of Guardians, and Incorporations under the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners	583

11th May, 1839.

No. 5.

Lists of UNIONS in which Parish Property has been sold, and the Proceeds appropriated, under the Commissioners' Orders.

I.—Parochial Property ordered to be Sold, and Purposes to which the Proceeds have been directed to be applied.—(In continuation of the List in the Fourth Annual Report, Appendix (C.) No. 5.)

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Alban's, St. . .	Stephen, St. . .	Hertford . .	435 0 0		
	Saundridge . . .	" . . .	95 0 0		
	Redbourne . . .	" . . .	20 0 0		
Alderbury . . .	Nunton and Bodenham . . .	Wilts . . .	400 0 0		
Alton	Chawton	Southampton	214 10 0		
	Holybourne . . .	" . . .	290 0 0		
Amersham . . .	Chesham	Buckingham. 1	200 0 0		
	Chenies	" . . .	580 0 0		
	Great Missenden . .	" . . .	500 0 0		
	Penn. . . .	" . . .	600 0 0		
Ampthill . . .	Flitwick	Bedford . .	146 0 0		
Ashford, East.	Brabourne	Kent . . .	532 0 0	369 8 1	369 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Ashford, West	Ashford	" . . .	603 0 0		
	Smarden	" . . .	325 0 0	285 18 3	Ditto.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Measham	Derby . . .	58 0 0		
Aston	Curdworth	Warwick . .	350 0 0	331 16 6	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Axminster . . .	Dalwood	Devon . . .	80 0 0		
Aylesbury . . .	Bierton	Buckingham.	225 0 0		
	Haddenham	" . . .	113 0 0		
	Stone	" . . .	60 0 0		
Aylesford, North.	Cobham	Kent . . .	550 0 0	533 7 10	300 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 233 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Banbury	Boddicote	Oxon . . .	231 0 0		
Barnet	Elstree	Herts . . .	115 0 0		
Barnstaple . . .	Horwood	Devon . . .	24 0 0		
Barrow-upon-Soar	Sileby	Leicester . .	90 0 0		The liquidation of debts incurred under Gilbert's Act.
	Syston	" . . .	323 0 0	200 0 0	Ditto.
Bath	Batheaston	Somerset . .	250 0 0		
	Weston	" . . .	166 0 0		
	Peter, St., and Paul St., and James, St.	" . . .	620 0 0		
Battle	Brightling	Sussex . . .	345 0 0	315 18 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Battle	" . . .	430 0 0		
	Dallington	" . . .	71 0 0		
Beaminster . . .	Mosterton	Dorset . . .	102 0 0		
	Stoke Abbot	" . . .	118 0 0		
Bedford	Wilshampstead . . .	Bedford . .	34 0 0		
	Steventon	" . . .	32 0 0		
Bedminster . . .	Flax Bourton	Somerset . .	13 0 0	13 10 0	Towards the liquidation of a charge upon the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Tickenham	" . . .	126 0 0		
Bicester	Islip	Oxon . . .	253 0 0		
Bideford	Hartland	Devon . . .	230 0 0		
Biggleswade . . .	Wrestlingworth . . .	Bedford . .	47 0 0	37 15 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Billericay . . .	Great Burston	Essex . . .	111 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
Bishop's Stortford	Much Hadham.	Hertford	£. s. d. 610 0 0	£. s. d. 54 12 9	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. 150 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Blaby	Croft. . . .	Leicester . .	156 0 0		
Blean	Blean	Kent	61 0 0		
	Sturry	"	36 0 0		
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Blofield	Burlingham, St. Edmund's.	Norfolk . .	100 0 0	99 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. Ditto.
	Moulton. . . .	"	100 0 0	91 16 6	
	Hassingham . .	"	60 0 0		
	Thorpe	"	212 0 0		
Blything	Carlton	Suffolk . .	92 0 0	91 9 9	Ditto.
Bosmere & Claydon	Ashfield-cum-Thorpe.	Norfolk . .	85 0 0		
Boston	Butterwick . .	Lincoln . .	125 0 0		
	Boston	"	200 0 0		
	Swineshead. . .	"	224 0 0		
	Toft	"	100 0 0		
Bourn	Finnere. . . .	Oxford . .	100 0 0		Ditto.
Brackley	Bocking	Essex	260 0 0		
Braintree	Bradwell	"	94 0 0	71 16 5	
	Braintree	"	370 0 0		
	White Notley . .	"	94 0 0	82 3 3	Ditto.
	Shalford	"	106 0 0	83 7 10	
Brampton	Brampton	Cumberland .	403 7 10	395 19 10	249 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 146 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> invested in trust for the parish.
Brentford	New Brentford . .	Middlesex . .	315 0 0	272 19 7	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Greenford	"	160 0 0	135 0 0	Ditto.
	Heston	"	1,572 5 0	1,435 13 0	710 <i>l.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 725 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> to be invested in trust for the parish.
Bridge	Adisham	Kent	200 0 0	247 0 0	In liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Bridgend & Cowbridge.	Cowbridge	Glamorgan . .	80 0 0		
Bridgenorth	Chetton	Salop	225 0 0		
Bridlington	Carnaby	York	12 10 0		
Brixworth	Pitsford	Northampton	94 0 0	80 16 6	
	Hannington . . .	"	66 0 0	51 2 4	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse. Ditto.
	Boughton	"	36 0 0	24 2 2	
	Scaldwell	"	102 0 0	88 2 10	
	Thornby	"	202 0 0	52 18 74	
Bromley	West Wickham . .	Kent	280 0 0		
Bromsgrove	Pedmore	Worcester . .	330 0 0		
Bromyard	Bromyard	Hereford . .	82 0 0		
	Bishop's Frome . .	"	60 0 0	55 0 0	
	Norton-cum-Brockhampton.	"	35 0 0	118 3 1	The liquidation of a charge made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			As a loan to the Guardians, to defray the cost of building the Union workhouse.
	Winslow	Hereford . .	53 0 0	109 6 8	As a loan to the Guardians.
Buckingham	Beachampton . .	Buckingham .	42 0 0		
Burton-on-Trent . .	Tatenhill	Stafford . .	120 0 0		
Cambridge	Benedict's, St. Andrew the Great, St.	Cambridge . .	79 16 0		
		"	735 15 0		
Caxton & Arrington	Hardwick	"	52 0 0		
Chard	Crewkerne	Somerset . .	805 0 0		
Chelmsford	Retteudon	Essex	85 0 0		
	Little Waltham . .	"	261 0 0	211 18 6	
	Woodham Feris . .	"	205 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. Ditto.
	Springfield	"	360 0 0	328 9 6	
Chertsey	Chertsey	Surrey	225 0 0		
	Weybridge	"	273 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Chesterfield .	Shirland . . .	Derby . . .	105 0 0		
	Newbold . . .		195 0 0		
Chesterston . .	Cherryhinton . .	Cambridge .	42 0 0		
	Girton . . .	"	71 8 0		
	Teversham . . .	"	109 4 0		
Chippenham .	Nettleton . . .	Wilts . . .	179 10 0		
Chipping Norton.	Chipping Norton .	Oxford . . .	281 0 0	264 2 6	120 <i>l.</i> towards the liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 129 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 14 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> towards liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
Church Stretton .	Wistanstow . . .	Salop . . .	72 0 0		
Cirencester . .	Coates . . .	Gloucester .	57 0 0	54 5 3	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Somerford Keynes.	Wilts . . .	51 0 0	51 6 0	Ditto.
	Maisey Hampton .	Gloucester .	77 10 0	66 15 8	Ditto.
		(<i>Vide</i> Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Clifton . . .	Winterbourne . .	Gloucester .	430 0 0	428 19 0	The liquidation of debts incurred under Gilbert's Act.
Clutton . . .	High Wittleton .	Somerset . .	62 0 0	52 14 6	35 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> the liquidation of a charge upon the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 16 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of Union workhouse.
Congleton . . .	Oddrode . . .	Chester . . .	176 0 0		
Cosford . . .	Lavenham . . .	Suffolk . . .	250 0 0		
	Milden . . .	"	180 0 0		
Cranbrook . . .	Hawkhurst . . .	Kent . . .	170 0 0		
Crediton . . .	Colebrook . . .	Devon . . .	205 0 0		
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett.	Purton . . .	Wilts . . .	600 0 0		
Cuckfield . . .	Balcombe . . .	Sussex . . .	172 0 0	172 0 0	Towards the liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Dartford . . .	Wilmington . . .	Kent . . .	555 0 0		
	Horton Kirby . . .	"	500 0 0	466 0 0	Ditto.
Daventry . . .	Everdon . . .	Northampton	200 0 0		
	Farthingstone . .	"	124 0 0		
	Floore . . .	"	223 0 0		
	Woodford . . .	"	157 0 0		
		(<i>Vide</i> Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Depwade . . .	Burston . . .	Norfolk . . .	55 0 0		
	Ashwellthorpe . .	"	136 0 0		
	Scole . . .	"	105 0 0		
	Tivettsall, St. Mary	"	127 0 0		
	Shimpling . . .	"	80 0 0		
Derby . . .	St. Werburgh . .	Derby . . .	1,055 12 6		
Devizes . . .	Bishops Cannings	Wilts . . .	203 10 0		
	Urchfont . . .	"	209 0 0		
Docking . . .	Burnham Westgate	Norfolk . . .	135 0 0		
	North Creake . . .	"	107 0 0	100 8 0	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Sedgeford . . .	"	117 0 0		
Dorchester . .	West Knighton . .	Dorset . . .	390 0 0		
Dorking . . .	Ockley . . .	Surrey . . .	148 0 0		
Downham . . .	Wereham . . .	Norfolk . . .	75 0 0		
	Wretton . . .	"	16 0 0		
Driffild . . .	Skerne . . .	York . . .	175 0 0		
Dulverton . . .	Dulverton . . .	Somerset . .	72 0 0		
Dunmow . . .	Great Bardfield .	Essex . . .	260 0 0		
	Little Bardfield .	"	172 0 0		
	Thaxted . . .	"	134 0 0		
	Aythrop Roothing .	"	34 0 0		
	White Roothing . .	"	222 0 0		
Eastbourne . .	Seaford . . .	Sussex . . .	277 0 0		
East Retford . .	Clarbrough . . .	Nottingham .	240 0 0		
	Tuxford . . .	"	206 0 0	179 7 1	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
Elham	Lyminge	Kent (Vide Fourth Report, App.	£. s. d. 200 0 0	£. s. d. (C.) No. 5.)	160l. 11s. 6d. towards the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 139l. 8s. 6d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Ely	Folkestone Littleport	Kent Cambridge	325 0 0 300 0 0	300 0 0 290 0 8	100l. in liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 190l. 0s. 8d. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Epping	Thoydon Garnon Nazeing Harlow Thoydon Garnon	Essex " " "	163 16 0 320 5 0 470 0 0 294 0 0	145 14 5 287 13 10	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. Ditto.
Epsom	Great Bookham Leatherhead Datchett	Surrey Surrey Buckingham	150 0 0 680 0 0 310 0 0	245 0 0 (C.) No. 5.)	Ditto.
Eton	Porchester	Southampton	105 0 0	93 8 8	Ditto.
Fareham	Ormesby, St. Margaret	Norfolk	56 0 0		
Flegg, E. and W.	Great Massingham Frome Selwood Laverton Road	" Somerset " "	200 0 0 700 0 0 28 0 0 373 0 0		
Gainsborough	Blyton Gainsborough East Stockwith Walkeringham Haxey	Lincoln " " Nottingham Lincoln	223 10 0 525 0 0 56 0 0 65 0 0 206 19 0		
Glanford Brigg	East Halton Kirtan-in-Lindsey Wootton Burringham	" " " "	110 0 0 205 0 0 180 0 0 40 0 0	96 9 8 184 10 8	Ditto. Ditto.
Gloucester	Whaddon	Gloucester	128 0 0		
Guildford	Compton	Surrey	215 0 0	200 17 8	As a loan to the Board of Guardians, to be applied towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	West Horsley	"	340 0 0	310 10 0	284l. ditto; the residue in liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
Guiltecross	Wilby	Norfolk	22 10 0		
Hailsham	New Buckenham Ashburnham Herstmonceux	" Sussex "	100 0 0 50 0 0 67 0 0		
Halstead	Toppesfield Little Maplestead Stanbourn Sible Hedingham	Essex " " "	100 0 0 127 0 0 36 0 0 291 0 0		
Hardingstone	Milton or Middleton Malzor	Northampton	310 0 0	310 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Hartismere	Wickham Skeith	Suffolk	120 0 0		
Hartley Wintney	Odiham	Southampton (Vide Fourth Report, App.	510 0 0	384 6 10 (C.) No. 5.)	The liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 29l. 11s. 10d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Hastings	All Saints	Sussex	520 0 0	497 4 8	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Guestling St. Mary-in-the Castle	" "	102 0 0 130 0 0		
Headington	St. Giles	Oxford	310 0 0	300 6 6	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Sale.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Helston . . .	Crowan . . .	Cornwall . .	17 0 0		
Hemel Hempstead	King's Langley	Hertford . .	135 0 0	290 16 9	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Hempstead . .	Hertford . .	1,066 0 0	1,039 13 6	202 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 837 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Henstead . . .	Swardstone . .	Norfolk . .	200 0 0		49 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Kirby Bedon . .	"	210 0 0		
	Saxlingham Nethergate.	"	312 0 0	301 9 0	24 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 276 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , as an investment for the benefit of the parish.
	Saxlingthorpe . .	"	32 0 0	28 6 6	7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 20 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to be invested for the benefit of the parish.
Hereford . . .	Weston Beggard	Hereford . .	127 0 0		
Hollingbourne .	Frinstead . . .	Kent . . .	80 0 0	71 4 9	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Lenham . . .	"	333 0 0		
	Leeds . . .	"	165 0 0	133 17 10	Ditto.
Honiton . . .	Offwell . . .	Devon . . .	59 0 0		
Horncastle . .	Greetham . . .	Lincoln . .	50 0 0		
	Scamblesby . .	"	59 0 0	52 9 0	Ditto.
	Tattershall Thorpe	"	84 0 0	78 4 2	Ditto.
Horsham . . .	Ifield . . .	Sussex . . .	164 0 0		
Hoxne . . .	Benningfield . .	Suffolk . .	155 0 0	138 3 3	121 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ditto.
	Wilby . . .	"	102 0 0		
	Athelington . .	"			48 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ditto; 35 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred for the emigration of poor persons.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Hungerford . .	Lambourne . .	Berks . . .	246 0 0		
Huntingdon . .	Godmanchester	Huntingdon .	474 12 0	449 3 10	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Alconbury . . .	"	46 0 0	40 2 1	Ditto.
	Alconbury Weston	"	55 0 0		
	Brampton . . .	"	315 0 0	287 7 6	Ditto.
	St. Benedict . .	"		126 4 10	103 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and 23 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	All Saints . . .	"	529 4	126 4 10	100 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and 25 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
	St. Mary . . .	"		126 4 10	Ditto.
	St. John . . .	"		126 4 10	Ditto.
St. Ives . . .	Holywell-with-Needingworth.	"	74 0 0		
	Somersham . . .	"	446 0 0	422 12 6	24 <i>l.</i> towards the expense of erecting the Union workhouse; 80 <i>l.</i> , the cost of building an engine and lock-up house; 200 <i>l.</i> to be invested on real security; and 118 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to be invested in trust for the parish.
Kettering . . .	Middleton . . .	Northampton	316 0 0	61 5 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Kettering . . .	"	770 0 0		
Keynsham . . .	Bitton . . .	Gloucester .	125 0 0		
Kingsbridge . .	Modbury . . .	Devon . . .	160 0 0		
	Charlton . . .	"	120 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Kingsclere . .	Kingsclere . .	Southampton	222 10 0	(C.) No.5.)	
King's Lynn . .	South Lynn . .	Norfolk . .	600 0 0		
Kingston . .	Teddington . .	Middlesex . .	455 0 0		
	Thames Ditton .	Surrey . .	321 0 0		
Langport . .	Aller	Somerset . .	192 0 0	184 15 2	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Barrington . . .	"	87 0 0	73 7 7	Ditto.
	Curry Mallett . .	"	162 0 0	155 0 8	Ditto.
	Curry Rivel . .	"	217 0 0	206 16 2	Ditto.
	Fivehead . . .	"	96 0 0		
	Charlton Mackerell	"	190 0 0		
	Charlton Adam . .	"	55 0 0		
	Higham . . .	"	25 0 0		
	Huish Episcopi . .	"	166 0 0	104 6 0	Ditto.
	Isle Brewers . .	"	83 0 0		
Ledbury . . .	Yarkhill . . .	Hereford . .	65 0 0		
	Munsley . . .	"	153 0 0		
	Stretton Grandson	"	122 0 0		
	Cheddington . .	Buckingham	95 0 0		
Leighton Buzzard	Heath and Reach .	Bedford . .	49 0 0		
	Leighton Buzzard .	"	916 0 0		
	Linslade . . .	"	40 0 0		
Leominster . .	Leominster . .	Hereford . .	745 0 0	745 0 0	450 <i>l.</i> , in liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 295 <i>l.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Lexden and Win- stree.	Dedham . . .	Essex . . .	179 0 0		
	East Donyland . .	"	105 0 0	77 16 0	In liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Great Tey . . .	"	140 0 0	125 3 1	In liquidation of a charge upon the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Laver-de-la-Hay . .	"	95 0 0		
	Llanguenhoe . . .	"	120 0 0		
	Langham . . .	"	37 0 0		
	Little Horksley . .	"	50 0 0		
Lewes	St. John-under-the- Castle.	Sussex . . .	190 0 0		
Lichfield . . .	Burntwood Edgall, and Woodhouses.	Stafford . .	35 0 0		
Lincoln	Canwick . . .	Lincoln . .	450 0 0		
Linton	Balsham . . .	Cambridge .	191 0 0		
	Castle Camps . .	"	73 0 0		
	Linton	"	300 0 0		
	Ickleton	"	144 0 0	161 2 6	30 <i>l.</i> in discharge of a mortgage debt; 131 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Sawston	"	178 0 0		
Liskeard . . .	Liskeard . . .	Cornwall . .	111 0 0		
London, West.	St. Andrew, Hol- born.	City of London	1,800 0 0	1743 9 8	An investment in trust for the parish.
Louth	Binbrook, St. Mary	Lincoln . .	186 0 0		
	Binbrook, St. Ga- briel.	"	112 0 0		
	Legbourne . . .	"	200 0 0		
	Louth	"	499 10 0		
Luton	Houghton Regis .	Bedford . .	93 0 0		
Maldstone . . .	Yalding . . .	Kent . . .	463 0 0		
Maldon	Woodham Walter .	Essex . . .	157 0 0		
	Great Tothm . .	"	135 0 0		
Mansfield . . .	Sutton-in-Ashfield.	Nottingham .	179 4 1		
	Mansfield Wood- house.	"	1,699 7 10	358 4 1	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	South Normanton .	Derby . . .	79 0 0		
	Pleasley . . .	"	192 0 0		
Market Harbo- rough.	East Farndon . .	Northampton	60 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Market Harborough— <i>contd.</i>	Market Harborough	Leicester . .	730 0 0	497 0 0	417 <i>l.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 80 <i>l.</i> in liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Lubbenham	Worcester . .	159 0 0		
Martley	Astley	Kent	201 0 0		
Medway	St. Nicholas . . .	Wilts	850 0 0	344 15 4	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Melksham . . .	Seend	Leicester . .	365 0 0		Ditto.
	Semington	Leicester . .	132 0 0	115 19 2	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Melton Mowbray .	Stathern	Leicester . .	265 0 0	254 0 0	
	Kirby Bellars . . .	Sussex	80 0 0		
Medhurst . . .	Iping	Gloucester . .	86 0 0		
Newent	Rudford	Southampton .	69 0 0		
New Forest . .	Fawley	Cambridge . .	45 0 0		
Newmarket . . .	Stechworth	(<i>Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.</i>)	210 0 0	210 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Newmarket, All Saints.	(<i>Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.</i>)			252 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> , an investment for the benefit of the parish.
Newport Pagnell .	Olney	Buckingham . .	113 0 0		
	Weston Underwood .	Devon	100 0 0		
Newton Abbott .	Hennock	Devon	72 0 0		
	Chudleigh	Northampton .	582 15 0		
	St. Mary Church . .	Gloucester . .	221 10 0		
Northampton . .	St. Sepulchre . . .	Surrey	450 0 0		
Northleach . . .	Northleach	Essex	38 0 0		
Olave's, St. . . .	Olave's, St.		1,100 0 0		
Ongar	Kelvedon Hatch . .		105 0 0	90 9 5	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	High Ongar		280 0 0	233 7 9	Ditto.
Orsett	Stanford-le-Hope . .		150 0 0		
	South Ockendon . .		200 0 0		
	Langdon Hills . . .		77 0 0		
	Stifford		108 0 0		
Oundle	Thurning	Northampton and Huntingdon.	112 0 0	29 19 0	Ditto.
	Bricklehampton . .	Worcester . .	25 0 0		
Pershore	Upton Snodsbury . .		70 0 0		
Peterborough . .	Castor	Northampton .	119 0 0		
	Peterborough . . .		594 0 0	549 9 6	55 <i>l.</i> towards the liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 494 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of Union workhouse.
	Ailsworth		259 0 0		
	Sutton		100 0 0		
Plympton St. Mary	Cornwood	Devon	200 0 0		
	St. Budeaux		200 0 0	191 5 0	100 <i>l.</i> in liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 91 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Tamerton Folliot . .	Suffolk	87 0 0		
Plomesgate . . .	Kenton	(<i>Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.</i>)			9 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Pontypool . . .	Llanrechva, Lower	Monmouth . .	96 0 0		
	Panegae		105 0 0		
	Trevelthin		100 0 0		
Poole	Lytchet Minster . .	Dorset	151 0 0		
	St. James		627 0 0		
Potterspury . .	Hartwell	Northampton .	184 0 0	162 13 9	70 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 92 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> as an investment in trust for the parish.
	St. Mary Magdalen, Stony Stratford.	Buckingham . .	124 0 0	286 9 3	82 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 204 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> as an investment in trust for the parish.
		(<i>Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.</i>)			

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Reigate . . .	Charlwood . . .	Surrey . . .	264 0 0		
	Merstham . . .	"	415 0 0		
Rochford . . .	Prittlewell . . .	Essex . . .	170 0 0	147 10 2	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Great Wakering . . .	"	50 0 0		
Romford . . .	Upminster . . .	"		325 0 0	Ditto; so much of the order as authorized a loan to the guardians having been rescinded.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Romney Marsh . . .	Lydd . . .	Kent . . .	420 0 0	428 0 0	Sl. the liquidation of a charge upon the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 420l. in liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
	New Romney . . .	"	130 0 0	83 10 11	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Romsey . . .	Romsey, Infra . . .	Southampton	40 0 0	244 1 2	As an investment for the benefit of the parish.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
	Romsey, Extra . . .	Southampton	105 0 0		
Ross . . .	Peterstow . . .	Hereford . . .	184 0 0		
	Weston-under-Pen-yard . . .	"	60 0 0		
	Yatton . . .	"	40 0 0		
Royston . . .	Bassingbourne . . .	Cambridge . . .	151 4 0		
	Ashwell . . .	Hertford . . .	194 5 0		
Royston . . .	Guilden Morden . . .	Cambridge . . .	94 10 0		
	Hinxworth . . .	Hertford . . .	99 15 0		
	Meldreth . . .	"	150 0 0		
Rye . . .	East Guldeford . . .	Sussex . . .	110 0 0	101 7 9	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Brede . . .	"	474 10 0	262 10 5	The liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Saffron Walden . . .	Great Sampford . . .	Essex . . .	342 0 0	315 10 4	278l. 9s. 6d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Clavering . . .	"	115 0 0		
	Radwinter . . .	"	52 0 0		
Settle . . .	Ingleton . . .	York . . .	132 0 0	122 18 7	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Sevenoaks . . .	Seal . . .	Kent . . .	185 0 0		
	Chiddingstone . . .	"	297 0 0		
	Cowden . . .	"	100 0 0		
Shardlow . . .	Chaddesden . . .	Derby . . .	53 0 0		
Shepton Mallett . . .	Croscombe . . .	Somerset . . .	100 0 0	44 19 3	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Ashwick . . .	"	200 0 0		
Sleaford . . .	Walcot . . .	Lincoln . . .	120 0 0	117 18 0	Ditto.
	Heckington . . .	"	164 0 0	410 4 5	Ditto.
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Southwell . . .	Thurgarton . . .	Nottingham . . .	150 0 0		The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Spalding . . .	Southwell . . .	"	750 0 0		
	Cowbit . . .	Lincoln . . .	201 0 0		
	Gosberton . . .	"	852 0 0		
	Moulton . . .	"	105 0 0		
	Pinchbeck . . .	"	462 0 0		
	Spalding . . .	"	1,501 0 0		
	Weston . . .	"	282 0 0		
Spilsby . . .	Burgh-in-the-Marsh . . .	"	228 0 0		
	Candlesby . . .	"	70 0 0		
	Croft . . .	"	252 0 0		
	East Kirby . . .	"	285 0 0		
	Halton Holdgate . . .	"	105 0 0		
	Hogsthorpe . . .	"	210 0 0		
	Irby . . .	"	25 0 0		
	Wainfleet, St. Mary . . .	"	192 0 0		
	Wainfleet, All Saints . . .	"	215 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
St. Saviour's . .	Christchurch . .	Surrey . .	£. s. d. 4,082 0 0	£. s. d. 4006 7 10	3,337l. 8s. 9½d. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 668l. 19s. 0½d. as an investment for the benefit of the parish.
Stone	Stone	Stafford . .	2,465 0 0		
Stow	Rattlesden . .	Suffolk . .	112 0 0		
	Woolpit	" . .	100 0 0		
	Tostock	" . .	135 0 0	124 3 6	22l. 12s. 6d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 7l. 17s. 6d. the liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
Stourbridge . .	Oldswinford . .	Worcester . .	725 0 0		
Stow-on-the-Wold	Evenlode	" . .	310 0 0	300 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Stratford-on-Avon	Upper Slaughter . .	Gloucester . .	30 0 0	38 12 4	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Kineton	(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)	84 0 0		
	Wellesbourne, Mountford . .	Warwick . .	191 0 0		
Stroud	Bisley	Gloucester . .	119 0 0		
Sudbury	Foxheath	Essex . .	47 10 0	37 13 0	Ditto.
	Pentloe	" . .	130 0 0	117 2 0	93l. 18s. 4d. ditto.
	Twinstead	" . .	65 0 0	47 19 6	Ditto.
	Holme Hale	Norfolk . .	44 0 0		
Swaffham . . .	Sporle with Palgrave . .	" . .	100 0 0		
Taunton	Otterford	Somerset . .	130 0 0	126 0 2	108l. 19s. 4d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 17l. 10s. ditto, of Registry-office.
	Pitminster	" . .	66 0 0	63 17 0	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Tenbury	Knighton & Teme	Worcester . .	40 0 0		
	Lindridge	" . .	70 0 0		
Tendring	Ardley	Essex . .	315 0 0		
	Kirby	" . .	262 0 0		
	Mistley	" . .	238 0 0		
Tenterden . . .	Stone	Kent . .	302 0 0	237 7 8	Ditto.
	Rolvenden	" . .	73 0 0	436 4 2	86l. 4s. 2d. ditto; 400l. the liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Poor Law Amendment Act, for defraying expenses incidental to the emigration of poor persons.
	(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)				
Thame	Brill	Buckingham . .	352 0 0		
	Lewknor-up-Hill . .	Oxford . .	86 0 0		
	Sydenham	" . .	52 0 0		
Thetford	Hockwold-cum-Wilton . .	Norfolk . .	56 0 0		
Thingoe	Nowton	Suffolk . .	65 0 0		
Thomas, St. . .	Huxham	Devon . .	45 0 0		
	Lympstone	" . .	135 0 0		The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Poltimore	" . .	25 0 0		
Thorne	Althorpe	Lincoln . .	55 10 0		
	Belton	" . .	229 10 0		
	Epworth	" . .	29 0 0		
	Fishlake	York . .	307 0 0		
	Thorne	" . .	563 10 0		
Thrapston . . .	Ringstead	Northampton . .	227 0 0		
	Twywell	" . .	140 0 0		
Ticehurst	Etchingham . .	Sussex . .	30 0 0		
	Frant	Kent . .	120 0 0	20 0 0	Towards the liquidation of a charge on the rates for the expenses of emigration.
	Salehurst	Sussex . .	322 0 0	472 16 1	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)				

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Tisbury . . .	Donhead, St. Mary	Wilts . . .	465 10 0		293l. 11s. 3d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Donhead, St. Andrew.	„	168 0 0		
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Tiverton . . .	Willand . . .	Devon . . .	68 0 0		
Tonbridge . . .	Brenchley . . .	Kent . . .	125 0 0		
Uckfield . . .	Buxted . . .	Sussex . . .	182 10 0		61l. 5s. the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Fletching . . .	„	162 0 0		
	Framfield . . .	„	100 0 0		
	Isfield . . .	„	210 0 0		
Uppingham . . .	Hallaton . . .	Leicester . . .	472 0 0		Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Harringworth . . .	„	270 0 0	174 17 5	
					262l. 9s. 8d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 491l. 19s. 4d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Uxbridge . . .	Medbourne . . .	„	113 10 0		
	Hayes . . .	Middlesex . . .	715 0 0		
	Ruislip . . .	„	764 0 0	754 9 0	
	Norwood . . .	„	715 0 0	724 7 6	171l. 14s. 11d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 550l. 12s. 7d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	Putney . . .	Surrey . . .	760 0 0	650 5 0	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Wantage . . .	Hampstead Norris.	Berks . . .	132 0 0	121 15 0	Ditto.
Wareham and Purbeck.	Bloxworth . . .	Dorset . . .	30 0 0		Ditto.
	St. Martin . . .	„	334 0 0		55l., the liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 204l. 18s. 5d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Lady St. Mary, Wareham.	„	277 0 0	259 18 5	
Warminster . . .	Corsley . . .	Wilts . . .	125 0 0	117 3 0	Towards the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Watford . . .	Abbot's Langley . . .	Herts . . .	325 0 0		Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Watford . . .	„	672 7 3		
Wayland . . .	Attleburgh . . .	Norfolk . . .	1,274 0 0		100l., the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 96l. 15s. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 9l. 15s., the liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Besthorpe . . .	„	29 0 0		
Wellingborough . . .	Little Harrowden . . .	Northampton	224 0 0	206 10 0	
	Wellingborough . . .	„	262 0 0	248 0 0	
					Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Finedon . . .	„	303 0 0	278 0 0	Ditto.
Wellington . . .	Hemyock . . .	Devon . . .	31 0 0		100l., the liquidation of debts incurred under Gilbert's Act; 5l. 13s. 4d. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Wells . . .	Butleigh . . .	Somerset . . .	338 0 0		
	Westbury . . .	„	101 0 0		
Westbury-on-Severn.	Churcham . . .	Gloucester . . .	510 0 0		
Weymouth . . .	Melcombe Regis	Dorset . . .	780 0 0		100l., the liquidation of debts incurred previous to passing of Poor Law Amendment Act; residue in defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Wyke Regis . . .	„	196 0 0		
Whitchurch . . .	Overton . . .	Southampton	94 0 0	105 13 4	
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Wincanton . . .	Wincanton . . .	Somerset . . .	527 0 0	498 6 0	472l. 10s. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to passing of Poor Law Amendment Act; residue in defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Stoke Trister . . .	„	184 0 0		

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale, exclusive of Expenses.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	Purposes to which the Proceeds have been authorized to be appropriated.
Winchcomb . . .	Beckford . . .	Gloucester . .	£. s. d. 104 10 0	£. s. d. ..	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Winchester, New.	Twyford . . .	Southampton	337 0 0	..	
Winslow . . .	Stewkley . . .	Buckingham.	162 0 0	174 2 7	76l. 6s., the liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 97l. 16s. 7d. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Mursley . . .	„	296 0 0		
	Whaddon . . .	„	157 10 0	140 1 7	Ditto. The liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Winslow . . .	„	..	90 8 8	
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.), No. 5.)			
Witham . . .	Great Coggeshall .	Essex . . .	486 0 0	233 10 0	183l. 10s. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; residue in repairing parish property.
Witney . . .	Bampton . . .	Oxford . . .	250 0 0		
	Burford . . .	„	300 0 0	282 19 2	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Woburn . . .	Tilsworth . . .	Bedfordshire.	90 0 0	355 2 7	226l. 3s. 5d., as an investment in trust for the parish. Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Toddington . . .	Bedfordshire	..		
		(Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)			
Wokingham . .	Ruscombe . . .	Berks . . .	90 0 0	45 0 0	
Woodstock . .	Cassington . . .	Oxford . . .	45 0 0		
	Stonesfield . . .	„	42 10 0	45 0 0	
	Wootton . . .	„	45 0 0		
Worksop . . .	Blyth . . .	Nottingham .	151 0 0	110 0 0	
Wrexham . . .	Marchwiell . . .	Denbigh . . .	110 0 0		
Yeovil . . .	East Coker . . .	Somerset . . .	175 0 0	129 0 0	
	Hazelbury Plucknett.	„	129 0 0		
	Odcombe . . .	„	110 0 0	143 0 0	
	Norton-sub-Hampden.	„	143 0 0		

II.—Purposes to which the Proceeds have been directed to be applied, of such part of the Sales of Parochial Property, reported in the *Fourth Annual Report*, Appendix (C.) No. 5, as were not then appropriated.

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Alban's, St.	Redbourn	Herts	£. s. d. 227 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Alton	Saundridge	"	269 3 5	Ditto.
	Tisted, East.	Southampton	48 19 0	34l. 2s. ditto, 14l. 17s. towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
Ashford, East.	Chilham	Kent	489 1 6	298l. 6s. 7d. towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse; 190l. 14s. 11d. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Kennington	"	147 13 10	Towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
	Sevington	"	46 1 0	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Warehorn	"	236 5 6	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to ditto.
	Willesborough	"	170 0 6	Ditto.
Alderbury	Landford	Wilts	38 0 10	Towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
Aston	Sutton Coldfield	Warwick	718 6 8	141l. 16s. 9d. ditto; 576l. 9s. 11d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Aylesbury	Buckland	Bucks	99 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Aylesford, North.	Cliffe	Kent	299 1 3½	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Higham	"	77 5 2	Ditto.
Banbury	Adderbury, East	Oxford	337 8 8	167l. 14s. 7½d. ditto; 169l. 14s. 0½d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Barford, St. Michael	"	49 11 6	Towards defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
	Horley	"	23 0 0	Ditto.
Basingstoke	Stratfield Turgiss	Southampton	62 10 0	The liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
Beaminster	North Poorton	Dorset	31 10 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Blean	Sturry	Kent	150 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Blofield	Bradeston	Norfolk	40 5 6	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Ranworth-cum-Panxworth	"	51 14 6	Ditto.
	Strumpshaw	"	130 18 6	Ditto.
Boston	Fishtoft	Lincoln	63 3 10	Ditto.
	Sibsey	"	458 0 0	As a loan to the Guardians for the like purpose.
Bridge	Barham	Kent	441 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Patricxbourne	"	93 9 10	Towards defraying the cost of Union workhouse.
	Stodmarsh	"	25 0 0	Ditto.
Brixworth	Walgrave	Northampton	123 8 4	Ditto.
Bromyard	Tedstone Wafer	Hereford	67 18 11	As a loan to Guardians for the purpose of erecting the workhouse.
	Upper Sapey	Hereford	124 14 10	39l. 3s. 4½d. the like purpose; 81l. 11s. 5½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
	Whitborne	"	123 1 0	The liquidation of a charge on the rates made under the Parochial Assessment Act; the principal sum which had been lent to the Guardians having been repaid.
	(Vide 4th Report, App. (C.) No. 5.			

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Chesterton. . .	Chesterton. . .	Cambridge . .	£. s. d. 187 7 2	130 <i>l.</i> liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 57 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Chippenham . .	Colerne	Wilts	86 16 11	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Chipping Norton.	Yatton Keynell . .	„	37 0 4	As an investment in trust for the parish.
	Long Compton. . .	Warwick . .	91 11 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Clebury Mortimer	Clebury Mortimer	Salop	541 13 0	181 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 359 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> as an investment in trust for the parish.
Colchester. . .	James, St. . . .	Essex	154 9 8	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Croydon	Beddington. . .	Surrey	397 1 0	85 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of altering the Union workhouse; 50 <i>l.</i> the liquidation of a charge made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act; 261 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> as an investment in trust for the parish.
Dartford	Bexley	Kent	329 17 8	108 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 221 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Depwade	Thorpe Abbots. .	Norfolk . . .	6 15 2	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Docking	Burnham Overy . .	„	68 14 6	Ditto.
	Burnham Thorpe . .	„	50 19 10	Ditto.
Dorking	Wootton.	Surrey	302 0 0	200 <i>l.</i> the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Dover	Mary, St., the Virgin	Kent	2,840 0 0	As a loan to the Guardians of the Union, to be applied in defraying the cost of the Union workhouse.
Eastbourne . . .	Eastbourne	Sussex	20 0 0	The liquidation of a charge on the rates made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons.
	Westham	„	470 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Eastry	Goodnestone . . .	Kent	4 17 11	Towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Mongeham, Little. .	„	2 15 4	Ditto.
	Nonington	„	276 15 0	107 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 169 <i>l.</i> towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Preston	„	276 8 5	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Staple	„	4 14 10	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Stourmouth. . . .	„	173 16 2	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Wingham	„	6 13 5	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Epsom	Ashtead	Surrey	239 19 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Banstead	„	419 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Carshalton	„	469 3 11	Ditto.
	Cuddington	„	153 3 11	Ditto.
	Epsom	„	980 0 0	Ditto.
	Ewell	„	270 7 0	Ditto.
	Stoke D'Abernon . .	„	145 19 8	Ditto.

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Erpingham . . .	Letheringsett . . .	Norfolk . . .	£. s. d. 275 8 0	13l. 1s. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 126l. 13s. 6d. the liquidation of a charge on the rates for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons; 99l. 12s. 10d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Eton	Wexham	Bucks	157 4 10	The liquidation of a debt incurred for the emigration of poor persons.
Faringdon . . .	Faringdon, Great . . .	Berks	236 14 6	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Grantham . . .	Carlton Scroope . . .	Lincoln . . .	22 0 0	Ditto.
	Dinton	"	159 7 6	Ditto.
	Easton	"	74 5 2	52l. ditto; 22l. 5s. 2d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Gonerby, Great . . .	"	42 4 0	Ditto.
	Hough-on-the-Hill . . .	"	238 2 10	44l. 2s. 10d. ditto; 194l. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Ingoldsby	"	114 13 2	100l. ditto; 14l. 13s. 2d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Londonthorpe	"	50 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Normanton	"	62 3 6	Ditto.
	Skillington	"	116 12 2	90l. ditto; 26l. 12s. 2d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Spittlegate	"	124 14 6	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Stoke, North	"	98 1 8	47l. 19s. 8d. ditto; the residue as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Stoke, South	"	33 19 0	26l. 0s. 7d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; the residue as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Witham, North	"	116 11 2	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Witham, South	"	86 17 10	60l. ditto; the residue as an investment in trust for the parish.
Guildford . . .	Shere	Surrey	319 13 8	As a loan to the Guardians to be applied towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Henley	Caversham	Oxford	125 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Henstead . . .	Braconash	Norfolk	138 9 6	7l. 16s. 4½d. to the like purpose; 130l. 13s. 1½d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Caistor, St. Edmond	"	57 0 0	5l. 19s. 4d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 51l. 0s. 8d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Florden	"	79 11 6	7l. 10s. 11d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 72l. 0s. 7d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Hethersett	"	209 19 4	32l. 0s. 7d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 177l. 18s. 9d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Newton Flotman	"	102 7 6	13l. 7s. 10d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 88l. 19s. 8d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Wreningham	"	55 0 0	15l. 3s. 7d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 39l. 16s. 5d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Hitchin	Offley	Hertford	500 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Horncastle . . .	Coningsby	Lincoln	302 13 2	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Kettering . . .	Broughton	Northampton	179 12 8	Ditto.
Langport . . .	Langport	Somerset	233 6 6	Ditto.
Ledbury	Mathon	Worcester	22 15 9½	Ditto; that part of an order authorizing a loan to the Guardians having been rescinded.
(Vide 4th Report, App. (C.) No. 5.)				
Lewes	John, St., the Baptist, Southover	Sussex	67 11 0	The liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Lexden & Wiinstree	Abberton	Essex	69 11 8	9l. 4s. 5d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 60l. 7s. 3d. as an investment in trust for the parish.

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Lexden and Wintree— <i>contd.</i>	Birch . . .	Essex . . .	£. s. d. 196 4 10	31l. 11s. 4d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 164l. 13s. 6d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Colne Wakes . .	"	100 3 8	32l. 4s. 2d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 67l. 19s. 6d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Copford . . .	"	121 9 10	29l. 13s. 6d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 91l. 16s. 4d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Horksley, Great .	"	294 11 2	38l. 6s. 7d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 256l. 4s. 7d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Layer Breton . .	"	10 14 3	7l. 7s. 4d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 3l. 6s. 11d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Peldon . . .	Eldon . . .	104 11 3	11l. 6s. 3d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 93l. 5s. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Stanway . . .	"	98 14 8	26l. 17s. 11d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 71l. 16s. 9d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Wivenhoe . . .	"	183 11 2	30l. 8s. 9d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 153l. 2s. 5d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Wormingford . .	"	283 11 0	150l. in liquidation of a debt incurred under Gilbert's Act; 18l. 17s. 8d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 114l. 13s. 4d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
Liskeard . . .	Cleer, St. . .	Cornwall . .	130 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Luton . . .	Kensworth . .	Herts . . .	152 17 2	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Maidstone . .	Linton . . .	Kent . . .	128 8 5	Ditto.
	Staplehurst . .	"	85 4 7	Ditto.
Malling . . .	Malling, West .	"	296 19 4	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Malmsbury . .	Mary, St., West-port.	Wilts . . .	350 9 4	Ditto.
Market Harborough.	Clipston . . .	Leicester . .	134 12 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Foxton . . .	"	177 16 7	Ditto.
	Kibworth Beauchamp.	"	377 14 2	Towards the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Langton, East . .	"	204 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Lubbenham . .	"	238 3 11	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Smeeton Westerby.	"	429 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Melton Mowbray.	Weston-by-Welland	Northampton .	100 0 0	Ditto.
	Melton Mowbray .	Leicester . .	299 9 0	54l. ditto; 44l. 5s. 5d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. The residue as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Wymondham . .	"	270 6 2	9l. 12s. 9d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse. The residue as an investment in trust for the parish.
Neott's, St. . .	Kimbolton . .	Huntingdon .	511 6 8	As an investment in trust for the parish.
Newark . . .	Fulbeck . . .	Nottingham .	100 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
New Forest . .	Lyndhurst . .	Southampton .	241 19 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Northallerton .	Osmotherley . .	York . . .	187 0 0	Towards liquidating a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Ongar . . .	Norton Mandeville	Essex . . .	10 1 6½	As an investment in trust for the parish.
	Stapleford Tawney	"	126 17 1½	Ditto.

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Oundle . . .	Kingscliffe . . .	Northampton .	£. s. d. 135 1 10	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Penzance . . .	Marazion . . .	Cornwall . . .	55 1 4	Ditto.
Pershore . . .	Charlton . . .	Worcester . . .	37 12 0	Ditto.
	Comberton, Little .	" . . .	262 7 7	As an investment in trust for the parish.
	Pirton	" . . .	48 5 6	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union Workhouse.
Pewsey . . .	Milton	Wilts	75 10 6	Ditto.
	Pewsey	" . . .	46 10 8	Ditto.
	Wootton Rivers . . .	" . . .	74 17 4	Ditto.
Plomesgate . .	Marlesford . . .	Suffolk	41 0 0	Ditto.
Romney Marsh .	Brookland	Kent	69 17 11	18l. 0s. 6d. the payment of a debt incurred for the emigration of poor persons; 51l. 17s. 5d. towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Burmarsh	" . . .	61 8 2	56l. 17s. 6d. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 4l. 10s. 8d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Fairfield	" . . .	18 14 1	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Saffron Walden .	Old Romney	" . . .	24 2 7	Ditto.
	Hempstead	Essex	336 7 4	Ditto.
	Little Bury	" . . .	81 14 0	Ditto.
	Wimbish	" . . .	348 0 4	Ditto.
Sevenoaks . . .	Shoreham	Kent	165 9 10	96l. 3s. 5½d. ditto; 69l. 6s. 4½d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Westerham	" . . .	66 17 11	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Sleaford . . .	Anwick	Lincoln	62 9 5	As a loan to the guardians, to be applied towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Dorrington	" . . .	84 4 1	Ditto.
	Leadenham	" . . .	207 4 0	Ditto.
	Ruskington	" . . .	126 9 10	Ditto.
	Screditon	" . . .	21 11 10	Ditto.
	Walcot	" . . .	35 18 8	Ditto.
	Wellingore	" . . .	152 13 8	20l. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 132l. 13s. 8d. as a loan to the guardians, to be applied towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
South Stoneham .	South Stoneham . .	Southampton .	165 16 8	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Steyning . . .	Henfield	Sussex	283 9 6	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Stratford-on-Avon	Alveston	Warwick	521 12 1	233l. 6s. 8d. ditto; 238l. 5s. 5d. as an investment in trust for the parish.
	Binton	" . . .	53 14 5	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Combroke	" . . .	54 8 0	Ditto.
Tewkesbury . .	Twynning	Gloucester . . .	182 6 0	The liquidation of a charge on the rates, made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Woolstone	" . . .	9 13 6	Ditto.
Thame	Ashton Rowant . . .	Oxford	124 1 10	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Tonbridge . . .	Capel	Kent	90 16 4	Ditto.
	Tudeley	" . . .	63 17 2½	23l. 17s. 2½d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 40l. the liquidation of a charge on the rates made in pursuance of the Parochial Assessment Act.
Torrington . . .	Merton	Devon	104 10 0	76l. 13s. 9d. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 27l. 16s. 3d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.

UNION.	Parish.	County in which situate.	Sum ordered to be appropriated by Order of the Commissioners.	Purposes to which the Sums have been authorized to be appropriated.
Torrington— <i>contd.</i>	Petrockstow . .	Devon. . .	£. s. d. 130 0 0	17l. 6s. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 112l. 14s. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Torrington, Great .	„	15 19 5	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Wear Gifford . .	„	55 12 0	20l. 8s. 2d. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 35l. 3s. 10d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Uppingham . .	Horninghold . .	Leicester . .	38 15 8	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Luffenham, South.	Rutland . .	63 7 4	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Lyddington. . .	„	18 1 0	Ditto.
Upton-on-Severn.	Uppingham . .	„	20 1 9	Ditto.
	Castle Morton . .	Worcester . .	64 16 5½	As an investment in trust for the parish.
	Eldersfield . .	„	20 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Kempsey . . . (<i>Vide Fourth Report, App. (C.) No. 5.</i>)	„	515 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. (This item includes 134l. previously directed to be applied.)
Uxbridge . . .	Welland . . .	Worcester . .	24 4 6	To defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
	West Drayton . .	Middlesex . .	396 11 8	222l. 18s. in liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 31l. 9s. 7d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 142l. 4s. 1d. invested in the names of trustees for the parish.
Wantage . . .	Compton . . .	Berks . . .	112 5 4	Towards defraying the cost of Union workhouse.
Warminster . .	Warminster . .	Wilts . . .	684 17 0	Ditto.
Watford . . .	Aldenharn . .	Herts . . .	464 17 9	Ditto.
Wellington (Somerset).	Sampford Arundel .	Somerset . .	100 0 0	In liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	West Ashton . .	Wilts . . .	180 1 5	99l. 16s. 6d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 80l. 4s. 11d. invested in trust for the parish.
Westhampnett .	Felpham . . .	Sussex . . .	176 3 11	101l. 3s. 11d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse; 75l. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
	Westwittering . .	„	44 13 4	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Wheatenhurst .	Frampton-on-Severn.	Gloucester . .	113 0 0	Ditto.
Whitchurch . .	St. Mary Bourne	Southampton.	290 19 2	150l. the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 140l. 19s. 2d. towards the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Wincanton. . .	Kington Magna	Dorset . . .	129 17 0	In liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Woburn . . .	Hockliffe . . .	Bedford . . .	44 3 9	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
	Potsgrave . . .	„	82 14 10	Ditto.
Woodstock . . .	Steeple Barton.	Oxford. . .	71 7 6	In liquidation of a charge made on the rates, in pursuance of the provisions of the Parochial Assessment Act.
	Thrupp . . .	„	22 6 6	Ditto.
	Woodstock . . .	„	183 16 0	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.
Wycombe . . .	Wendover . . .	Bucks . . .	161 3 0	In liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Yeovil . . .	Martock. . .	Somerset . . .	498 11 11	Towards defraying the cost of erecting the Union workhouse.

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED, and of the SUMS which the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS have authorized to be raised or borrowed, since July 1838.—(In continuation of Statement in Fourth Annual Report, App. (C.) No. 6.)

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Amount authorized to be Raised or Borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or Private Individuals.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.	
			Adults : Persons above 14 Years.	Children between 7 and 14 Years.	Children under 7 Years.		
Cornwall . Dorset . . Gloucester . Kent . .	St. Clement . .	£. s. d. 10 0 0	2	1	2	Australia.	
	Gillingham . .	11 5 0½	2	..	1		
	Coaley . .	18 0 0	3	2	1		
	Aldington . .	11 6 0	2	1	1		
	Appledore . .	25 0 0	7	3	1		
	Benenden . .	200 0 0	22	6	6		
	Brookland . .	18 0 6	6	5	5		
	East Peckham .	100 0 0	6	..	..
	Egerton . .	30 0 0	5	1	..		
	Great Chart . .	25 0 0	2	1	2		
	Headcorn . .	15 0 0	3	..	..
	Langley . .	8 0 0	2	1	..		
	Lydd . .	43 0 0	5	3	..		
	Lympne . .	20 0 0	14	3	2		
	Mereworth . .	158 9 1	2	2	3		
	Mersham . .	30 0 0	3	4	1		
	Newington . .	16 0 0	2	1	2		
	Rolvenden . .	* ..	59	17	17		
	Sellinge . .	10 0 0	2	2	2		
	Norfolk . Sussex . .	Smarden . .	50 0 0	5	1		1	Canada.
Smeeth . .		3 0 0	1	..	..
Speldhurst . .		50 0 0	5	2	1		
Tenterden . .		100 0 0	5	2	2		
Warehorne . .		11 0 0	2	1	2		
Woodchurch . .		200 0 0	29	8	6		
Roydon . .		100 0 0	1	5	4		
Brede . .		250 0 0	20	11	6		
Beckley . .		65 0 0	26	16	15		
Birdham . .		8 0 0	1	..	2		
Burwash . .		100 0 0	19	6	9		
Eastbourne . .		20 0 0	2	4	2		
NewFishbourne		30 0 0	2	..	7		
Framfield . .		150 0 0	17	6	12		
Herstmonceaux		200 0 0	14	..	8		
Hurstperpoint .		19 0 0	2	1	3		
Icklesham . .		50 0 0	18	4	8		
Iden . .		25 0 0	2	..	4		
Pevensay . .		30 0 0	9	5	10		
Wilts . .		Rye . .	34 3 7	10	5	4	Australia.
	Salehurst . .	100 0 0	22	8	12		
	Sidlesham . .	60 0 0	4	3	3		
	Steyning . .	40 0 0	2	2	3		
	Warbledon . .	150 0 0	11	2	6		
	Wartling . .	200 0 0	9	..	2		
	Hunston . .	40 0 0	5	4	5		
	Peasmarsh . .	* ..	8	7	9		
	Bishopstone . .	100 0 0	35	3	18	Canada.	
	Charlton . .	15 0 0	2	3	2		
	Donhead St. Mary.	120 0 0	10	3	5		

No. 7.—List of the Poor Law Unions declared in Ireland before the 25th March, 1839; and of Unions for which the Arrangements preliminary to Declaration were then complete.

I.—Unions declared before 25th March.

IRELAND.

No.	Unions.	Area.		Popula- tion in 1831.	Counties in which the Townlands of each Union are situated.	Date of Declaration.	Assistant Commissioners by whom the Unions have been formed.
		Statute Acres.	Imperial Square Miles.				
1	Limerick . . .	126,307	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	140,072	Limerick and Clare . . .	20 Dec. 1838	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
2	Belfast . . .	47,702	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,512	Antrim and Down . . .	21 Dec. 1838	Mr. Gulson.
3	Rathkeale . . .	108,340	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,373	Limerick . . .	27 Dec. 1838	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
4	Newcastle . . .	132,895	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,630	Limerick . . .	28 Dec. 1838	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
5	Lisburn . . .	118,060	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,308	Antrim and Down . . .	8 Jan. 1839	Mr. Gulson.
6	Bruff . . .	141,179	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,979	Limerick . . .	9 Jan. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
7	Lurgan . . .	80,120	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,259	Armagh, Antrim, and Down . . .	16 Jan. 1839	Mr. Gulson.
8	Londonderry . . .	139,199	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,326	Londonderry and Donegal . . .	17 Jan. 1839	Mr. Clements.
9	Kinsale . . .	77,770	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,929	Cork . . .	30 Jan. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. O'Donoghue.
10	Tipperary . . .	185,561	290	70,853	Tipperary and Limerick . . .	30 Jan. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. Hancock.
11	Cashel . . .	141,360	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,939	Tipperary . . .	30 Jan. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
12	Skibbereen . . .	236,368	369 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,735	Tipperary . . .	30 Jan. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. O'Donoghue
13	Celbridge . . .	89,288	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,197	Cork . . .	31 Jan. 1839	Mr. Parle & Mr. Phelan.
14	Clogheen . . .	73,113	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,935	Kildare, Dublin and Meath . . .	31 Jan. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
15	Neenagh . . .	184,712	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	89,891	Tipperary and Limerick . . .	2 Feb. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
16	Naas . . .	186,901	292	50,512	Kildare, Dublin and Wicklow . . .	9 Feb. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.
17	Bandon . . .	143,460	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,533	Cork . . .	12 Feb. 1839	Mr. Earle & Mr. Phelan.
18	Midleton . . .	145,806	227 $\frac{3}{4}$	73,878	Cork . . .	12 Feb. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. O'Donoghue.
19	Banbridge . . .	124,806	195	81,780	Down and Armagh . . .	16 Feb. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. O'Donoghue.
20	Fermy . . .	195,316	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	85,005	Cork . . .	22 Feb. 1839	Mr. Gulson.
21	Mallow . . .	187,120	292 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,583	Cork . . .	23 Feb. 1839	Mr. Voulès & Mr. O'Donoghue.
22	Clonmel . . .	88,873	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	37,094	Tipperary and Waterford . . .	5 Mar. 1839	Mr. Voulès.
						18 Mar. 1839	Mr. Hawley & Mr. Hancock.

IRELAND.

II.—Unions for which the Arrangements preliminary to Declaration were complete on the 25th March 1839.

No.	Unions.	Area.		Popula- tion in 1831.	Counties in which the Townlands of each Union are situated.	Assistant Commissioners by whom the Unions have been formed.
		Statute Acres.	Imperial Square Miles.			
23	Callan . . .	103,797	162 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,569	Kilkenny and Tipperary . .	Mr. Hawley.
24	Thurles . . .	125,139	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	64,237	Tipperary	Mr. Hawley.
25	Dungarvan . . .	160,809	251 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,634	Waterford	Mr. O'Donoghue.
26	Lismore . . .	95,479	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	34,382	Waterford	Mr. O'Donoghue.
27	Dunshaughlin . .	109,049	170 $\frac{3}{4}$	22,240	Meath and Dublin	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan.
28	Balrothery . . .	76,988	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,124	Dublin	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan.
29	Cork	142,688	223	153,339	Cork	Mr. Voules.
30	Athlone	199,108	311	73,052	Westmeath and Roscommon .	Mr. Hancock.
31	Strabane	134,209	209 $\frac{3}{4}$	62,084	Tyrone and Donegal	Mr. Clements.
32	Waterford . . .	147,291	230 $\frac{1}{4}$	79,694	Waterford and Kilkenny . . .	Mr. O'Donoghue.
33	Armagh	154,284	241	107,145	Armagh and Tyrone	Mr. Gulson.
34	Newry	137,911	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	88,181	Down and Armagh	Mr. Gulson.
35	Longford	208,625	326	85,152	Longford and Roscommon . .	Mr. Hancock.
36	Trim	113,530	177	32,892	Meath	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan.
37	Edenderry . . .	140,396	290 $\frac{3}{4}$	35,536	King's County, Kildare, & Meath { Tipperary, King's County, and Queen's County }	Mr. Earle and Mr. Phelan.
38	Roscrea	150,131	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,555	King's County	Mr. Hawley.
39	Parsonstown . .	150,140	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,138	King's County and Tipperary .	Mr. Hawley.
40	Garrick-on-Suir	103,709	162	40,259	{ Tipperary, Waterford and Kil- kenny }	Mr. Hawley.

IRELAND.

III.—A STATEMENT showing the Electoral Divisions of Unions declared before the 25th March 1839, which are named in the preceding List, with the Area of each, the Population in 1831, and the Number of Guardians.

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
1.—LIMERICK (Counties Limerick and Clare.)	<i>County Limerick.</i>					
	1. The County of the City of Limerick . . }	22,530	66,554	20		
	2. Patrickswell . . .	9,751	5,404	1		
	3. Crecora	5,925	5,263	1		
	4. Fedamore	3,944	4,937	1		
	5. Ballybricken . . .	7,722	4,622	1		
	6. Kilmurry	7,842	2,863	1		
	7. Caherconlish . . .	9,080	3,951	1		
	8. Cappamore	3,965	3,534	1		
	9. Doon	4,000	790	1		
	10. Abington	8,340	5,758	2		
	11. Murroe	1,272	1,541	1		
	12. Castleconnell . . .	2,460	5,298	1		
	<i>County Clare.</i>					
	13. Kiltannonlea . . .	6,256	5,986	1		
	14. Killokennedy . . .	9,127	6,041	2		
	15. Kilseely	6,060	4,230	1		
	16. Kilfenaghta	8,060	7,237	2		
	17. Killely	9,973	6,060	2		
		126,307	140,072	40	13	53
3.—RATHKEALE (Coun- ty Limerick.)	1. Kilfergus	9,050	5,121	2		
	2. Kilmoyley	8,701	1,902	1		
	3. Loughill	5,100	2,681	1		
	4. Shanagolden	7,754	4,937	2		
	5. Dunmoyley	8,488	2,110	1		
	6. Lismakeery	8,816	2,858	1		
	7. Askeaton	5,712	4,699	3		
	8. Iverus	1,629	1,884	1		
	9. Kilcornan	5,463	3,839	1		
	10. Ardcanny	2,662	2,522	1		
	11. Kildimo	2,861	3,357	1		
	12. Adare, North	2,577	1,474	1		
	13. Adare, South	6,325	3,782	2		
	14. Kilfenny	1,737	1,674	1		
	15. Croom	6,966	6,472	3		
	16. Rathkeale	6,622	8,972	4		
	17. Croagh	6,641	4,568	2		
	18. Nantenan	5,431	2,366	1		
	19. Kilschannel	5,805	2,155	1		
		108,340	67,373	30	10	40

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.	
				Elected.	Ex-officio.		
4.—NEWCASTLE (County Limerick.)	1. Abbeyfeale	10,927	4,242	2			
	2. Monagay	13,580	4,711	2			
	3. Killagholehane . .	2,995	1,673	1			
	4. Killeady	24,295	5,337	2			
	5. Kilmeedy	5,230	3,814	1			
	6. Castletown	6,229	4,524	2			
	7. Ardagh	5,483	2,722	1			
	8. Rathronan	16,692	2,265	1			
	9. Clonneagh	7,947	2,724	1			
	10. Newcastle	6,490	5,467	3			
	11. Mahoonagh	12,520	2,846	2			
	12. Drumcallagher . .	4,283	2,674	1			
	13. Ballingarry . . .	16,214	8,651	3			
		132,895	51,650	22	7	29	
6.—BRUFF (County Limerick.)	1. Bruree	11,434	4,364	2			
	2. Manisteranenagh .	5,161	1,738	1			
	3. Cahercorney . . .	1,722	1,559	1			
	4. Ballinlough . . .	4,468	2,959	1			
	5. Hospital	7,327	3,976	2			
	6. Knockaney	8,562	4,868	2			
	7. Uregare	6,588	2,434	1			
	8. Bruff	6,452	5,318	3			
	9. Dromin	9,374	2,842	1			
	10. Kilmallock	3,112	3,239	1			
	11. Tankardstown . .	6,444	2,754	1			
	12. Ballyshoneboy . .	6,015	1,607	1			
	13. Ardpatrik	14,110	3,771	1			
	14. Ballinvana	5,743	3,834	1			
	15. Kilfinnan	5,834	4,437	2			
	16. Kilflyn	3,212	1,562	1			
	17. Glenroe	4,143	1,856	1			
	18. Ballinlanders . .	7,432	2,999	1			
	The remaining town-lands of the County Limerick are in the Unions of Clogheen and Tipperary.	19. Glinbrohane . . .	5,772	2,501	1		
		20. Knocklong	4,333	2,832	1		
		21. Galbally	13,941	5,563	2		
		141,179	66,979	28	9	37	
County Tipperary:							
14.—CLOGHEEN (Counties Tipperary and Limerick.)	1. Caher	14,812	9,229	3			
	2. Derragrath	2,341	1,250	1			
	3. Ardfinnan	5,160	1,893	1			
	4. Tullamealon . . .	4,535	1,835	1			
	5. Newcastle	4,859	2,455	1			
	6. Ballybacon	5,669	2,970	1			
	7. Tullahorton	4,405	1,965	1			
	8. Tubrid	6,479	4,744	2			
	9. Whitechurch . . .	4,049	1,064	1			
	10. Clogheen	8,826	4,237	2			
	11. Ballyporeen . . .	5,378	5,786	2			
County Limerick:							
	12. Kilbenny	6,600	3,507	2			
		73,113	40,935	18	6	24	

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	Total Number of Guardians.
10.—TIPPERARY Coun- ties Tipperary and Limerick.)	County Tipperary :					
	1. Tipperary	4,570	8,019	4		
	2. Clonbeg	1,053	3,662	2		
	3. Emly	8,793	4,508	2		
	4. Lattin	2,915	1,423	1		
	5. Cullen	2,328	1,412	1		
	6. Shronehill	2,731	1,006	1		
	7. Bruis	5,084	2,232	1		
	8. Sollohed	8,683	3,549	2		
	9. Donohill	13,091	4,809	1		
	10. Rathliney	5,915	2,513	1		
	11. Cordangan	4,829	3,188	1		
	12. Kilfeacle	7,143	1,813	1		
	13. Golden	10,253	6,801	3		
	14. Kilaldriff	8,899	3,372	2		
	15. Bansha	11,464	2,961	1		
	County Limerick :					
	16. Doon	26,185	5,586	2		
	17. Grean	6,815	4,480	2		
	18. Ulla	6,739	2,952	1		
	19. Kiltelly	4,386	2,185	1		
	County Tipperary :					
	20. Toem	3,685	4,382	2		
		185,561	70,853	32	10	42
11.—CASHEL (County Tipperary.)	1. Cashel	14,661	12,582	4		
	2. Ballysheehan	10,284	3,641	1		
	3. Ardmayle	4,783	1,914	1		
	4. Gaile	2,494	1,533	1		
	5. Magorban	7,070	2,372	1		
	6. Knockgraffan	12,066	4,702	2		
	7. Tullemain	4,531	1,754	1		
	8. Fethard	9,893	6,443	3		
	9. Peppardstown	14,607	2,879	1		
	10. Drangan	7,266	2,392	1		
	11. Cloneen	9,453	1,647	1		
	12. Kiltinan	6,831	2,226	1		
	13. Clonoulty	9,719	3,600	1		
	14. Clogher	7,017	2,221	1		
	15. Kilpatrick	8,744	5,302	2		
	16. Gracetown	5,797	2,264	1		
	17. Killenaule	6,144	3,467	1		
		141,360	60,939	24	8	32

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	Total Number of Guardians.
15.—NENAGH (County Tipperary.)	1. Castletown. . . .	6,009	4,110	2		
	2. Templekelly	10,297	4,722	2		
	3. Youghall	7,313	4,352	2		
	4. Kilmastulla	7,287	2,834	1		
	5. Burgessbeg	4,751	3,570	1		
	6. Kilcomenty	4,817	2,955	1		
	7. Killoscully. . . .	7,289	2,993	1		
	8. Kilnerath	5,148	2,920	1		
	9. Newport	9,074	3,656	1		
	10. Kilmore	5,976	4,717	2		
	11. Dolla	7,894	3,177	1		
	12. Annameadle	16,177	5,234	2		
	13. Templederry	3,069	1,857	1		
	14. Ballymackey	11,074	3,541	1		
	15. Lisbunny	5,016	4,117	2		
	16. Kilruane	6,286	2,164	1		
	17. Nenah	10,085	9,842	3		
	18. Knigh	4,342	1,447	1		
	19. Cloghprior	6,655	2,800	1		
	20. Ardcrony	9,853	3,374	1		
	21. Kilbarron	5,955	2,570	1		
	22. Terryglass	6,479	2,573	1		
	23. Burrisokane	3,320	2,634	1		
	24. Ballingarry	10,565	3,226	1		
	25. Cloughjordan	9,981	4,506	2		
		184,712	89,891	34	11	45
22.—CLONMEL (Counties Tipperary and Water- ford.)	<i>County Tipperary :</i>					
	1. Clonmel	13,733	16,140	8		
	2. Kilshelan	10,785	1,389	1		
	3. Temple Etny	2,377	1,437	1		
	4. Lisronagh	3,615	1,378	1		
	5. Newchapel. . . .	4,749	2,085	1		
	6. Innislonaghty	8,993	3,015	2		
	<i>County Waterford :</i>					
	7. Kilronan	27,202	5,170	3		
	8. Saint Mary's	5,221	3,387	2		
The remaining town- lands of Tipperary will be included in the Thurles, Roscrea, Parsonstown, and Cal- lan Unions.	9. Killaloan	4,099	841	1		
	10. Rathgormack	8,099	2,252	1		
		88,873	37,094	21	7	28
18.—MIDLETON (Coun- ty Cork.)	1. Middleton	10,278	9,544	4		
	2. Lisgood	11,666	2,230	1		
	3. Templeenecarriga	4,942	1,602	1		
	4. Carrigtoohill	10,025	3,666	1		
	5. Aghada	13,397	8,200	2		
	6. Cloyne	10,324	6,410	3		
	7. Churchtown	4,730	1,756	1		

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
20.—FERMOY (County Cork.)	8. Kilmahon . . .	2,468	1,658	1		
	9. Garryvoe . . .	4,513	1,900	1		
	10. Kilmacdonough . . .	6,065	3,446	1		
	11. Clonpriest . . .	6,915	3,417	1		
	12. Ightermurrough . . .	5,362	2,627	1		
	13. Ballyoutragh . . .	4,215	1,590	1		
	14. Imogiely . . .	6,128	3,074	1		
	15. Youghall . . .	9,000	11,327	6		
	16. Killeagh . . .	5,800	2,785	1		
	17. Ardagh . . .	7,629	2,658	1		
	18. Dungan . . .	5,449	1,120	1		
	19. Clonmult . . .	3,850	1,128	1		
	20. Dungourney . . .	8,991	2,640	1		
	21. Ballyspillane . . .	3,936	1,100	1		
		145,683	73,878	32	10	42
	1. Ardnageehy . . .	13,665	4,593	1		
	2. Rathcormack . . .	21,769	7,806	2		
	3. Castlelyons . . .	12,326	6,595	2		
	4. Ahern . . .	4,680	1,367	1		
	5. Knockmourne . . .	10,086	3,432	1		
	6. Ballynoe . . .	10,271	2,692	1		
	7. Mogeely . . .	9,369	3,094	1		
	8. Macrooney . . .	13,706	4,480	1		
	9. Kilworth . . .	9,770	4,446	1		
	10. Mitchelstown . . .	14,502	8,961	2		
	11. Marshalstown . . .	6,761	2,509	1		
	12. Kildorrery . . .	5,604	1,943	1		
	13. Templemlogga . . .	3,629	1,351	1		
	14. Pharihy . . .	4,243	2,058	1		
	15. Glanworth . . .	11,232	4,453	1		
	16. Kilgullane . . .	3,846	1,195	1		
	17. Castletownroche . . .	7,287	3,869	1		
	18. Kilcummer . . .	5,502	1,782	1		
	19. Ballyhooly . . .	7,802	3,264	1		
	20. Killatty . . .	8,183	3,233	1		
	21. Fermoy . . .	8,556	9,524	4		
	22. Derryvillane . . .	2,527	2,357	1		
		195,316	85,005	28	9	37
21.—MALLOW (County Cork.)	1. Mallow . . .	8,622	9,804	4		
	2. Ballyclough . . .	10,235	4,016	1		
	3. Kilshanic . . .	27,103	8,057	2		
	4. Mourneabbey . . .	11,061	4,148	1		
	5. Ruhan . . .	9,930	3,781	1		
	6. Monanimy . . .	10,636	2,751	1		
	7. Clenor . . .	7,401	2,436	1		
	8. Cahirduggan . . .	8,227	2,651	1		
	9. Doneraile . . .	24,542	7,728	2		
	10. Buttevant . . .	13,805	6,323	2		

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
17.—MALLOW (County Cork)— <i>continued.</i>	11. Liscarroll . . .	4,316	2,135	1		
	12. Churchtown . . .	9,115	3,508	1		
	13. Imphriek . . .	11,292	3,278	1		
	14. Charleville . . .	4,198	6,279	2		
	15. Shandrum . . .	16,430	5,582	2		
	16. Kilbolane . . .	10,207	4,106	2		
		187,120	76,583	25	8	33
9.—KINSALE (County Cork.)	1. East Courcies . .	5,927	3,212	1		
	2. West Courcies . .	6,915	3,225	1		
	3. Kilmanogue . . .	3,019	1,217	1		
	4. Kinsale . . .	14,077	14,337	6		
	5. Leofany . . .	6,157	2,324	1		
	6. Ballymartle . . .	7,981	2,558	1		
	7. Cullen . . .	4,113	1,251	1		
	8. Kinnure . . .	1,929	1,081	1		
	9. Nohoval . . .	2,720	1,195	1		
	10. Ballyfeard . . .	3,576	1,304	1		
	11. Tracton . . .	5,844	2,838	1		
	12. Ballyfoyle . . .	2,678	1,356	1		
	13. Kilpatrick . . .	2,624	1,145	1		
	14. Templebredy . . .	2,613	1,789	1		
	15. Carrigaline . . .	2,678	1,236	1		
	16. Liscleary . . .	4,919	1,861	1		
		77,770	41,929	21	7	28
17.—BANDON (County Cork.)	1. Ballymodan . . .	8,843	10,581	4		
	2. Kilbrogan . . .	8,467	6,143	4		
	3. Clonakilty . . .	5,400	6,769	3		
	4. Kilmalooda . . .	7,175	3,317	1		
	5. Kilnagross . . .	3,967	2,068	1		
	6. Desert . . .	3,031	1,911	1		
	7. Ballinadee . . .	7,558	2,800	1		
	8. Innishannon . . .	7,080	3,840	1		
	9. Kilbrittain . . .	4,636	1,607	1		
	10. Rathclareen . . .	5,728	2,775	1		
	11. Templequinlan . .	2,593	1,042	1		
	12. Templeomalus . .	2,049	1,352	1		
	13. Timoleague . . .	2,739	1,822	1		
	14. Abbeymahon . . .	3,475	3,563	1		
	15. Lislee . . .	6,540	5,203	1		
	16. Brinny . . .	7,200	2,039	1		
	17. Knockavilla . . .	2,182	2,184	1		
	18. Desertmore . . .	3,844	1,148	1		
	19. Kilbonane . . .	4,827	1,740	1		
	20. Moragh . . .	8,000	3,267	1		
	21. Kinneigh . . .	13,539	5,708	1		
	22. Desertserges . . .	11,353	5,087	1		
	23. Moviddy . . .	13,258	5,467	1		
		143,460	81,533	31	10	41

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
12.—SKIBBEREEN (County Cork.)	1. Abbestrawry . . .	9,362	5,573	2		
	2. Creagh . . .	6,897	5,914	2		
	3. Castlehaven . . .	10,421	5,619	2		
	4. Myross . . .	3,545	3,459	1		
	5. Rosscarbery . . .	12,188	8,714	2		
	6. Aghadown . . .	7,063	5,119	1		
	7. Kilcoe . . .	3,232	2,316	1		
	8. Drinagh . . .	9,127	2,721	1		
	9. Castrumventry . .	5,417	2,474	1		
	10. Kilfaughnabeg . .	2,956	2,461	1		
	11. Kilmacabea . . .	11,559	5,800	2		
	12. Ardfield . . .	2,313	2,023	1		
	13. Rathbarry . . .	4,189	2,536	1		
	14. Kilkerranmore . .	5,626	2,575	1		
	15. Drumdaleague . .	17,565	4,870	1		
	16. Caharragh . . .	27,380	6,999	2		
	17. Kilmoe . . .	10,739	6,889	2		
	18. East Skull . . .	39,237	7,677	1		
	19. West Skull . . .	40,387	7,575	1		
	20. Tullagh and Clear.	7,196	3,422	1		
		236,398	94,736	27	9	36
16.—NAAS) Counties Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin.)	<i>County Kildare:</i>					
	1. Kill . . .	10,542	2,141	1		
	2. Bodenstown . . .	9,083	1,013	1		
	3. Naas . . .	8,814	6,116	3		
	4. Rathmore . . .	7,756	1,493	1		
	5. Killashee . . .	6,695	1,469	1		
	6. Carnalway . . .	4,559	1,394	1		
	7. Gilltown . . .	6,310	1,478	1		
	8. Kilcullen . . .	5,563	2,503	1		
	9. Usk . . .	4,685	1,755	1		
	10. Clane . . .	4,669	2,121	1		
	11. Timahoe . . .	14,050	2,141	2		
	12. Downings . . .	7,144	2,687	1		
	13. Carragh . . .	5,950	1,407	1		
	14. Kilmeague . . .	10,202	2,985	2		
	15. Rathernan . . .	8,023	1,556	1		
	16. Old Connell . . .	6,372	1,165	1		
	17. Newbridge . . .	7,637	2,290	1		
	18. Moorfield . . .	5,411	1,752	1		
	19. Kildare . . .	6,741	3,346	2		
	20. Ballysax . . .	7,213	1,859	1		
	<i>County Dublin:</i>					
	21. Ballymore Eustace	7,954	2,876	2		
	<i>County Wicklow:</i>					
	22. Blessinton . . .	17,495	2,460	1		
	23. Boystown . . .	14,033	2,505	1		
		186,901	50,512	29	9	38

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
13.—CELBRIDGE (Counties Kildare, Meath, and Dublin.)	County Dublin.					
	1. Saggard . . .	4,846	1,564	1		
	2. Rathcole . . .	5,167	1,531	1		
	3. Newcastle . . .	6,089	1,655	1		
	4. Lucan . . .	5,410	2,723	2		
	5. Clonsilla . . .	3,555	918	1		
	County Kildare.					
	6. Leixlip . . .	2,606	1,778	1		
	7. Celbridge . . .	4,350	2,403	2		
	8. Donaghcumper . .	5,795	1,920	1		
	9. Maynooth . . .	8,321	2,639	2		
	10. Straffan . . .	6,350	1,194	1		
	11. Kilcock . . .	4,064	2,235	2		
	12. Cloncurry . . .	8,389	1,601	1		
	13. Donadea . . .	5,078	1,173	1		
14. Balraheen . . .	7,943	1,680	1			
County Meath.						
15. Rodanstown . .	7,325	1,183	1			
	85,288	26,197	19	6	25	
2.—BELFAST (Counties Antrim and Down.	County Antrim.					
	1. Belfast . . .	4,155	55,031	10		
	2. Greencastle . . .	3,075	1,607	1		
	3. Ballygomartin . .	4,846	1,098	1		
	4. Ballymurphy . .	3,207	1,575	1		
	5. Whitehouse . . .	4,166	3,005	1		
	6. Carnmoney . . .	4,762	2,418	1		
	7. Ballysillan . . .	6,957	2,088	1		
	County Down.					
	8. Ballymacarrett . .	2,077	6,339	2		
	9. Castlereagh . . .	3,198	1,469	1		
	10. Dundonald } Church-quarter }	3,203	1,193	1		
	11. Holywood . . .	4,868	2,960	1		
	12. Ballyhackamore .	3,188	1,729	1		
		47,702	80,512	22	7	29
5.—LISBURN (Counties Antrim and Down.)	County Antrim.					
	1. Lisburn . . .	1,120	5,745	3		
	2. Lissue . . .	1,704	1,613	1		
	3. Knocknadona . .	3,709	1,960	1		
	4. Magheragall . .	2,839	1,182	1		
	5. Magheramesk . .	3,144	1,700	1		
	6. Glenavy . . .	5,767	2,779	1		
	7. Ballyscolly . . .	4,649	2,265	1		
	8. Legatirriff . . .	3,648	2,165	1		
	9. Tullyrusk . . .	4,777	1,274	1		

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
7.—LURGAN (Counties Armagh, Antrim, and Down.)	10. Island Kelly	6,852	2,575	1		
	11. Derryaghy	5,618	2,666	1		
	12. Malone	3,739	1,651	1		
	<i>County Down.</i>					
	13. Breda	5,520	3,644	1		
	14. Ballymacbrennan . .	5,175	2,681	1		
	15. Drumbo	6,558	3,176	1		
	16. Killany	3,365	1,570	1		
	17. Saintfield	4,463	3,091	1		
	18. Ouley	3,733	2,881	1		
	19. Drumbeg	2,375	1,977	1		
	20. Blaris	3,058	2,606	1		
	21. Maze	4,801	3,435	1		
	22. Hillsborough	4,663	3,724	1		
	23. Ballyworfy	3,713	2,662	1		
	24. Annahill	6,752	3,755	1		
	25. Glasdrummin	4,756	2,708	1		
	26. Dromara	6,082	3,083	1		
	27. Ballykeel	5,480	3,633	1		
		118,060	71,308	29	9	38
	<i>County Armagh.</i>					
	1. Lurgan	3,009	5,615	2		
	<i>Counties Armagh and Down.</i>					
	2. Cornakinegar	3,700	2,538	1		
	<i>County Armagh.</i>					
	3. Brownlow's Derry . .	2,787	2,675	1		
	4. Carrowbrack	2,793	2,636	1		
	5. Kernan	4,142	4,425	1		
	6. Montiaghs	5,947	2,891	1		
	7. Tartaraghan	5,589	3,444	2		
	8. Drumcree	4,720	3,029	1		
	9. Breagh	3,663	3,392	1		
	10. Portadown	4,977	5,725	3		
	<i>County Antrim.</i>					
	11. Aghalee	2,495	1,411	1		
	12. Aghagallon	5,462	3,573	1		
	13. Ballinderry	4,116	1,725	1		
	<i>County Down.</i>					
	14. Moira	6,084	3,802	2		
	15. Tullylish	4,731	4,846	2		
	16. Magheralin	4,011	2,543	1		
	17. Ballyleny	3,881	2,112	1		
	18. Waringstown	4,095	4,006	1		
	19. Donaghcloney	3,918	1,871	1		
		80,120	62,259	25	4	29

Unions.	Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Guardians		Total Number of Guardians.
				Elected.	Ex-officio.	
19.—BANBRIDGE (Counties Down and Armagh.)	<i>County Down.</i>					
	1. Banbridge	6,382	6,662	3		
	2. Dromore	5,075	5,135	2		
	3. Skeagh	4,877	2,942	1		
	4. Quilly	5,025	3,201	1		
	5. Ardtanagh	5,475	2,829	1		
	6. Crosgar	4,970	2,046	1		
	7. Magerally	6,500	4,134	2		
	8. Tullylish	6,478	5,299	2		
	9. Garvaghy	5,817	2,712	1		
	10. Balloolymore	5,311	2,667	1		
	11. Annaclone	6,539	3,426	1		
	12. Loughbrickland	4,528	3,279	1		
	13. Glaskermore	5,123	2,778	1		
	14. Scarva	4,255	3,024	1		
	15. Ballybrick	5,979	3,421	1		
	16. Tirkelly	5,074	3,321	1		
	17. Moneyslane	6,839	3,783	1		
	18. Ballyward	5,905	3,338	1		
	19. Leitrim	6,902	3,043	1		
	<i>County Armagh.</i>					
	20. Mullahead	4,797	4,087	1		
	21. Tanderagee	5,064	5,184	2		
	22. Ballyshiel	4,021	2,724	1		
	23. Mullaghbrack	3,890	2,745	1		
		124,806	81,780	29	9	38
8.—LONDONDERRY (Counties Londonderry and Donegal.)	1. City and Suburbs	767	13,750	4		
	2. Upper Liberties	4,251	1,824	1		
	3. Lower Liberties	7,589	4,236	1		
	4. Waterside	4,144	3,331	1		
	5. Lough Enagh	6,786	2,648	1		
	6. Muff	6,966	2,910	1		
	7. Tamnaheirn	9,925	3,094	1		
	8. Glendermot	7,260	3,188	1		
	9. Ardmore	5,358	1,975	1		
	10. Bond's Glen	6,980	2,369	1		
	11. Claudy	5,208	2,202	1		
	12. Ballymullins	8,737	2,767	2		
	13. Banagher	9,370	2,435	2		
	14. Kilderry	7,604	2,475	1		
	15. Three Trees	6,993	1,275	1		
	16. Birdstown	5,927	1,685	1		
	17. Fahan	6,986	2,684	1		
	18. Inch Island	3,099	1,068	1		
	19. Burt	7,873	2,508	1		
	20. Newtown Cunningsham	4,933	1,850	1		
	21. Castle Forward	4,882	2,258	1		
	22. Killea	7,561	2,974	1		
		139,199	65,326	27	9	36



